

# Search Results

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## Search History

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

## 1. The influence of social recovery capital and stress on the health and well-being of individuals recovering from addiction.

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- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/8-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
- Author(s):** Hillios, Jacquelyn S
- Institution:** Boston Coll., US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Historically, recovery from addiction has been synonymous with sobriety and when a person relapsed, all the gains they had made were erased. More recently efforts are underway to redefine recovery as a multidimensional process of change characterized by abstinence, improved health, citizenship, and actions taken by individuals to reach their full potential. This study contributes to the evolution of a more holistic understanding of recovery across the life course by utilizing four waves of data from the Pathways to Long-Term Abstinence Study (N=355) to examine how social recovery capital, stress, and individual contextual factors shape the physical health, mental health, and well-being of individuals recovering from addiction. Results from growth curve analysis indicate that the mental health and well-being of those recovering from addiction improve over time, while their physical health declines. Evidence also confirms that the positive influences of social recovery capital extend beyond sobriety to both directly and indirectly alter global health trajectories. While findings presented here offer hope that life can get better in some areas, they also raise significant concern over a long term pattern of declining physical health and the negative effects of stress that persist during recovery. A person's ability to sustain abstinence contributes to improvements in mental health and well-being, but not to physical health, suggesting that the physical damage done while actively abusing substances is significant and enduring. Finally, women recovering from addiction were confirmed to suffer disproportionate physical and mental health disparities, adding to the already substantial body of literature that suggests gender-specific prevention and treatment interventions across disciplines are needed to keep girls from becoming addicts and to better serve the unique needs of women who do. Given that social recovery capital is able to simultaneously influence multiple domains of recovery, interventions targeting enhancement of social recovery capital may prove particularly valuable in the effort to help people recover from addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Life Span](#)  
[\\*Social Behavior](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[\\*Well Being](#)  
[Individual Differences](#)  
[Mental Health](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

## 2. Reducing risk, producing selves: Drug use and identity in needle exchange.

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- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/8-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
- Author(s):** McLean, Katherine
- Institution:** City U New York, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** "Harm reduction" refers to a drug policy paradigm that promotes measures intended to reduce the negative consequences of illicit substance use within the context of legal prohibition. Citing values such as pragmatism, flexibility, and humanism, harm reduction "technologies" include needle exchange, methadone maintenance, and supervised

injection - programs that defer the long-term goal of abstinence in favor of short-term measures aiming at the amelioration of risk. Discourses of risk pervade harm reduction programming, and indeed, the dangers of overdose, infection, and arrest faced by injection drug users are real, and further, exacerbated by a national drug strategy that emphasizes criminalization. However, this dissertation is less interested in the objective nature of the risk(s) surrounding injection drug use, and instead focuses on the construction of risk and risk subjects within harm reduction practice. By documenting the "techniques of subjectivation" employed at one community-based needle exchange, Bronx Harm Reduction, this project ultimately seeks to characterize harm reduction as both a technology of domination, and a technology of the self, while describing the identities forged therein (Foucault 1988). Drawing upon one year of participant observation and in-depth interviews with program participants and staff, this study contributes to an emerging body of critical social science research into harm reduction. Where previous study have focused upon more "spectacular" methods of harm reduction, like methadone maintenance, this research aims to explore a less controversial structural intervention, needle exchange, which works upon users' bodies by first molding their sense of self. It further endeavors to move beyond a binary of empowerment and control, in problematizing the forms of agency that are generated within needle exchange. Where harm reduction theory rests upon a construction of "clients" as autonomous and rational subjects, Bronx Harm Reduction's rules, staff actions, and client experiences betrayed a more complex reality. Ultimately, this dissertation asks: how empowering is an identity that posits the individual as potentially dangerous to him or herself and others? (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Government Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Legal Processes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Controlled, encouraged or adrift? sources of variation in adolescent substance use.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/8-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

**Author(s):** Fidler, Tara Leah

**Institution:** U Toronto, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The frequent consumption of alcohol and cannabis by youth poses both concern and ambivalence to society about the nature of the problem and how to respond. In the last few decades, social science research has devoted considerable attention to substance use among youth, making it an important issue to consider; however, controversy abounds when considering where consumption patterns of youth fall on a continuum from normal to deviant. Central to these debates is the social acceptability of the substances being used, their legal status, the frequency with which they are consumed, and the particular groups most often engaged in their use. Youth who consume alcohol are viewed with less trepidation than those who consume cannabis. Moreover, those who use either substance recreationally or experimentally are deemed to be more typical than those who have escalated their use to more regular or frequent episodes. Finally, drug-using youth who are embedded in conventional society are viewed more positively than those who occupy the margins of society, such as those who are delinquent or homeless. To fully understand the debate about the deviancy versus the normalcy of adolescent substance use, more inclusive approaches that take into account structural, individual and situational explanations are needed; however, existing studies fail to consider all of these influences. Instead, there is debate about the dominance of each of these explanations. This dissertation examines and tests these competing representations and explanations of adolescent substance use by drawing on multiple sociological theories of deviance

including control theories, differential association theory, routine activity approaches, and drift theory. Using a combined sample of high school students and street youth, the findings suggest that adolescent substance use is far too complex to be explained by only one theory. Instead, explanations for the variations in substance use must take into account both individual backgrounds and more immediate situational influences. Most importantly, individual beliefs about substances are an important and often ignored aspect of individual substance use patterns. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[Drug Legalization](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 4. Exploring the multiple meanings of drug addiction—drug discourses in mediation, rehabilitation and local youth drug addicts.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/8-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

**Author(s):** Tsen, Wai Sing

**Institution:** The Chinese U Hong Kong, Hong Kong

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** For over 50 years, the major conception of drug addiction in Hong Kong media comes from the imaginations of heroin addiction. Drug addicts are usually presented as irresponsible for job and family, and they commit crimes to get money to buy drugs in order to relieve serious withdrawal symptoms. However, in recent years, most youth addicts use 'recreational drugs' like ketamine and ecstasy rather than heroin. The moral and disease conceptions of drug addiction are not applicable in their drug-taking experiences because many youth psychotropic drug addicts find no severe withdrawal and tolerance symptom. The 'gap' between the conventional drug discourses and the experience of youth drug users produces dissonance among addicts, drug rehabilitation and preventive education. This study aims at figure out the existing meanings of drug addiction in the mass media and drug rehabilitation. Firstly, a historical analysis on the government anti-drug policy was conducted to figure out the relationship between social policy and the moral and medical drug discourses. Secondly, textual analysis on 100 government anti-drug advertisements from 1978 to 2008 and discourse analysis on 26 local TV news documentaries about drug addiction from 1979 to 2009 were conducted to examine the mediated drug discourses. Thirdly, a 14-month ethnographic research in a Christianity drug rehabilitation camp (called the Christian New Being Fellowship) and a 10-month ethnographic research in a local drug rehabilitation-counseling center (called Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service Cheer Centre) have been conducted to reveal the current drug discourses consumed by the social workers and the youth drug addicts. From the analysis on anti-drug TV advertisements and TV news documentaries, a "go through" narrative is identified which encapsulates the moral and medical drug discourses. Such narrative involves ex-addict as key subject who tells the "authentic" drug story of a "prodigal son". It contributes to a mediated dominant "Prodigal Son Returns Home" discourse that constitutes the 'prodigal son' identity of drug addicts. From the ethnographic studies in drug rehabilitation organizations, it is found that the "go through" narrative identified in media functions as an important discursive component for the social workers and professional ex- to present the nature of drug addiction. "Prodigal Son Returns Home" discourse could also be identified in drug rehabilitation, which morally defines drug addiction as personal misconduct and lifestyle problem. However, youth drug addicts adopt the 'prodigal son' identity to various extents. But such flexibility is restricted to selecting discursive components of the only available "go through" narrative under rehabilitation. This research makes theoretical contributions by identifying the

factors in social, institutional and interactional dimensions that constitute the mediated dominant discourse of deviant identity. Besides, this research shows some tactics of the socially deviant in performing agency under the mediated dominant discourse, which include: "Indifference", "Adoption", "Adaptation", and "Affirmation". Socially deviants may favor their own personal identity and resist the mediated dominant discourse by flexible narration of deviant behavior, which is restricted by the available discursive components of the mediated dominant discourse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Imagination](#)  
[\\*Mediation](#)  
[\\*Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**5. "There is no manual to this mess": Parent-adolescent communication patterns, privacy management, and talks about substance use.**

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/8-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

**Author(s):** Ebersole, Diana Schroeder

**Institution:** The Pennsylvania State U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This dissertation is the result of 85 in-depth, individual interviews with one parent and one of their adolescent children from 40 families in central Pennsylvania and north Florida. There were two primary aims: 1) to examine parent-adolescent discourse and disclosures of expectations about adolescent substance use and 2) to explore the discourse and disclosures of parental substance use. In the process of exploring these two topics of discussion, this dissertation project specifically examined both the family communication patterns and the specific conversational tactics (i.e., topic avoidance) that are situated within broad family cultures and that influence parent-child communication about substance use. Two theoretical perspectives guided this research: family communication patterns (FCP) and communication privacy management (CPM). Patterns of family communication help create a global family culture over time, and those experiences of family culture are best understood in family members' own words. In addition, the literature on motivations, topics, and consequences of topic avoidance in families was reviewed for further understanding of boundary management processes and a possible explanation for why effective prevention messages may not occur or may not successfully deter adolescent substance use. This qualitative dissertation describes and explains how family communication patterns and boundary management processes affect intergenerational conversations about substance use in general, and communication and perceptions of parental substance use in particular. The findings from the investigation suggest that Pluralistic (high conversation/low conformity orientations) and Consensual (high conversation/high conformity) families, as well as families in which the adolescent perceives a Consensual environment and the parent perceives a Pluralistic one, engage in a lot of open communication generally, within a structure of well-established and mutually understood parental authority. These families did not engage in topic avoidance of substance use per se; however, they demonstrated a spectrum of explicitness of messages about drugs, as well as varying frequencies of talking about prevention of drug use. Though none of these families identified a "one-shot drug talk" method of communicating about drugs, some engaged in less frequent and less explicit conversations about drug use than others, and many family members operated with an implicit understanding of what was expected and acceptable when it comes to drug experimentation and use. Family members in the Other category identified different combinations of family communication patterns and demonstrated more emotional disconnection and disparate perceptions of communication about substance use. Regarding general family orientations toward privacy, the study involved families who

were classified as open (high permeability) within the family system, but they showed variability in the permeability of boundaries with individuals outside their families. Privacy management within families was seen as normative, and parents and adolescents shared similar perceptions of topics that were not completely openly discussed, such as family finances, health matters, extended family conflict, marital issues, and adolescent romantic relationships and friendships. Experimentation with drugs came up for a few adolescents as a secret or topic of avoidance, but that was not the norm. Parental substance use was common (e.g., alcohol consumption and [past] tobacco use), but explicit communication about parental use was not. Parents perceived both more of their own use and more communication about it than their adolescent children did, and children seemed to communicate protective perceptions of their parents' substance use, even though it was legal and usually moderate. The primary model for "drug talks" across family communication patterns and family (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Communication Skills](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Family Conflict](#)  
[\\*Parent Child Communication](#)  
[Privacy](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 6. Theories of the fantastic: Postmodernism, game theory, and modern physics.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/8-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

**Author(s):** Pike, Karen

**Institution:** U Toronto, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This dissertation examines the fantastic mode of narrative as it appears in postmodern texts in a variety of media including literature, television, and film. By analyzing the kinds of changes which the fantastic mode has undergone in order to accommodate postmodern concerns, this project attempts to answer both how and why the fantastic has maintained its popularity and effectiveness. The first chapter seeks to define the fantastic mode by tracing the history of its definition from the early twentieth century up until the present. In doing so, it revisits the contributions of such analysts as Vax, Caillois, Todorov, and Freud. The second chapter discusses the changes to conventions demanded by postmodern discursive strategies, many of which include a back-and-forth movement between equally valid interpretations of the text. A discussion of Armin Ayren's "Der Brandstifter," a comparison of a recurring X-Files sub-plot to Bram Stoker's Dracula, and an analysis of an intentionally self-reflexive episode of The X-Files demonstrate these changes. The third chapter introduces game theory as a way of understanding the back-and-forth movement typical of the fantastic mode. Hanns Heinz Ewers's "Die Spinne" is used to illustrate the psychoanalytical aspect of this movement. The next chapter compares and contrasts three vampire films, The Addiction, Lair of the White Worm, and Nadja, in order to demonstrate how the degree to which this back-and-forth movement is present is an indicator of how successfully the fantastic effect emerges. The fifth chapter introduces modern physics as another mode for understanding the presence of the fantastic mode in the postmodern era. The analysis of House of Leaves in the final chapter illustrates how postmodern theory, game theory, and physics all work together to explain the fantastic's effectiveness. This dissertation's aim is to explain how and why a mode once defined as a specific nineteenth-century phenomenon keeps reinventing itself and re-emerging to continue to frighten and entertain us. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Game Theory](#)

\*Physics  
 \*Postmodernism  
 \*Psychoanalytic Theory

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 7. Release of endogenous cannabinoids from ventral tegmental area dopamine neurons and the modulation of synaptic processes.

**Citation:** Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0278-5846 (Feb 2, 2014)

**Author(s):** Wang, Huikun; Lupica, Carl R

**Abstract:** Endogenous cannabinoids play important roles in a variety of functions in the mammalian brain, including the regulation reward-related information processing. The primary mechanism through which this is achieved is the presynaptic modulation of synaptic transmission. During reward- and reinforcement-related behavior dopamine levels increase in forebrain areas and this has recently been shown to be modulated by the endocannabinoid system. Therefore, understanding how endocannabinoids are mobilized to modulate synaptic inputs impinging on midbrain dopamine neurons is crucial to a complete understanding of the roles that these molecules play in reward behavior, drug abuse and addiction. Here we summarize the literature describing short-term and long-term regulation of afferent connections on dopamine neurons in the ventral tegmental area via endocannabinoid activation of cannabinoid CB1 receptors, and describe the mechanisms through which these molecules are released during reward-based behavior and exposure to abused drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 8. New zealand youth and their relationships with mobile phone technology.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Mar 6, 2014)

**Author(s):** Vacaru, M. A; Shepherd, R. M; Sheridan, J

**Abstract:** This study aimed to qualitatively explore the relationship between young people and mobile phones, with a specific focus on problematic use. Five focus groups were undertaken, comprising 45 participants aged 13 to 18. Focus groups were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim. The data were thematically analysed using a general inductive approach. The analysis revealed five main themes, relating to the practicality of using a mobile phone, socialisation via mobile phones, harm caused by use of mobile phone technology, and the development of attachment and addiction to a mobile phone. The findings suggested that young people recognise problematic behaviour in relation to mobile phone use, and note that such behaviour is linked to physical, social and psychological consequences. This study provides a platform for further inquiry into the subject of problematic mobile phone use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 9. Explaining racial/ethnic differences in adolescent substance abuse treatment completion in the united states: A decomposition analysis.

**Citation:** Journal of Adolescent Health, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1054-139X (Mar 5, 2014)

**Author(s):** Saloner, Brendan; Carson, Nicholas; Cook, Benjamin Le

**Abstract:** PURPOSE: To identify contributors to racial/ethnic differences in completion of alcohol and marijuana treatment among adolescents at publicly funded providers. METHODS: The 2007 Treatment Episode Data Set provided substance use history, treatment setting, and treatment outcomes for youth aged 12-17 years from five racial/ethnic groups (N = 67,060). Individual-level records were linked to variables measuring the social context and service system characteristics of the metropolitan area. We implemented nonlinear regression decomposition to identify variables that explained minority-white differences. RESULTS: Black and Hispanic youth were significantly less likely than whites to complete treatment for both alcohol and marijuana. Completion rates were similar for whites, Native Americans, and Asian-Americans, however. Differences in predictor variables explained 12.7% of the black-white alcohol treatment gap and 7.6% of the marijuana treatment gap. In contrast, predictors explained 57.4% of the Hispanic-white alcohol treatment gap and 19.8% of the marijuana treatment gap. While differences in the distribution of individual-level variables explained little of the completion gaps, metropolitan-level variables substantially contributed to Hispanic-white gaps. For example, racial/ethnic composition of the metropolitan area explained 41.0% of the Hispanic-white alcohol completion gap and 23.2% of the marijuana completion gap. Regional differences in addiction treatment financing (particularly use of Medicaid funding) explained 13.7% of the Hispanic-white alcohol completion gap and 9.8% of the Hispanic-white marijuana treatment completion gap. CONCLUSIONS: Factors related to social context are likely to be important contributors to white-minority differences in addiction treatment completion, particularly for Hispanic youth. Increased Medicaid funding, coupled with culturally tailored services, could be particularly beneficial. (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 [Journal of Adolescent Health](#)

#### 10. The relationship between problematic internet entertainment use and problem solving skills among university students.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Mar 4, 2014)

**Author(s):** Ekinci, Birsen

**Abstract:** The current study aimed to investigate the relationship between Internet addiction and problem solving skills of university students. The study also examined the psychometric properties of the Turkish version of Problematic Internet Entertainment Use Scale for Adolescents, which centers on major Internet entertainments such as online video games and social networking sites, specifically with regard to normative, reliability, and validity information. Problem Solving Inventory was utilized in order to measure the problem solving skills of students. Both instruments were administered to 371 students aged 17 to 36 years from different departments in Marmara University and Istanbul Technical University (Istanbul, Turkey). This study showed that the Turkish version of the Problematic Internet Entertainment Use Scale for Adolescents was a reliable and valid instrument for measurement of maladaptive patterns in the use of online entertainments such as OVG and SNS. The results revealed that there is a close relationship between problematic internet entertainment use and Avoidant ( $r=.443$ ;  $p<.01$ ) and Impulsive problem solving styles ( $r=.402$ ;  $p<.01$ ) among university students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 11. Awareness of risk factors for digital game addiction: Interviewing players and counselors.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Mar 4, 2014)

**Author(s):** Kneer, Julia; Rieger, Diana; Ivory, James D; Ferguson, Christopher

**Abstract:** The potential dangers of digital games for the development of game addiction among their players are discussed in media as well as in scientific research. Research so far has identified several potential risk factors among social settings, traits, and playing motives. The present study provides first insights into the perceptions of risk factors by (non-addicted) players (N=28) and by counselors (N=7). By conducting individual interviews with both groups we found that players especially named social settings as the most important influence on the development of problematic playing behaviour while counselors focused more on further existing psychological problems. We argue that the experience of both groups has to be taken into account to guide the development of prevention and intervention programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 12. Foundations of mindfulness and contemplation: Traditional and contemporary perspectives.

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**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Mar 4, 2014)

**Author(s):** McWilliams, Spencer A

**Abstract:** The growing use of mindfulness and contemplative methods in treating mental illness and addiction has elicited interest in their relationship to the comprehensive Buddhist theory and practices that underlie them. This article discusses traditional Buddhist meta-theoretical assumptions regarding ontology and epistemology, along with its perspectives on the self, human functioning, dissatisfaction and dysfunction, and the relationship to mindfulness human well-being. It then describes contemporary elaboration of the concepts of mindfulness and psychological well-being by Buddhist-oriented practitioners and provides examples of therapeutic methods that incorporate these views and techniques. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 13. Narrative therapy for treating video game addiction.

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**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Mar 4, 2014)

**Author(s):** Graham, Joseph

**Abstract:** Video game addiction is increasingly prevalent and treatment modalities have ignored the unique aspects of this particular process addiction. This article reviews the construct of video game addiction and posits utilizing narrative therapy in a manner tailored to the video game culture. By focusing upon the skills inherent in being a successful gamer, clients can translate those skills from online to offline and make substantial changes in their lives. Also, an appendix with commonly used terms in the video game culture is provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 14. Extended release naltrexone injection is performed in the majority of opioid dependent patients receiving outpatient induction: A very low dose naltrexone and buprenorphine open label trial.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Feb 15, 2014)
- Author(s):** Mannelli, Paolo; Wu, Li-Tzy; Peindl, Kathleen S; Swartz, Marvin S; Woody, George E
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: The approval of extended release injectable naltrexone (XR-NTX; Vivitrol) has introduced a new option for treating opioid addiction, but studies are needed to identify its place within the spectrum of available therapies. The absence of physiological opioid dependence is a necessary and challenging first step for starting XR-NTX. Outpatient detoxification gives poor results and inpatient detoxification is either unavailable or too brief for the physiological effects of opioids to resolve. Here we present findings from an open label study that tested whether the transition from opioid addiction to XR-NTX can be safely and effectively performed in an outpatient setting using very low dose naltrexone and buprenorphine. METHODS: Twenty treatment seeking opioid addicted individuals were given increasing doses of naltrexone starting at 0.25mg with decreasing doses of buprenorphine starting at 4mg during a 7-day outpatient XR-NTX induction procedure. Withdrawal discomfort, craving, drug use, and adverse events were assessed daily until the XR-NTX injection, then weekly over the next month. RESULTS: Fourteen of the 20 participants received XR-NTX and 13 completed weekly assessments. Withdrawal, craving, and opioid or other drug use were significantly lower during induction and after XR-NTX administration compared with baseline, and no serious adverse events were recorded. CONCLUSIONS: Outpatient transition to XR-NTX combining upward titration of very low dose naltrexone with downward titration of low dose buprenorphine was safe, well tolerated, and completed by most participants. Further studies with larger numbers of subjects are needed to see if this approach is useful for naltrexone induction. (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 [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

#### 15. Using latent class analysis to identify participant typologies in a drug treatment court.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Feb 15, 2014)
- Author(s):** Larsen, Jessica L; Nylund-Gibson, Karen; Cosden, Merith
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Drug treatment courts serve a diverse population of adults. While all have engaged in criminal activities and have substance abuse problems, participants vary in the intensity of their problems as well as related concerns in other domains of functioning which also may require intervention. The purpose of this study was to identify differences among participants, which could have implications for the effectiveness of drug treatment courts. METHODS: Latent class analysis (LCA) was used to identify subgroups from a sample of over 1000 adults attending two drug treatment courts in central California. Indicators measuring substance abuse, motivation for treatment, mental health concerns, education, employment, medical concerns, social supports, and demographic characteristics were obtained from the Addiction Severity Index while measures of prior criminal activity and treatment outcomes were obtained from probation; all were entered into the LCA. RESULTS: The LCA yielded three groups, which were labeled a Psychological Problems group, an Early Delinquent group, and a Subthreshold Need group. Significant differences in graduation and recidivism rates were found across these groups, with the Early Delinquent group demonstrating the poorest outcomes. CONCLUSIONS: This study provides evidence that there are significant differences among subgroups of drug treatment court participants. Implications

for alternate treatment approaches based on participant characteristics are discussed. (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 [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

#### 16. Psychometric properties of the revised chen internet addiction scale (cias-r) in chinese adolescents.

**Citation:** Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0091-0627;1573-2835 (Mar 2, 2014)

**Author(s):** Mak, Kwok-Kei; Lai, Ching-Man; Ko, Chih-Hung; Chou, Chien; Kim, Dong-II; Watanabe, Hiroko; Ho, Roger C. M

**Abstract:** The Revised Chen Internet Addiction Scale (CIAS-R) was developed to assess Internet addiction in Chinese populations, but its psychometric properties in adolescents have not been examined. This study aimed to evaluate the factor structure and psychometric properties of CIAS-R in Hong Kong Chinese adolescents. 860 Grade 7 to 13 students (38 % boys) completed the CIAS-R, the Young's Internet Addiction Test (IAT), and the Health of the Nation Outcome Scales for Children and Adolescents (HoNOSCA) in a survey. The prevalence of Internet addiction as assessed by CIAS-R was 18 %. High internal consistency and inter-item correlations were reported for the CIAS-R. Results from the confirmatory factor analysis suggested a four-factor structure of Compulsive Use and Withdrawal, Tolerance, Interpersonal and Health-related Problems, and Time Management Problems. Moreover, results of hierarchical multiple regression supported the incremental validity of the CIAS-R to predict mental health outcomes beyond the effects of demographic differences and self-reported time spent online. The CIAS is a reliable and valid measure of internet addiction problems in Hong Kong adolescents. Future study is warranted to validate the cutoffs of the CIAS-R for identification of adolescents with Internet use problems who may have mental health needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

#### 17. Prevalence of alcohol-impaired drivers based on random breath tests in a roadside survey in Catalonia (Spain).

**Citation:** Accident Analysis and Prevention, April 2014, vol./is. 65/(131-141), 0001-4575 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Alcaniz, Manuela; Guillen, Montserrat; Santolino, Miguel; Sanchez-Moscona, Daniel; Llatje, Oscar; Ramon, Lluís

**Correspondence Address:** Santolino, Miguel: Department of Econometrics, Riskcenter-IREA, University of Barcelona, Av. Diagonal, 690, Barcelona, Spain, E-08034, msantolino@ub.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Sobriety checkpoints are not usually randomly located by traffic authorities. As such, information provided by non-random alcohol tests cannot be used to infer the characteristics of the general driving population. In this paper a case study is presented in which the prevalence of alcohol-impaired driving is estimated for the general population of drivers. A stratified probabilistic sample was designed to represent vehicles circulating

in non-urban areas of Catalonia (Spain), a region characterized by its complex transportation network and dense traffic around the metropolis of Barcelona. Random breath alcohol concentration tests were performed during spring 2012 on 7596 drivers. The estimated prevalence of alcohol-impaired drivers was 1.29%, which is roughly a third of the rate obtained in non-random tests. Higher rates were found on weekends (1.90% on Saturdays and 4.29% on Sundays) and especially at night. The rate is higher for men (1.45%) than for women (0.64%) and it shows an increasing pattern with age. In vehicles with two occupants, the proportion of alcohol-impaired drivers is estimated at 2.62%, but when the driver was alone the rate drops to 0.84%, which might reflect the socialization of drinking habits. The results are compared with outcomes in previous surveys, showing a decreasing trend in the prevalence of alcohol-impaired drivers over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drivers](#)  
[\\*Driving Under the Influence](#)  
[\\*Sobriety](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Motor Vehicles](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 18. Alcohol consumption, helmet use and head trauma in cycling collisions in Germany.

**Citation:** Accident Analysis and Prevention, April 2014, vol./is. 65/(97-104), 0001-4575 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Orsi, Chiara; Ferraro, Ottavia E; Montomoli, Cristina; Otte, Dietmar; Morandi, Anna

**Institution:** Centre of Study and Research on Road Safety, Section of Biostatistics and Clinical Epidemiology, Department of Public Health, Experimental and Forensic Medicine, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy; Centre of Study and Research on Road Safety, Section of Biostatistics and Clinical Epidemiology, Department of Public Health, Experimental and Forensic Medicine, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy; Centre of Study and Research on Road Safety, Section of Biostatistics and Clinical Epidemiology, Department of Public Health, Experimental and Forensic Medicine, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy; Accident Research Unit, Hannover Medical University, Hannover, Germany; Centre of Study and Research on Road Safety, Section of Biostatistics and Clinical Epidemiology, Department of Public Health, Experimental and Forensic Medicine, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Cycling, being easy, inexpensive and healthy, is becoming one of the most popular means of transport. Cyclists, however, are among the most vulnerable road users in traffic collisions. The aims of this study were to establish which cyclist and cycling accident characteristics are associated with alcohol consumption and helmet use in Germany and to identify risk factors related to head trauma sustained in cycling accidents. The source used for the present analysis was the database of the German in-depth accident study (GIDAS). All cyclists who had been involved in a road accident between 2000 and 2010 and submitted to an alcohol test were selected. Logistic regression analyses were carried out to evaluate various aspects: alcohol consumption, helmet use, head trauma, and cyclist/accident characteristics. Female riders were less likely to have consumed alcohol (OR = 0.23, 95% CI: 0.08-0.66); cyclists who did not wear a helmet were more likely to have consumed alcohol (OR = 2.41, 95% CI: 1.08-5.38); cyclists who were not responsible for the collision were less likely to have consumed alcohol than those who were partially responsible for the accident (OR = 0.22, 95% CI: 0.08-0.61). Cyclists involved in collisions with another vehicle, motorised or not, had a lower risk of suffering a head injury compared with those involved in single-vehicle accidents (OR = 0.27, 95% CI: 0.12-0.62, and OR = 0.08, 95% CI: 0.03-0.22, respectively). The prevention or limiting of alcohol consumption among cyclists and the corresponding testing of cyclists

must be improved. Training initiatives on helmet protection should be encouraged. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Transportation Accidents](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Head Injuries](#)  
[Safety Devices](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 19. Psychological treatment in substance use disorders: Focus for the future.

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**Original Title:** Psychologische behandeling van verslaving: Focus voor de toekomst.

**Citation:** Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2013, vol./is. 55/11(907-913), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2013)

**Author(s):** de Wildt, W. A. J. M.; Vedel, E

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**Institution:** Jellinek, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Jellinek, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** Dutch

**Abstract:** Background: Cognitive behavioural therapy and motivational interviewing are evidence-based treatments for substance use disorders (SUDs). However, treatment for SUDs is still at an early stage and patients are being deprived of many new forms of treatment from which they could benefit. Low treatment compliance and limited treatment success are also problems that need attention. Aim: To find out from the literature how these problems can be or are being tackled and to formulate suggestions for improvements. Method: We reviewed the literature, collecting and formulating suggestions about possible improvements in the treatment of SUD patients. We mention strategies to reduce the treatment gap, to improve treatment compliance and treatment results. Results: According to the literature, clinics and hospital wards can introduce more structured screening for substance use disorders. Internet treatment has proven to lower the threshold for treatment. Patients reluctant to begin treatment can be motivated by their loved ones (via CRAFT) to join treatment programmes. E-health is a promising technique for enhancing patients' compliance with tasks that can be performed at home. The addition of contingency management can increase treatment compliance and encourage abstinence. Furthermore, the treatment of comorbid psychiatric disorders and the provision of continuing-care are strategies that are likely to optimise treatment results. Conclusion: A number of viable strategies are available or are being developed for improving the treatment of SUD patients. Dutch research has made an important contribution in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Motivational Interviewing](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Treatment Compliance](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 20. Developments in pharmacotherapy: Personalised pharmacotherapy?

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**Original Title:** Ontwikkelingen in de farmacotherapie: Geïndividualiseerde farmacotherapie?

**Citation:** Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2013, vol./is. 55/11(899-906), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2013)

**Author(s):** Dom, G; van den Brink, W

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**Institution:** Psychiatrisch Centrum Broeders Alexianen, Boechout, Belgium; Academisch Medisch Centrum, Universiteit van Amsterdam (AMC-UvA), Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** Dutch

**Abstract:** Background: Effect-sizes of pharmacological treatments for addictive disorders are limited and a substantial number of patients do not derive any benefit from these treatments. Aim: To develop strategies that will enhance the effectivity of pharmacotherapy in the future. Method: We reviewed the literature using a model of staging and profiling which matches pharmacological interventions to specific stages of addiction. Results: Pharmacological interventions can be tailored to the specific stage of the disease. In the early stages of a disease, pharmacotherapy can be directed towards reducing impulsivity, craving and compulsive behaviour and controlling substance abuse. In later stages the aim is to reduce negative effects, craving and compulsive behaviour and bring the patient to the stage of total abstinence. Furthermore, if therapists opt for pharmacotherapy they must take specific characteristics of the patient into consideration. Currently, phenotypical (clinical) characteristics do not provide a firm enough basis for pharmacological interventions. Endophenotypical or genetic characteristics seem to be very promising. However, most findings still need to be replicated and validated. Conclusion: The era of truly personalised medication for addiction has not yet arrived, but there are some very promising developments. In the short term, the prospects for pharmacogenetics seem to be the most favourable. A model of staging and profiling can provide a valuable framework for new developments in pharmacotherapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[Craving](#)  
[Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 21. Pharmacogenetics in the treatment of tobacco addiction.

**Original Title:** Farmacogenetica bij de behandeling van tabaksverslaving.

**Citation:** Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2013, vol./is. 55/11(891-898), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2013)

**Author(s):** Quaak, M; van Schooten, F. J; van Schayck, C. P

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**Institution:** Universiteit Maastricht, CAPHRI, Maastricht, Netherlands; Universiteit Maastricht, NUTRIM, Maastricht, Netherlands; Universiteit Maastricht, CAPHRI, Maastricht, Netherlands

**Language:** Dutch

**Abstract:** Background: Smokers vary in their genetic susceptibility to become addicted to smoking and probably also in their reaction to smoking cessation pharmacotherapies. Aim: To provide an overview of the developments on the pharmacogenetics of the treatment of tobacco addiction. Method: Review article describing the biological processes associated with tobacco addiction, and the influence of genetic variants on smoking behavior and the efficacy of smoking cessation therapies. Results: Several (combinations of) genetic variants in smoking-related genes influence nicotine dependence. Moreover, several genetic variants in smoking- and treatment-related genes seem to influence the efficacy of smoking cessation therapies which are distinctive for the different forms of

pharmacotherapy, especially when they have a different mechanism-of-action.  
 Conclusion: Much progress has been made in unraveling the (pharmaco)genetics of tobacco addiction, but much still remains to be done before genetically tailored smoking cessation therapy can be implemented in clinical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. Modafinil in alcohol-dependent patients: The effect on relapse.

**Original Title:** Modafinil bij alcoholafhankelijke patienten: Het effect op terugval.

**Citation:** Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2013, vol./is. 55/11(879-884), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2013)

**Author(s):** Joos, L; Schmaal, L; Broos, N; Goudriaan, A. E

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**Institution:** Universiteit Antwerpen, Afd. Medische wetenschappen, Collaborative Antwerp Psychiatric Research Institute (CAPRI), Antwerpen, Belgium; Academisch Medisch Centrum, Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research (AIAR), Afd. Psychiatrie, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; VU Medisch Centrum, Afd. Anatomie en Neurowetenschappen, Neuroscience Campus, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Arkin, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** Dutch

**Abstract:** Background: Relapse in alcohol dependence affects more than 50% of all alcohol-dependent patients. Diminished impulse control may perhaps provoke these high relapse rates and may therefore be a mechanism that can be targeted for treatment. Aim: To explain and discuss the findings of a clinical trial which assessed the effectiveness of modafinil, a cognitive enhancer, when used to treat relapse and increase impulse control in alcohol-dependent patients. Method: A randomised double-blind placebo-controlled study was conducted in 83 alcohol-dependent patients who were treated during 10 weeks with modafinil (300 mg/day) or placebo. Results: Treatment with modafinil reduced alcohol use, but only in patients with reduced baseline impulse control (neurocognitive measure: response inhibition). Modafinil did not reduce alcohol use in alcohol-dependent patients with optimum baseline impulse control. Conclusion: Modafinil reduces relapse in alcohol-dependent patients with poor response inhibition. However, it is essential that relevant subtypes be identified if personalised treatment methods are to be developed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Relapse Prevention](#)  
[Response Inhibition](#)  
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 23. Autism spectrum disorders and substance use disorders.

**Original Title:** Autismspectrumstoornissen en verslaving.

**Citation:** Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2013, vol./is. 55/11(873-878), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2013)

**Author(s):** Sizoo, B. B; van Wijngaarden-Cremers, P. J. M; van der Gaag, R. J

**Correspondence Address:** Sizoo, B. B.: Centrum Ontwikkelingsstoornissen, Singel 13, Deventer, Netherlands, 7411 HV, b.sizoo@dimence.nl

**Institution:** Dimence - Centrum voor Ontwikkelingsstoornissen (COS), UMC St Radboud, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Dimence - Centrum voor Ontwikkelingsstoornissen (COS), UMC St Radboud, Nijmegen, Netherlands; UMC St Radboud, Afd. Psychiatrie - Karakter Universitair Centrum voor Kinder- & Jeugdpsychiatrie, Nijmegen, Netherlands

**Language:** Dutch

**Abstract:** Background: So far, little is known about the comorbidity of substance use disorders (SUD) and autism spectrum disorders (ASD). Aim: To increase our knowledge of SUD in ASD patients by means of a broad explorative study. Method: In a cross-sectional study 70 patients with ASD were compared with 53 patients with ADHD. Both groups included some patients with SUD and without SUD. Comparisons were drawn at three different levels: phenotype, endophenotype and genotype. Results: At the phenotypical level, risk factors for SUD were similar for ASD and ADHD (early onset smoking, adverse family history, parental addiction). The subgroup ASD-with-SUD reported better social orientation than the subgroup ASD -without - SUD, in spite of having impaired functioning at the phenotypical level and more cognitive problems at the endophenotypical level. At the genetic level, ASD could be differentiated from ADHD on the basis of three candidate genes, but this differentiation was irrespective of SUD status. Conclusion: SUD occur less frequently with ASD than with ADHD, but when they occur, they are just as severe. These results have implications for treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Pervasive Developmental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 24. Cannabis use and the risk of psychotic disorders. An update.

**Original Title:** Cannabis als risicofactor voor psychose: Een update.

**Citation:** Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2013, vol./is. 55/11(867-872), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2013)

**Author(s):** Kuepper, R; van Winkel, R; Henquet, C

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**Institution:** South Limburg Mental Health Research and Teaching Network, EURON, Universiteit Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands; South Limburg Mental Health Research and Teaching Network, EURON, Universiteit Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands; PsyQ Heerlen/Maastricht, Netherlands

**Language:** Dutch

**Abstract:** Background: The use of cannabis has been linked to an increased risk for psychosis, irrespective of confounding factors such as age, gender, use of other drugs and reverse causality. Over the last few years a great deal of research has been done to broaden our understanding of the underlying mechanisms of this link. Aim: To update studies that have examined the link between cannabis use and psychosis and that have investigated the possible mechanisms underlying this link. Method: This article discusses recent epidemiological and experimental research that sheds light on the nature of the link and the influence of interactions between genes and environment. Results: The long-term effects of cannabis on the risk factors for psychosis and psychotic disorders are influenced to a large extent by genetic and environmental factors. Furthermore, patients with a

psychotic disorder seem to be extremely vulnerable to the acute effects of cannabis.  
 Conclusion: Studies show that cannabis use is an important risk factor for psychosis and psychotic disorders. So far, however, less research has been done into the effects of cannabis use on patients already suffering from a psychotic disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Marijuana Usage](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 25. Substance use disorders and ADHD: An overview of recent Dutch research.

**Original Title:** Verslaving en ADHD: Een overzicht van recent Nederlands onderzoek.

**Citation:** Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2013, vol./is. 55/11(861-866), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2013)

**Author(s):** van Emmerik-van Oortmerssen, K.; Crunelle, C. L.; Carpentier, P. J

**Correspondence Address:** van Emmerik-van Oortmerssen, K.: Arkin, Afd. Onderzoek, Klaprozenweg 111, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1033 NN, Katelijne.van.oortmerssen@arkin.nl

**Institution:** Arkin, Academisch Medisch Centrum, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Collaborative Antwerp Psychiatric Research Institute (CAPRI), Universiteit van Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium; Reinier van Arkel Groep, 's-Hertogenbosch, Netherlands

**Language:** Dutch

**Abstract:** Background: ADHD is an important risk factor for the development of substance use disorders (SUD). Aim: To provide an overview of recent Dutch research into the prevalence of ADHD in SUD populations and the neurobiological substrate of the reduced effect of pharmacological treatment of this patient group. Method: We describe three studies: a meta-analysis and meta-regression analysis of the prevalence of ADHD in 6689 SUD patients; a cross-sectional study of the prevalence of ADHD and several other psychiatric disorders in 193 methadone maintenance patients, and finally a study in which the availability and occupation of dopamine transporters before and after methylphenidate treatment were measured using SPECT scans in 24 ADHD patients with and without cocaine addiction. Results: The prevalence of ADHD in SUD patients is estimated to be 23.1% (95% confidence interval 19.4-27.2). This prevalence is influenced by the diagnostic instrument for ADHD and by the substance of abuse: cocaine is associated with a lower ADHD prevalence than other substances. The prevalence found among methadone maintenance patients was similar, namely 24.9%; additional comorbid psychiatric disorders were also frequently present. In the imaging study, lower availability of dopamine transporters and lower occupation by methylphenidate were found in cocaine-dependent ADHD patients than in ADHD patients without SUD. Conclusion: These studies confirm the high prevalence of ADHD in SUD patients, and provide a possible explanation for the reduced efficacy of methylphenidate in this patient population. (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 Addiction](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Dopamine](#)  
[Methylphenidate](#)  
[Neurotransmitter Transporters](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 26. Dopamine and excessive alcohol consumption: How genes interact with their environment.

**Original Title:** Dopamine en overmatig alcoholgebruik: Genen in interactie met hun omgeving.

**Citation:** Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2013, vol./is. 55/11(853-859), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2013)

**Author(s):** Schellekens, A; Scholte, R; Engels, R; Verkes, R.-J

**Correspondence Address:** Schellekens, A.: UMC St Radboud, Postbus 9101, Nijmegen, Netherlands, 6500 HB, A.F.A.Schellekens@psy.umcn.nl

**Institution:** UMC St Radboud, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Sectie Orthopedagogiek, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Sectie Orthopedagogiek, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands; UMC St Radboud, Nijmegen, Netherlands

**Language:** Dutch

**Abstract:** Background: Hereditary factors account for approximately 50% of the risk of developing alcohol dependence. Genes that affect the dopamine function in the brain have been extensively studied as candidate genes. Aim: To present the results of recent Dutch studies on the interaction between genes and their environment in relation to dopamine function and excessive alcohol use. Method: Two large scale research projects were recently carried out in order to study the relation between dopamine genes and excessive alcohol use in the Netherlands. The first study investigated excessive alcohol use among adolescents. The second studied alcohol dependence among adult males. Results: Genes that affect the dopamine function in the brain were not directly linked to excessive alcohol use or dependence. Dopamine genes, however, do influence sensitivity to environmental risk factors for excessive alcohol use. Conclusion: These studies show that genetically determined dopamine function increases the risk of excessive alcohol use in the context of an adverse environment. Traumatic experiences and parenting style were both shown to be important environmental factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Parenting Style](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 27. Neuromodulation as an intervention for addiction: Overview and future prospects.

**Original Title:** Neuromodulatie als interventie voor verslaving: Stand van zaken en toekomstperspectief.

**Citation:** Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2013, vol./is. 55/11(841-852), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2013)

**Author(s):** Luijges, J; Breteler, R; Vanneste, S; de Ridder, D

**Correspondence Address:** Luijges, J.: Academisch Medisch Centrum Amsterdam, PA3.227, Postbus 22.660, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1100 DD, judyluijges@gmail.com

**Institution:** Brain Imaging Center, Academisch Medisch Centrum Amsterdam, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; EEG Resource Institute, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Faculteit Geneeskunde, Universiteit van Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium; Department of Surgical Sciences, Section of Neurosurgery, Dunedin School of Medicine, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

**Language:** Dutch

**Abstract:** Background: In recent years several neuromodulation techniques have been introduced as interventions for addiction. Aim: To review and discuss studies that have investigated the effects of treating addiction by means of electroencephalography (EEG) neurofeedback, real-time functional magnetic resonance imaging (rt-fMRI) neurofeedback, transcranial

magnetic stimulation/transcranial direct current stimulation (TMS/tDCS) and deep brain stimulation (DBS). Method: We reviewed the literature, focusing on Dutch studies in particular. Results: Studies using EEG neurofeedback were shown to have positive effects on drug use, treatment compliance, and cue reactivity in patients with cocaine and alcohol dependence. A pilot study investigating the effects of rt-fMRI neurofeedback on nicotine dependent patients showed that modulation of the anterior cingulate cortex can decrease smokers' craving for nicotine. In several studies decreased craving was found in alcohol dependent patients after TMS or tDCS stimulation of the anterior cingulate cortex or the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex. The first DBS pilot studies suggest that the nucleus accumbens is a promising target region for the treatment of alcohol and heroin dependence. Conclusion: Neuromodulation provides us with a unique opportunity to directly apply neuroscientific knowledge to the treatment of addiction. However, more research is needed to ensure the efficacy, safety and feasibility of the various neuromodulation techniques that are now available. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Deep Brain Stimulation](#)  
[\\*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging Intervention](#)  
[Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation](#)  
[Cingulate Cortex](#)  
[Neurotherapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 28. Motivational processes in addiction: The role of craving, salience and attention.

**Original Title:** Motivationale processen bij verslaving: De rol van craving, salience en aandacht.

**Citation:** Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2013, vol./is. 55/11(833-840), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2013)

**Author(s):** Franken, I. H. A.; Wiers, R. W

**Correspondence Address:** Franken, I. H. A.: Instituut voor Psychologie, Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam, Postbus 1738, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 3000 DR, franken@fsw.eur.nl

**Institution:** Instituut voor Psychologie, Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands; ADAPT (Adolescent Development and Psychopathology), Lab Ontwikkelingspsychologie, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** Dutch

**Abstract:** Background: Motivational processes play an important role in addictive behaviours. Craving is mainly an explicit or conscious process that can motivate individuals to continue alcohol, take drugs or smoke cigarettes. Craving also plays a role in relapse; self-reported craving has often been associated with relapse. However, craving cannot explain all addictive behaviours. In addition to craving, implicit cognitive processes play an important part in motivating individuals to become involved in substance use. Aim: To describe some of these implicit cognitive processes, namely the role of salience, attention bias, automatic memory associations and action tendencies. Method: A description is given of recent research results and the implications of these implicit processes for clinical practice. Results: Oversensitive/hypersensitive motivational processes and a lack of control over these processes both play an important role in addiction. This can be expressed by an uncontrollable urge to inject the drug or substance again, in spite of the fact that it is unwise for the person in question to do so. Recent research has shown that there are various very promising methods for dealing with these two problems (oversensitive/hypersensitive motivational processes and a lack of control over these processes), either separately or together. The methods involve behavioural training programmes, medication and neural stimulation. Conclusion: The research results are very promising, but more research is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Processes](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 29. Impulse control in addiction: A translational perspective.

**Original Title:** Impulsregulatie en verslaving: Een translationeel onderzoek.  
**Citation:** Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2013, vol./is. 55/11(823-831), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2013)  
**Author(s):** Schmaal, L; Broos, N; Joos, L; Pattij, T; Goudriaan, A. E  
**Correspondence Address:** Schmaal, L.: AMC, UvA, Postbus 22.660, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1100 DD, lianschmaal@gmail.com  
**Institution:** Academisch Medisch Centrum, Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research (AIAR), Amsterdam, Netherlands; VU Medisch Centrum, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerpen, Belgium; VU Medisch Centrum, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Academisch Medisch Centrum, Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research (AIAR), Amsterdam, Netherlands  
**Language:** Dutch  
**Abstract:** Background: Impulsivity is a hallmark of addiction and predicts treatment response and relapse. Impulsivity is, however, a complex construct. Translational cross-species research is needed to give us greater insight into the neurobiology and the role of impulsivity in addiction and to help with the development of new treatment strategies for improving patients' impulse control. Aim: To review recent evidence concerning the concept of impulsivity and the role of impulsivity in addiction. Method: The concept and neurobiology of impulsivity are reviewed from a translational perspective. The role of impulsivity in addiction and implications for treatment are discussed. Results: Our recent translational cross-species study indicates that impulsivity is made up of several, separate independent features with partly distinct underlying neurobiological substrates. There are also indications that these features make a unique and independent contribution to separate stages of the addiction cycle. Conclusion: In addition, the improvement of impulse control is a promising new target area for treatments that could lead to better results. However, those involved in developing new treatment strategies will have to take into account the complexity and multidimensional character of impulsivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Impulse Control Disorders](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. Psychological treatment of impulsivity from the perspective of the third generation of behavior therapies. About a case report.

**Original Title:** Tratamiento psicologico de la impulsividad desde la perspectiva de las terapias de conducta de tercera generacion. A proposito de un caso.  
**Citation:** Anuario de Psicologia, 2013, vol./is. 43/1(117-127), 0066-5126 (2013)  
**Author(s):** Hernandez-Ardieta, Marcos Lopez

**Correspondence Address:** Hernandez-Ardieta, Marcos Lopez: Centro de Atencion Integral a Drogodependientes Este, Agencia Antidroga de la Consejeria de Sanidad de la Comunidad de Madrid, C/Olimpico Aurelio Garcia, 18, 6 A., Alcorcon, Spain, 28923, mlopez.ha@gmail.com

**Institution:** Centro de Atencion Integral a Drogodependientes Este, Alcorcon, Spain

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** Aim: This paper show some key aspects of the treatment, in a public center of the Community of Madrid, of a subject with polydrug addiction with important impulsive behaviors. Method: The intervention realized belongs to the behavioral paradigm, using typical tools of the third wave of behavior therapy. In this sense, the therapeutic relationship was used as the context to apply contingencies that alter the functional problematic relations. In the intervention was also used role-playing, exposures to circumstances where the patient was trying to implement alternative responses, and instructions to the educators of the treatment flat where he lived. All this psychological intervention was realized in the frame of a multidisciplinary approach, where the social worker and the doctor had an important role. Results: This intervention allowed the significant recovery of the patient in his vital important areas, and the achievement of therapeutic goals. Discussion: This work tries to show the usefulness, for the treatment of the acting-out, of the behavioral technology, and the different objectives with respect to other therapeutic approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Universitat de Barcelona, Facultat de Psicologia; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Polydrug Abuse](#)  
[Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 31. Anxiety-like behavior profile in morphine dependent rats exposed to acute and chronic stress.

**Citation:** Tehran University Medical Journal, February 2013, vol./is. 70/11(709-716), 1683-1764;1735-7322 (Feb 2013)

**Author(s):** Safari, Hadi; Gorji, Hossein Miladi

**Correspondence Address:** Gorji, Hossein Miladi: Research Center, School of Medicine, Semnan University of Medical Sciences, Semnan, Iran, miladi331@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Semnan, Semnan, Iran; Research Center, School of Medicine, Semnan University of Medical Sciences, Semnan, Iran

**Language:** Farsi (Iranian)

**Abstract:** Background: Previous studies indicate that morphine dependent and withdrawal from chronic opiates enhanced anxiety-related behaviours in novel and stressful conditions in rats. Recent studies have shown that exposure to a stressor generates a wide variety of adaptive responses, while enhancing abilities to adopt with the stressor. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine the effect of chronic restraint stress and acute water immersion (WI) stress on the anxiety profile in morphine-dependent rats. Methods: Thirty two rats were injected with twice daily doses (10 mg/kg, subcutaneous, at 12 hour intervals) of morphine over a period of 10 days in the presence or absence chronic restraint stress (1 hour/day). On day 11, two hour after morphine injection, anxiety-like behaviours were tested in the elevated plus-maze model in the presence or absence acute water immersion stress. Rats were divided into four groups: dependent- No restraint stress (D/NRS), dependent- restraint stress (D/RS), dependent- restraint stress+ water immersion stress (D/RS+WI), dependent- water immersion stress (D/WI). Results: Finding have shown that D/RS+WI rats exhibited an increase in the elevated plus-maze open arm entries and time as compared with the control groups (P = 0.018 and P = 0.037,

respectively). Also, this measure was significantly lower in the WI rats than the D/RS+WI rats ( $P = 0.049$  and  $P = 0.031$ , respectively). Conclusion: Our findings indicate that chronic restraint stress followed by acute water immersion stress decreases the severity of the anxiogenic-like behaviours in morphine dependent rats; thus it may have a therapeutic application in the treatment of the associated disorders in addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety](#)  
[\\*Chronic Stress](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Morphine](#)  
[Animal Ethology](#)  
[Profiles \(Measurement\)](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 32. A case series of quetiapine addiction/dependence.

**Citation:** German Journal of Psychiatry, 2013, vol./is. 16/4(152-155), 1433-1055 (2013)

**Author(s):** Srivastava, Ashish; Patil, Veeranna; Da Silva Pereira, Yvonne

**Correspondence Address:** Srivastava, Ashish: Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour, Goa, India, ashishsri1977@rediffmail.com

**Institution:** Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour, Goa, India; Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour, Goa, India; Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour, Goa, India

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Quetiapine is a second-generation antipsychotic, which is commonly used in clinical practice for treatment of schizophrenia, acute mania and depressive episodes as well as maintenance therapy in bipolar disorders. It is also used for other psychotic disorders and popularly for non-psychotic symptoms such as anxiety and insomnia. Quetiapine is not a controlled substance and not considered to be an addictive substance. However, contrary to this there have been few case reports world wide of its abuse. Here we are reporting a case-series of quetiapine addiction noted among patients attending the outpatient department of a tertiary care psychiatry hospital. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Quetiapine](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[Clinical Practice](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. Epidemiology, aetiology and management of major depression with comorbid alcohol use disorder-a review of the literature.

**Citation:** Current Psychiatry Reviews, 2013, vol./is. 9/4(271-283), 1573-4005 (2013)

**Author(s):** Agyapong, Vincent I. O

**Correspondence Address:** Agyapong, Vincent I. O.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Dublin, Trinity College Dublin, St Patrick's University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland, 8, israelhans@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Dublin, Trinity College Dublin, St Patrick's University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Among the numerous forms of comorbid mental health and substance use disorders, co-morbidity between alcohol use disorders (AUD) and depression has received

considerable attention. AUDs and depression co-occur at levels greater than expected by chance in clinical and epidemiological samples. Studies suggest that about 80% of patients with AUD experience depressive symptoms at some stage in their lives including 30% or more who describe significant depression which lasts for weeks and which meets criteria for a major depressive episode. Several hypotheses have been proposed to explain why the two disorders co-occur in individuals at higher than expected rates. There is also emerging evidence to suggest that pharmacological treatment of depressive symptomatology as an adjunct to treatment for alcohol dependence may be effective not only in treating depression but also in reducing alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm. This review explores the literature on the epidemiology, etiology and management of depression and co-morbid AUD. It also identifies the areas for further research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Bentham Science Publishers; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[Disease Management](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 34. Gene-environment interactions in psychiatry.

**Original Title:** Interakce genu a prostředí v psychiatrii.

**Citation:** Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, December 2013, vol./is. 109/6(304-309), 1212-0383 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Hosak, Ladislav; Silhan, Petr; Hosakova, Jirina

**Correspondence Address:** Hosak, Ladislav: Psychiatricka Klinika, Fakultni Nemocnice, Sokolska 581, Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic, 500 05, hosak@lfhk.cuni.cz

**Institution:** Katedra Internich Oboru, Lekarska Fakulta Ostravske Univerzity v Ostrave, Ostrave, Czech Republic; Oddeleni Psychiatricke, Fakultni Nemocnice Ostrava, Ostrava, Czech Republic; Ustav Osetrovatelstvi, Fakulty Verejnych Politik Slezske Univerzity v Opave, Opave, Czech Republic

**Language:** Czech

**Abstract:** Causality of mental disorders is usually complex. Commonly, an interplay of genes and environment is found. We distinguish gene-environment correlation (rGE), when genetic factors influence whether the subject is exposed to a certain environment, and gene-environment interaction (GxE), where genes determine liability of the subject to environmental factors. This review sums up basic GxE findings in mood disorders, schizophrenia, anxiety disorders, substance addictions and other psychopathological phenomena. A pioneering work in this field was done by Caspi et al. about ten years ago. Their revelations were related to stressful life events and the serotonin transporter gene inducing depression and suicidal behavior, as well as mono-amino-oxidase A gene polymorphism and antisocial behavior of boys who had been abused. In the discussion section, we mention recent problems in the GxE research in psychiatry, e.g. how to exactly measure the influence of environment or the mental disorder itself, which is sometimes divided into individual subtypes. Some published critical opinions suggest that so far presented positive findings are mostly false positive" ones. That is why we mention several measures how to prevent this in future research. It is necessary to rationalize a sample size using statistical methods, choose genes proper for research based on the findings of genome-wide association studies, asses the influence of environment in a prospective and quantitative way, look for interactions among many genes and many environmental factors simultaneously, meta-analyze published results, and last but not least, unify methods of GxE research in psychiatry. Looking for gene-environment interactions in psychiatry may lead to causal treatment of mental disorders, their

prevention, and de-stigmatization in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Environment](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Psychiatry](#)  
[Affective Disorders](#)  
[Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Schizophrenia](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 35. Targets of molecular-genetic analysis of alcohol dependence.

**Original Title:** Cile molekularnegeneticke analyzy zavislosti na alkoholu.

**Citation:** Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, December 2013, vol./is. 109/6(289-297), 1212-0383 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Dreisig, Michal; Bartecek, Richard; Kasperek, Tomas

**Correspondence Address:** Kasperek, Tomas: Psychiatricka Klinika, Jihavska 20, Brno, Czech Republic, 625 00, tkasperek@fnbrno.cz

**Institution:** Psychiatricka Klinika LF MU, Brno, Czech Republic; Psychiatricka Klinika LF MU, Brno, Czech Republic; Psychiatricka Klinika LF MU, Brno, Czech Republic

**Language:** Czech

**Abstract:** Alcohol dependence is a multifactorial chronic relapsing disorder with no clear dominant etiological factors; rather, there is a large number of both genetic and psychosocial issues that increase the risk of dependence. Molecular genetics of alcohol dependence is, therefore, a very complex and the body of evidence is still dynamically evolving. It is linked with changes of glutamatergic, GABA-ergic, dopamine, serotonin, cholinergic, adrenergic, opioid, cannabinoid genes, genes that regulate stress response, and alcohol metabolism. These changes are manifested as abnormalities of reward system, motivational, hedonic and emotional processes, and inhibition and excitation mechanisms. Specific genetic susceptibility exists for withdrawal syndrome and its complications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[Chronic Illness](#)  
[Metabolism](#)  
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 36. Questioning strategy of an expert and experienced (peer) interviewers in an interview with a drug user.

**Original Title:** A szakember es a tapasztalati szakerto narrativ kerdezoi strategiai droghasznaloval keszített interjúban.

**Citation:** Magyar Pszichologiai Szemle, December 2013, vol./is. 68/4(657-669), 0025-0279;1588-2799 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Jozsef, Racz; Zsofia, Toth Eszter; Sandor, Bajzath

**Correspondence Address:** Jozsef, Racz, racz.jozsef@ppk.elte.hu

**Institution:** ELTE PPK Pszichologiai Intezet, Tanacsadas Pszichologiaja Tanszek, Hungary; Magyar Orszagos Leveltar, Hungary; Magadert Alapitvany, Hungary

**Language:** Hungarian

**Abstract:** Background and aims: In this study dealing with the drug users from the 1980-s. This interview was recorded by an experienced (peer) expert and by a historian. The aims of the study were to compare the questioning strategies of the two interviewers and to analyse the developing narratives of the interviewed person. Methods: The interviewed person had had quit his drug use and with the help of a self-help group (NA: Narcotics Anonymous) he has been recovering. The experienced expert was similarly a drug user in the 80s and he was also recovering in the NA. The semi-structured, double guided interview was carried out with an interviewed person who was drug user during the 1980s. The interviewed person has been recovering in a self-help group (NA: Narcotics Anonymous). The experienced expert was also a drug user in the 1980s and recovered in the NA as well. Results: The historian adapted a questioning strategy which was a linear, from past to the present, experiences localizing one. It should be pointed out that with this strategy she generated a retrospective narrative perspective. The experienced expert generated a strongly formulated, drug-use centred narratives, later these narratives were stated as parallel to his own drug using-recovering narratives. This way he made possible a reliving, "reliving again" narrative perspective for the interviewed person. In this questioning strategy of the experienced interviewer the moving of his deictic centre and the changing of his narrating positions (diegetic function) were observed. Conclusion: analysing the interview shed light on the methodological considerations of applying two interviewers: an expert and an experienced expert. This method has advantages: more experiences concerning drug use may be generated and disadvantages: the experienced expert can generate only specific types of narratives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Experience Level](#)  
[\\*Interviewers](#)  
[\\*Interviewing](#)  
[\\*Self Help Techniques](#)  
[Drugs](#)  
[Strategies](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 37. A triadic neurocognitive approach to addiction for clinical interventions.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Psychiatry, December 2013, vol./is. 4/, 1664-0640 (Dec 27, 2013)

**Author(s):** Noel, Xavier; Brevers, Damien; Bechara, Antoine

**Correspondence Address:** Noel, Xavier: Psychological Medicine Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine, Brugmann-Campus, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, 4 Place Van Gehuchten, Brussels, Belgium, 1020, xnoel@ulb.ac.be

**Institution:** Psychological Medicine Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium; Psychological Medicine Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium; Department of Psychology, Brain and Creativity Institute, University of Southern California,, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** According to the triadic neurocognitive model of addiction to drugs (e.g., cocaine) and non-drugs (e.g., gambling), weakened "willpower" associated with these behaviors is the product of an abnormal functioning in one or more of three key neural and cognitive systems: (1) an amygdala-striatum dependent system mediating automatic, habitual, and salient behaviors; (2) a prefrontal cortex dependent system important for self-regulation and forecasting the future consequences of a behavior; and (3) an insula dependent system for the reception of interoceptive signals and their translation into feeling states (such as urge and craving), which in turn plays a strong influential role in decision-making and impulse control processes related to uncertainty, risk, and reward. The described three-systems account for poor decision-making (i.e., prioritizing short-term

consequences of a decisional option) and stimulus-driven actions, thus leading to a more elevated risk for relapse. Finally, this article elaborates on the need for "personalized" clinical model-based interventions targeting interactions between implicit processes, interoceptive signaling, and supervisory function aimed at helping individuals become less governed by immediate situations and automatic pre-potent responses, and more influenced by systems involved in the pursuit of future valued goals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Decision Making](#)  
[Intervention](#)  
[Neurocognition](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 38. A computational hypothesis for allostasis: Delineation of substance dependence, conventional therapies, and alternative treatments.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Psychiatry, December 2013, vol./is. 4/, 1664-0640 (Dec 19, 2013)

**Author(s):** Levy, Yariv Z; Levy, Dino J; Barto, Andrew G; Meyer, Jerrold S

**Correspondence Address:** Levy, Yariv Z.: School of Computer Science, University of Massachusetts Amherst., 140 Governors Drive, Amherst, MA, US, 01003-9264, ylevy@cs.umass.edu

**Institution:** School of Computer Science, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, MA, US; Recanati Faculty of Management, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel; School of Computer Science, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, MA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The allostatic theory of drug abuse describes the brain's reward system alterations as substance misuse progresses. Neural adaptations arising from the reward system itself and from the antireward system provide the subject with functional stability, while affecting the person's mood. We propose a computational hypothesis describing how a virtual subject's drug consumption, cognitive substrate, and mood interface with reward and antireward systems. Reward system adaptations are assumed interrelated with the ongoing neural activity defining behavior toward drug intake, including activity in the nucleus accumbens, ventral tegmental area, and prefrontal cortex (PFC). Antireward system adaptations are assumed to mutually connect with higher-order cognitive processes occurring within PFC, orbitofrontal cortex, and anterior cingulate cortex. The subject's mood estimation is a provisional function of reward components. The presented knowledge repository model incorporates pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic, neuropsychological, cognitive, and behavioral components. Patterns of tobacco smoking exemplify the framework's predictive properties: escalation of cigarette consumption, conventional treatments similar to nicotine patches, and alternative medical practices comparable to meditation. The primary outcomes include an estimate of the virtual subject's mood and the daily account of drug intakes. The main limitation of this study resides in the 21 time-dependent processes which partially describe the complex phenomena of drug addiction and involve a large number of parameters which may under-constrain the framework. Our model predicts that reward system adaptations account for mood stabilization, whereas antireward system adaptations delineate mood improvement and reduction in drug consumption. This investigation provides formal arguments encouraging current rehabilitation therapies to include meditation-like

practices along with pharmaceutical drugs and behavioral counseling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alternative Medicine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)  
[Hypothesis Testing](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. Preventing binge eating with deep brain stimulation-Can compulsive eating be switched off?

**Citation:** Frontiers in Psychiatry, December 2013, vol./is. 4/, 1664-0640 (Dec 13, 2013)

**Author(s):** Martire, Sarah I; Tran, Dominic M. D; Reichelt, Amy C

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**Institution:** School of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; School of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; School of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by C. H. Halpern et al. (see record 2013-15570-029). Halpern et al. explored deep brain stimulation (DBS) as a prospective intervention for binge eating; contributing to literature suggesting Nucleus Accumbens Shell (NAcSh) DBS can attenuate drug addiction. NAcSh DBS decreased binge eating a palatable high fat food, possibly modulated by DA. The interpretation of the study was restricted to dopaminergic neurotransmission, and the animal model of binge presented has limitations in the preclinical recapitulation of human behavior. The mouse model utilized by Halpern et al. allows limited access to high fat pellets until binge like behaviors, defined as >25% of daily caloric intake consumed within 1 h, are produced. This model is suggested to provide preclinical support for the use of DBS in controlling aberrant binge eating. Halpern et al. provide a preliminary insight into the use of DBS to treat binge eating, however their demonstration of the efficacy of DBS is not entirely compelling. Halpern et al.'s findings cannot be extended to clinical settings and more rigorous preclinical experimental investigations are required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Martire, Tran and Reichelt; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Feeding Behavior](#)  
[\\*Binge Eating](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[\\*Deep Brain Stimulation](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Cell Signaling](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**40. Awareness and help-seeking behaviour in individuals with substance-related problems.**

**Original Title:** Problembewusstsein und nanspruchnahme von hilfe bei substanzbezogenen problemen.

**Citation:** Sucht: Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaft und Praxis, December 2013, vol./is. 59/6(355-366), 0939-5911 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** de Matos, Elena Gomes; Kraus, Ludwig; Pabst, Alexander; Piontek, Daniela

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**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Aims: It was aimed to estimate 12-months prevalences of i) perception of substance-related problems among alcohol, illicit drugs and prescription drug users; ii) use of several formal and informal sources of care by individuals perceiving substance-related problems; and iii) use of professional help among individuals with a substance use disorder. Factors associated with help-seeking were assessed. Methods: Data come from the 2012 Epidemiological Survey of Substance Abuse (ESA; n = 9084; 18 to 64 years; response rate 53.6 %). DSM-IV diagnoses were assessed using the M-CIDI, Regression analyses were used to assess predictors of help-seeking. Results: Between 6 % (alcohol) and 19 % (illicit drugs) of substance users reported having experienced substance related problems. Of those, 14 % (alcohol), 33 % (illicit drugs) and 59 % (prescription drugs) sought help. With the exception of income, socio-demographic variables were not associated with help-seeking. Conclusions: Results show a clear under-treatment in individuals with substance related problems. Help-seeking seems to be mainly influenced by the severity of the substance-related disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Awareness](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Help Seeking Behavior](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Prescription Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**41. Comorbid substance use disorders in the adult general population.**

**Original Title:** Komorbide Substanzstorungen in der erwachsenen Allgemeinbevölkerung.

**Citation:** Sucht: Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaft und Praxis, December 2013, vol./is. 59/6(347-354), 0939-5911 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Piontek, Daniela; Kraus, Ludwig; de Matos, Elena Gomes; Pabst, Alexander

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**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Aims: It is aimed to assess homotypic comorbidity of substance use disorders in a representative sample of the adult general population in Germany. Methods: Data from the 2012 Epidemiological Survey of Substance Abuse are used. Based on a two-stage probability sampling, a total of n = 9 084 individuals participated (net response rate 53.6 %), Substance use disorders according to DSM-IV for alcohol, tobacco, cannabis,

cocaine, amphetamines, analgesics, hypnotics and tranquilizers were assessed using the Munich Composite International Diagnostic Interview (M-CIDI). Results: Multiple diagnoses (abuse and/or dependence) were prevalent in 6.6 % of the sample. The percentage of comorbid substance use disorders was highest among those with a diagnosis related to cannabis, hypnotics and cocaine. Risk factors for at least one and more than one substance use disorders were male gender, younger age, lower educational level, being single or divorced and non-German citizenship. Conclusions: A relevant proportion of the general population in Germany is affected by more than one clinical diagnosis related to substance use. Further epidemiological research is necessary to describe this population of high risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 42. Substance use and substance use disorders: Trends in Germany 1980-2012.

**Original Title:** Substanzkonsum und substanzbezogene storungen: Trends in Deutschland 1980-2012.

**Citation:** Sucht: Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaft und Praxis, December 2013, vol./is. 59/6(333-345), 0939-5911 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Kraus, Ludwig; Pabst, Alexander; Piontek, Daniela; de Matos, Elena Gomes

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**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Aims: This study assessed gender- and age-specific trends in the use of alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, analgesics, tranquilizers and sedatives as well as trends in substance use disorders according to DSM-IV within the period 1980 to 2012. Methods: Ten waves of the German Epidemiological Survey of Substance Abuse (ESA) were used. Data were collected using paper-and-pencil questionnaires or mixed-mode designs. Response rates varied between 45 % and 65 %. Results: Average volume of ethanol intake decreased in males since 1995 while it remained stable at lower levels in females. With the exception of specific subgroups, the proportion of current smokers showed a steady decline in both genders, 12-months cannabis use prevalence was higher in 2012 compared to 1995. Repeated use of analgesics increased over time in most population subgroups. Increases could be observed for alcohol dependence (1997 to 2012), tobacco dependence (2000 to 2012) and sedative dependence (2000 to 2012), Conclusions: The use of legal substances in Germany is generally decreasing. More effort is needed to reduce the prevalence of cannabis and analgesics use as well as substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Age Differences](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Trends](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Analgesic Drugs](#)

[Cannabis](#)  
[Sedatives](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Tranquilizing Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. Substance use and substance use disorders in Germany in 2012.

**Original Title:** Substanzkonsum und substanzbezogene storungen in Deutschland im Jahr 2012.

**Citation:** Sucht: Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaft und Praxis, December 2013, vol./is. 59/6(321-331), 0939-5911 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Pabst, Alexander; Kraus, Ludwig; de Matos, Elena Gomes; Piontek, Daniela

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**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Aims: To examine prevalences, patterns and disorders associated with the use of alcohol, tobacco, illegal drugs and prescription drugs. Methods: The sample of the 2012 Epidemiological Survey of Substance Abuse (ESA) was randomly drawn from population registers and consisted of 9 084 individuals aged 18 to 64 years, A mixed-mode design including questionnaires, telephone and Internet interviews was applied. The response rate was 53.6 %. Results: Based on the past 30 days 57.3 % of respondents reported low-risk alcohol consumption whereas 14,2 % reported risky consumption. Overall, 30,2 % reported having smoked within this period. The 12-months prevalence of illegal substance use was 4.5 % for cannabis, 0.8 % for cocaine and 0,7 % for amphetamines. Analgesics were the most prevalent prescription drugs used within the past 12 months (61.9 % ) . Rates of DSM-IV substance dependence were estimated at 3.4 % for alcohol, 10.8 % for tobacco, 0.5 % for cannabis, 0,2 % for cocaine, 0.1 % for amphetamines and 3.4 % for analgesics. Conclusions: The high prevalence of substance use disorders associated with alcohol and tobacco emphasize the urgency of implementing effective prevention measures. Disorders associated with prescription drugs should be given more attention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 44. Study design and methodology of the 2012 Epidemiological Survey of Substance Abuse.

**Original Title:** Studiendesign und methodik des epidemiologischen suchtsurveys 2012.

**Citation:** Sucht: Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaft und Praxis, December 2013, vol./is. 59/6(309-320), 0939-5911 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Kraus, Ludwig; Piontek, Daniela; Pabst, Alexander; de Matos, Elena Gomes

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**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Aims: The paper gives an overview on design and sample selection, measures, realization and analyses of the 2012 Epidemiological Survey of Substance Abuse (ESA). Methods: A disproportional sample was drawn from population registers using a two-stage probability design oversampling younger birth cohorts. Different modes of administration were used (paper-and-pencil questionnaire, telephone interview, online questionnaire). Results: A total of 9 084 individuals aged 18 to 64 years participated in the survey (response rate 53.6 %). The redressment weight had an effectiveness of 67.6 %. Non-responders showed a lower prevalence of alcohol and cannabis use, but a higher prevalence of episodic heavy drinking and hypnotics use as well as a higher tobacco use quantity. Respondents in the telephone and internet mode had a lower rate of substance use than those in the paper-and-pencil mode. Conclusions: Contrary to the general trend of decreasing response rates, the ESA achieves increasing response rates over the past years due to the application of a mixed mode design. Selectivity effects are possible because of the exclusion of specific population subgroups and non-response effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drinking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Methodology](#)  
[\\*Surveys](#)  
[Experimental Design](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 45. New terminology for the treatment of tobacco dependence: A proposal for debate.

**Citation:** Journal of Smoking Cessation, December 2013, vol./is. 8/2(71-75), 0965-8424;1834-2612 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Wolff, Fred; Hughes, John R; Woods, Susan S

**Correspondence Address:** Wolff, Fred: MaineHealth Center for Tobacco Independence, 110 Free Street, Portland, ME, US, 04101, wolfff@mainehealth.org

**Institution:** MaineHealth Center for Tobacco Independence Portland, Portland, ME, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Portland Veterans Administration Medical Center, Portland, OR, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This paper discusses some commonly used, problematic terminology for the treatment of tobacco dependence, and suggests more appropriate terms. As any new discipline evolves, it is not uncommon for its language to lack precision, thereby needing to change over time. As understanding about a condition and evidence for its treatment expands, the terminology surrounding it develops greater accuracy. For example, in the field of addictions counseling, it took some time for the language of clinical practice to differentiate itself from the language of self-help. One of the most important insights about tobacco use has been that, for many, if not most, tobacco use is dependence - a chronic relapsing disorder, not merely a habit. Given this, for many tobacco users, it will not be resolved in a single cessation event through simple willpower or education, but rather through repeated treatment contacts. It is urged to the professionals who specialize in tobacco treatment to consider adoption of a common language to reflect this. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of Australian Academic Press Pty Ltd.; HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Terminology](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Counseling](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Cerebral vasospasm in traumatic brain injury: A case study.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Annals, July 2013, vol./is. 43/7(328-330), 0048-5713;1938-2456 (Jul 2013)

**Author(s):** Nelson, Alexis; Nyquist, Paul A; Razumovsky, Alexander; Marshall, Scott A

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a case report of an unemployed young man with a history of poly substance abuse suffered a closed head injury as the result of a motor vehicle crash. At the scene, the patient had a prolonged period of unconsciousness and was incubated. Computed tomography (CT) of the brain upon arrival to the trauma center reveals a mild bilateral subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) in a nonspecific pattern. The following morning he is noted as able to respond to commands during his sedation breaks. He requires narcotic pain medications for his orthopedic injuries. Two days into his hospital stay, he was transferred to the ward and over the next few days is noted to become progressively more restless, confused, and agitated. He did not have fever and his neurologic exam remained non focal. A non-contrast head CT is obtained but revealed no new findings. Psychiatry is consulted for recommendations on delirium management. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Shutterstock

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Head Injuries](#)  
[\\*Traumatic Brain Injury](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Unconscious \(Personality Factor\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 47. Future directions of deep brain stimulation: Current disorders, new technologies.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Annals, August 2013, vol./is. 43/8(366-373), 0048-5713;1938-2456 (Aug 2013)

**Author(s):** Arulpragasam, Amanda R; Chou, Tina; Kaur, Navneet; Corse, Andrew K; Deckersbach, Thilo; Camprodon, Joan A

**Correspondence Address:** Camprodon, Joan A.: Laboratory for Neuropsychiatry and Neuromodulation, Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, CNY2654, 149 13th Street, Charlestown, MA, US, 02129, camprodon.joan@mgh.harvard.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article presents an overview of the future directions of deep brain stimulation for current disorders with new technologies. Deep brain stimulation (DBS) is a surgical neuromodulation therapy with several neuropsychiatric applications. Compared with other device-based brain stimulation treatments, DBS offers the unique possibility to target deep neural structures directly with proven safety and efficacious outcomes. DBS has the potential to normalize reward processing; reduce impulsivity; and attenuate addictive behavior. The reward circuitry is already a target for obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) and major depressive disorder (MDD) in humans, but neuro circuitry underlying drug addiction makes DBS a viable treatment option for patients with this condition. A novel circuit-based strategy to treat Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the use of DBS to the hippocampal fornix. DBS mechanism of action may involve the up regulation of processing, capacity, and/or sustained integrity of these neuronal circuits. DBS is an available yet novel therapeutic option for several treatment resistant neuropsychiatric disorders. DBS is already available in the therapeutic toolbox for the practicing psychiatrist and it offers options and hope for the most difficult and treatment-refractory patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alzheimer's Disease](#)  
[\\*Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)  
[\\*Surgery](#)  
[\\*Deep Brain Stimulation](#)  
[Technology](#)  
[Biological Neural Networks](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 48. Life projects and relapses in alcohol-dependent patients.

**Original Title:** Projetos de vida e recaídas em pacientes alcoolistas.

**Citation:** Arquivos Brasileiros de Psicologia, 2013, vol./is. 65/1(21-37), 0100-8692;1809-5267 (2013)

**Author(s):** Pires, Fabio Becker; Schneider, Daniela Ribeiro

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**Institution:** Hospital Universitario de Santa Maria (UFSM), Santa Maria, Brazil; Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Psicologia, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC), Florianopolis, Brazil

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** It has been discussed the need to broaden the scope of research on alcoholism, besides the dominant biomedical perspective in order to address the determinants of alcoholism and produce an understanding closer to the reality of the dependents. We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and exploratory survey aiming to unveil the life projects of a group of alcoholics and explore possible relationships between such projects and relapse in alcohol use, on one hand, and the possibility of recovery, on the other hand.

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with alcoholics hospitalized in specialized ward of a general hospital, which were coded and analyzed according to Grounded Theory. Among the results, there is the passive attitude of the majority of respondents: they predominantly report hope of recovery and improvement in various aspects of life, but poor concrete plans, and tend to lead their lives according to treatment prescriptions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**49. Antipsychotics for cocaine or psychostimulant dependence: Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized, placebo-controlled trials.**

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, December 2013, vol./is. 74/12(e1169-e1180), 0160-6689 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Kishi, Taro; Matsuda, Yuki; Iwata, Nakao; Correll, Christoph U

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Division of Psychiatry Research, Zucker Hillside Hospital, North Shore-Long Island Jewish Health System, Glen Oaks, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Since cocaine and psychostimulant dependence are related to increased dopamine release, antipsychotics have been tried to reduce their reinforcing properties. A meta-analysis was undertaken to assess the efficacy and tolerability of antipsychotics in cocaine- or stimulant-dependent patients. Data sources: We searched PubMed, Cochrane Library databases, and PsycINFO from database inception until June 24, 2013, using the following keywords: (randomized OR random OR randomly) AND (placebo) AND (methylphenidate OR cocaine OR methamphetamine OR amphetamine OR 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine) AND (dependence OR abuse) AND (antipsychotic OR neuroleptic OR 34 specific antipsychotic names). Study selection: Included were randomized, placebo-controlled trials of antipsychotics lasting at least 2 weeks in patients with primary cocaine or psychostimulant dependence. Of 363 hits, we removed 316 duplicates, 20 references based on abstract/title, and 13 ineligible full-text articles, retaining 14 trials for this meta-analysis. Data extraction: Two authors independently extracted the data. Coprimary outcomes included degree of substance use and lack of abstinence. Risk ratio (RR), 95% CI, and standardized mean difference were calculated. Results: Ten studies in patients with primary cocaine dependence (risperidone = 5, olanzapine = 3, reserpine = 2; n = 562) and 4 in those with amphetamine/methamphetamine dependence (aripiprazole = 4; n = 179) were meta-analyzed (14 studies, total n = 741). When study results were pooled together, antipsychotics did not differ from placebo in regard to cocaine use days and lack of cocaine or amphetamine/methamphetamine abstinence, severity of addiction, cocaine or amphetamine/methamphetamine craving, Clinical Global Impressions-Severity of Illness (CGI-S) scores, depression, anxiety, compliance, all-cause discontinuation, and several side effects. However, antipsychotics caused more intolerability-related discontinuation than placebo (P = .0009). Individually, aripiprazole was superior to placebo in regard to CGI-S (P = .001), while olanzapine was inferior to placebo in regard to cocaine craving (P = .03) and risperidone was inferior to placebo in regard to depression (P = .002). Conclusions: Antipsychotics had no advantages over placebo in regard to cocaine use and cocaine or psychostimulant abstinence or craving, while causing more

intolerability-related discontinuations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Neuroleptic Drugs](#)  
[Clinical Trials](#)  
[Dopamine](#)  
[Drug Tolerance](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**50. Depressive and anxiety disorders predicting first incidence of alcohol use disorders: Results of the Netherlands study of depression and anxiety (NESDA).**

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, December 2013, vol./is. 74/12(1233-1240), 0160-6689 (Dec 2013)

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

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Depressive and anxiety disorders may predict first incidence of alcohol abuse and alcohol dependence. This study aims to identify those persons who are at an increased risk of developing alcohol abuse or alcohol dependence by considering the heterogeneity of depressive and anxiety disorders and exploring the role of other risk factors. Method: In a large sample of persons with and without baseline DSM-IV depressive or anxiety disorders (n = 2,676; 18-65 years; assessed in 2004-2007), the first incidences of DSM-IV alcohol abuse and alcohol dependence during a 4-year follow-up were considered as primary outcomes. Status (remitted or current disorder), severity, and type (specific disorders) of depressive and anxiety disorders were assessed, as well as other risk factors, such as sociodemographic, vulnerability, and addiction-related factors. Results: Cumulative first-incidence rates of alcohol abuse and alcohol dependence were 2.0% and 3.0%, respectively. Persons with current, but not remitted, depressive or anxiety disorders were at an increased risk of a first incidence of alcohol dependence (hazard ratio [HR] = 2.69; 95% CI, 1.37-5.29), but not first incidence of alcohol abuse (HR = 0.55; 95% CI, 0.28-1.09). Although this association was not conditional on the type of disorder, first-incidence rates of alcohol dependence gradually increased with the number of depressive and anxiety disorders (HR per SD increase = 1.65; 95% CI, 1.37-2.00). Subthreshold alcohol problems especially (P < .001), but also recent negative life events (P = .06), were additional independent predictors of first incidence of alcohol dependence. Conclusion: Current depressive disorder, anxiety disorder, or both significantly predicted first incidence of alcohol dependence, which stresses the importance of addiction prevention strategies for depressed and anxious patients in mental health settings. Subthreshold alcohol problems and recent negative life events may help to identify persons at an increased risk for developing alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Anxiety Disorders  
 \*Major Depression  
 Mental Health  
 Risk Factors  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 51. Management of alcohol dependence in patients with liver disease.

**Citation:** CNS Drugs, April 2013, vol./is. 27/4(287-299), 1172-7047;1179-1934 (Apr 2013)  
**Author(s):** Addolorato, Giovanni; Mirijello, Antonio; Leggio, Lorenzo; Ferrulli, Anna; Landolfi, Raffaele  
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**Institution:** Department of Internal Medicine, Institute of Internal Medicine, Catholic University of Rome, Gemelli Hospital, Rome, Italy; Department of Internal Medicine, Institute of Internal Medicine, Catholic University of Rome, Gemelli Hospital, Rome, Italy; Department of Internal Medicine, Institute of Internal Medicine, Catholic University of Rome, Gemelli Hospital, Rome, Italy; Department of Internal Medicine, Institute of Internal Medicine, Catholic University of Rome, Gemelli Hospital, Rome, Italy; Department of Internal Medicine, Institute of Internal Medicine, Catholic University of Rome, Gemelli Hospital, Rome, Italy; Department of Internal Medicine, Institute of Internal Medicine, Catholic University of Rome, Gemelli Hospital, Rome, Italy  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Alcohol dependence represents a chronic and relapsing disease affecting nearly 10 % of the general population both in the USA and in Europe, with a widespread burden of morbidity and mortality. Alcohol dependence represents the most common cause of liver damage in the Western world. Although alcoholic liver disease is associated primarily with heavy drinking, continued alcohol consumption, even in low doses after the onset of liver disease, increases the risk of severe consequences, including mortality. Consequently, the ideal treatment of patients affected by alcohol dependence and alcoholic liver disease should aim at achieving long-term total alcohol abstinence and preventing relapse. The aim of the present review is to provide an update on the management of alcohol dependence in patients with alcoholic liver disease. Increasing evidence suggests the usefulness of psychosocial interventions and medications combined in order to reduce alcohol intake, promote abstinence and prevent relapse in alcohol-dependent patients. Disulfiram, naltrexone and acamprosate have been approved for this indication; gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) is approved in Italy and Austria. However, these drugs have not been tested in patients with advanced liver disease. Amongst other emerging pharmacotherapies for alcoholism, topiramate, ondansetron, and baclofen seem the most promising ones. Both topiramate and ondansetron have a safe profile in alcoholic patients; however, none of them has been tested in alcoholic patients with advanced liver disease. To date, baclofen represents the only anti-craving medication formally tested in a randomized clinical trial in alcoholic patients affected by liver cirrhosis, although additional confirmatory studies are warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer International Publishing Switzerland; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Liver Disorders  
 \*Management  
 Risk Factors  
 Severity (Disorders)

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

## 52. The notion of project in Contextual Action Theory.

**Original Title:** Il concetto dl progetto nell'ambito della Contextual Action Theory.  
**Citation:** GIPO Giornale Italiano Di Psicologia Dell'Orientamento, April 2013, vol./is. 14/1(3-7), 1720-7681 (Apr 2013)  
**Author(s):** Young, Richard Allen; Valach, E. Ladislav  
**Correspondence Address:** Young, Richard Allen: Department of Educational Counselling Psychology, University of British Columbia, 2125 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC, Canada  
**Institution:** University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Private Practice, Berne, Switzerland  
**Language:** Italian  
**Abstract:** Contextual Action Theory addresses challenges to recent understandings of project by articulating a dynamic conceptualization of joint projects rooted in everyday thinking, and by monitoring and studying them through methods focused on social meaning, manifest behaviour, and internal subjective processes. Additionally, projects are seen within other goal-directed systems of subordinate actions and super-ordinate careers. This approach has been found to be useful for understanding a range of on-going actions between persons that coalesce to form meaningful projects between them. Empirical knowledge is both constructed and assessed through action. Neither researchers nor practitioners have to leave the intentional frame of reference in which the clients construct and cope with their everyday life. Data from several studies, suggest that joint projects can be identified and described in domains such as recovery from addiction, parental grieving the death of a child, transition to adulthood, career development in families, health promotion, suicide prevention, and counseling. These projects include and operate simultaneously at the levels of meaning (goals), cognitive and affective processes and well as communication processes, and behavioral, structural, resource, and unconscious elements. Across a number of these studies, the primacy of relationship and identity projects has been revealed. In addition, these projects reflect a range of processes including communication, coordination and compatibility, steering, control and regulation, and monitoring, as well as many other systemic processes. Specific case examples provide the basis for illustrating how joint projects contribute to the construction of the self and long-term career Implications for practice are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Giunti O.S. Organizzazioni Speciali - Firenze; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Behavior](#)  
[\\*Concept Formation](#)  
[\\*Goal Orientation](#)  
[Monitoring](#)  
[Frame of Reference](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

## 53. Treatment of cocaine addiction with amphetamine, a sleep-suppressant drug: Associative learning, sleep patterns and clinical perspectives.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2014, vol./is. 231/2(457-458), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2014)  
**Author(s):** Berro, Lais F; Frussa-Filho, Roberto; Tufik, Sergio; Andersen, Monica L  
**Correspondence Address:** Andersen, Monica L.: Department of Psychobiology, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, R. Napoleao de Barros, 925, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 04021002, mandersen@unifesp.br

**Institution:** Department of Psychobiology, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil;  
Department of Psychobiology, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil;  
Department of Psychobiology, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil;  
Department of Psychobiology, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on the article Reduction of the reinforcing effectiveness of cocaine by continuous D-amphetamine treatment in rats: importance of active self-administration during treatment period by B. A. Zimmer, K. A. Chiodo and D. C. S. Roberts (2013). The recent study by Zimmer and colleagues demonstrated that D-amphetamine treatment during the persistence of a previously established active cocaine self-administration, but not during passive cocaine infusions, resulted in a significant decrease in cocaine-maintained responding under a PR schedule of reinforcement. Despite the interesting findings by Zimmer and colleagues, one cannot ignore the use of amphetamine by humans. As an alertness-enhancing and euphorogenic drug, amphetamine is frequently used when irregular work/rest patterns cause excessive sleepiness. Context-dependent behavioral sensitization to amphetamine is potentiated by sleep deprivation procedures, and a sleep rebound period can attenuate it. Finally, it has been showed that D-amphetamine efficacy requires active drug seeking during the treatment period which has major clinical importance because it could enhance the compliance to the treatment by cocaine abusers and would minimize the suffering inherent to the abstinence syndrome. However, most of these drugs are controlled substances with inherent risks of abuse, and their use in patients with substance use disorders is complex. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[Sleep](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**54. "Pavlovian conditioned approach, extinction, and spontaneous recovery to an audiovisual cue paired with an intravenous heroin infusion": Erratum.**

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2014, vol./is. 231/2(455), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Peters, Jamie; De Vries, Taco J

**Correspondence Address:** Peters, Jamie: Department of Anatomy and Neurosciences, Neuroscience Campus Amsterdam, VU University medical center, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1081 BT, petersjl.upr@gmail.com

**Institution:** Department of Anatomy and Neurosciences, Neuroscience Campus Amsterdam, VU University medical center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Anatomy and Neurosciences, Neuroscience Campus Amsterdam, VU University medical center, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reports an error in "Pavlovian conditioned approach, extinction, and spontaneous recovery to an audiovisual cue paired with an intravenous heroin infusion" by Jamie Peters and Taco J. De Vries (Psychopharmacology, 2014[Jan], Vol 231[2], 447-453). The original version of this article inadvertently contained a mistake. The grant support for the project was not mentioned. The correct Acknowledgments section is present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2014-00294-014). Rationale: Novel stimuli paired with exposure to addictive drugs can elicit approach through Pavlovian learning. While such approach behavior, or sign tracking, has been documented for cocaine and alcohol, it has not been shown to occur

with opiate drugs like heroin. Most Pavlovian conditioned approach paradigms use an operandum as the sign, so that sign tracking can be easily automated. Objectives: We were interested in assessing whether approach behavior occurs to an audiovisual cue paired with an intravenous heroin infusion. If so, would this behavior exhibit characteristics of other Pavlovian conditioned behaviors, such as extinction and spontaneous recovery? Methods: Rats were repeatedly exposed to an audiovisual cue, similar to that used in standard self-administration models, along with an intravenous heroin infusion. Sign tracking was measured in an automated fashion by analyzing motion pixels within the cue zone during each cue presentation. Results: We were able to observe significant sign tracking after only five pairings of the conditioned stimulus (CS) with the unconditioned stimulus (US). This behavior rapidly extinguished over 2 days, but exhibited pronounced spontaneous recovery 3 weeks later. Conclusions: We conclude that sign tracking measured by these methods exhibits all the characteristics of a classically conditioned behavior. This model can be used to examine the Pavlovian component of drug memories, alone, or in combination with self-administration methods. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Learning](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Rats](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Cues](#)  
[Approach Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**55. Pavlovian conditioned approach, extinction, and spontaneous recovery to an audiovisual cue paired with an intravenous heroin infusion.**

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2014, vol./is. 231/2(447-453), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Peters, Jamie; De Vries, Taco J

**Correspondence Address:** Peters, Jamie: Department of Anatomy and Neurosciences, Neuroscience Campus Amsterdam, VU University medical center, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1081 BT, [petersjl.upr@gmail.com](mailto:petersjl.upr@gmail.com)

**Institution:** Department of Anatomy and Neurosciences, Neuroscience Campus Amsterdam, VU University medical center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Anatomy and Neurosciences, Neuroscience Campus Amsterdam, VU University medical center, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** [Correction Notice: An Erratum for this article was reported in Vol 231(2) of Psychopharmacology (see record 2014-00294-015). The original version of this article inadvertently contained a mistake. The grant support for the project was not mentioned. The correct Acknowledgments section is present in the erratum.] Rationale: Novel stimuli paired with exposure to addictive drugs can elicit approach through Pavlovian learning. While such approach behavior, or sign tracking, has been documented for cocaine and alcohol, it has not been shown to occur with opiate drugs like heroin. Most Pavlovian conditioned approach paradigms use an operandum as the sign, so that sign tracking can be easily automated. Objectives: We were interested in assessing whether approach behavior occurs to an audiovisual cue paired with an intravenous heroin infusion. If so, would this behavior exhibit characteristics of other Pavlovian conditioned behaviors, such as extinction and spontaneous recovery? Methods: Rats were repeatedly exposed to an audiovisual cue, similar to that used in standard self-administration models, along with an intravenous heroin infusion. Sign tracking was measured in an automated fashion by analyzing motion pixels within the cue zone during each cue presentation. Results: We were able to observe significant sign tracking after only five pairings of the conditioned stimulus (CS) with the unconditioned stimulus (US). This behavior rapidly extinguished over 2 days, but exhibited pronounced spontaneous recovery 3 weeks later. Conclusions:

We conclude that sign tracking measured by these methods exhibits all the characteristics of a classically conditioned behavior. This model can be used to examine the Pavlovian component of drug memories, alone, or in combination with self-administration methods. (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:** [\\*Animal Learning](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Rats](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Cues](#)  
[Approach Behavior](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 56. Lifestyle neuropathology: How our behavior harms our brains and what we can do about it.

**Citation:** Acta Neuropathologica, January 2014, vol./is. 127/1(1), 0001-6322;1432-0533 (Jan 2014)  
**Author(s):** Paulus, Werner  
**Correspondence Address:** Paulus, Werner: Institute of Neuropathology, Munster University Hospital, Pottkamp 2, Munster, Germany, 48149, werner.paulus@uni-muenster.de  
**Institution:** Institute of Neuropathology, Munster University Hospital, Munster, Germany  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This editorial provides a broad overview of the papers featured in the present issue of Acta Neuropathologica. The papers collectively focus on behavioral risk factor for neurological disease, including obesity, brain injury induced by sporting activity, smoking, alcoholism, addiction to illegal drugs, stress, and reduced cognitive and social activity. The papers cover clinical and epidemiological data, human neuropathology, neuroimaging and experimental studies on mechanisms. It is hoped that this cluster of papers will encourage neuropathologists and other neuroscientists with an interest in neurological disease to engage in more interdisciplinary research, combining cellular and molecular biology with behavioral biology, epidemiology and biomarker analysis. Furthermore, the papers may stimulate all neuroscientists to contribute to the education of society regarding lifestyles that prevent disease and preserve a healthy brain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Brain](#)  
[\\*Lifestyle](#)  
[\\*Nervous System Disorders](#)  
[\\*Neuropathology](#)  
[\\*Scientific Communication](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 57. The development of pathological internet use and its relationship with self-esteem among junior high school students: The moderating role of classmate relationship.

**Citation:** Acta Psychologica Sinica, December 2013, vol./is. 45/12(1345-1354), 0439-755X (Dec 2013)  
**Author(s):** Zhang, Guohua; Dai, Bibing; Lei, Li  
**Correspondence Address:** Dai, Bibing: Institute of Psychology, Tianjin Medical University, Tianjin, China, 300070, dr.leili@qq.com

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou, China; Institute of Psychology, Tianjin Medical University, Tianjin, China; Department of Psychology, Remin University of China, Beijing, China

**Language:** Chinese

**Abstract:** In recent years, the Internet has been developing at an unimaginably high speed, imposing an increasingly important impact on our daily life. It's worth noting that the number of adolescent Internet users is soaring fast. The Internet provides people not only with many benefits, but also with a lot of negative outcomes, such as online pornography, Internet gambling and fraud. Excessive Internet use may also lead to "Internet addiction" (or commonly called Pathological Internet Use, PIU). There are several common characteristics in the current studies of Pathological Internet Use, among which most sampled college students more than other ages of population, rarely concreting about the adolescents who have just entered adolescence and engaged in Internet use for a short time. Besides, most of the recent studies of Pathological Internet Use were based on cross-sectional study design, but few on longitudinal study design. By longitudinal study design, the developmental tendencies of adolescents' Pathological Internet Use and its influence on the individual development can be better revealed, and the effects of relevant psychological variables can be investigated so as to contribute to the prevention and intervention of adolescents' Pathological Internet Use. Based on the analysis above, this study sampled adolescents who have just begun their junior high school study as our subjects to investigate their developmental tendency of Pathological Internet Use and its relationship with self-esteem, and to explore the moderating role of classmate relationship between self-esteem and Pathological Internet Use through longitudinal design and Hierarchical Linear Model (HLM). We suppose that junior high school students' level of Pathological Internet Use increased gradually with the growing use of the Internet, teenagers with higher self-esteem are more unlikely to be involved in Pathological Internet Use, and classmate relationship can relieve Pathological Internet Use of adolescents with lower self-esteem. This study employed Self-esteem Scale and Adolescent Pathological Internet Use Scale to 123 grade one junior high school students in Beijing, in a period of 18 months with 6 times of investigations. Besides, Classmate Relationship Subscale of Class Environment Questionnaire was used to examine their classmate relationship. The results were as followed: (1) in the period of 18 months, the level of Pathological Internet Use among junior high school students presents a rising trend significantly. There are significant differences between the initial level and developmental tendency of Pathological Internet Use ( $F(2, 391) = 174.49, p < 0.01$ ;  $F(2, 174) = 391.51, p < 0.01$ ). The higher the initial level is, more gently the rising trend will be ( $\beta = -0.22$ ); (2) self-esteem has a significantly negative prediction on adolescents' Pathological Internet Use ( $\beta = -0.54, p < 0.05$ ); (3) individual with better classmate relationship has a lower initial level of Pathological Internet Use ( $\beta = -1.16, p < 0.05$ ). But from the perspective of the growing trend of Pathological Internet Use, better classmate relationship weakened the protective role of self-esteem to Pathological Internet Use ( $\beta = 0.09, p < 0.05$ ). The research showed that the level of adolescents' Pathological Internet Use increased gradually in their junior high school years, self-esteem played a protective role in the development of adolescents' Pathological Internet Use while better classmate relationship is apt to aggravate the protective role of self-esteem in the development Pathological Internet Use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Classmates](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Junior High School Students](#)  
[\\*Peer Relations](#)  
[\\*Self Esteem](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 58. Recovering drug-dependent mothers' perspective on gender-sensitive therapy: An Israeli case.

**Citation:** Affilia: Journal of Women & Social Work, February 2014, vol./is. 29/1(78-91), 0886-1099;1552-3020 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Gueta, Keren; Addad, Moshe

**Correspondence Address:** Gueta, Keren: Interdisciplinary Department for Social Science, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel, 52900, keren@gueta.com

**Institution:** Interdisciplinary Department for Social Science, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel; Criminology Department, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examined issues of gender-sensitive therapy, such as relational self, motherhood, and single-gender treatments from the perspective of recovering drug-dependent mothers. Using a social constructionism framework, 25 recovering drug-dependent mothers in different stages of recovery were interviewed and 5 of them were followed for another 2 years. The results challenge the argument presented by advocates of gender-sensitive therapy in the addiction field and underscore the importance of context, especially the therapeutic narrative that elicited an alternative construction of gender, motherhood, and gender-sensitive therapy. The findings suggest possible new directions for addressing therapeutic issues and the need for additional research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Mothers](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**59. Supporting families living with parental substance misuse: The M-PACT (Moving Parents and Children Together) programme.**

**Citation:** Child & Family Social Work, February 2014, vol./is. 19/1(76-88), 1356-7500;1365-2206 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Templeton, Lorna

**Correspondence Address:** Templeton, Lorna, LTempleton72@googlemail.com

**Institution:** Independent Research Consultant, Bristol, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The Moving Parents and Children Together (M-PACT) programme is one of the growing number of interventions tailored to meet the multiple and complex needs of children and families affected by parental substance misuse. This paper pulls together the qualitative findings from 13 evaluated M-PACT programmes in England. Sixty-four families attended an M-PACT programme, including 82 children and 75 adults. Qualitative data were collected from 37 children, 36 adults and over 30 group facilitators. Six themes are discussed: engaging with M-PACT, shared experiences, understanding addiction, changes in communication, healthier and united families, and ending M-PACT. The majority of families benefitted in a range of ways from the programme: meeting others who were experiencing similar problems, greater understanding about addiction and its impact on children and families improving communication within the family. In many families there was more openness and honesty, stronger relationships and more time as families, and a reduction in arguments and conflict. The key findings are discussed in terms of the potential for interventions of this kind to reduce family-related harm from parental substance misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Family Intervention](#)  
[\\*Parents](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Family Conflict](#)  
[Family Relations](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 60. Alcoholism and evaluation of executive functions: A systematic review.

**Original Title:** Alcoolismo e avaliacao de funcoes executivas: Uma revisao sistematica.

**Citation:** PSICO, 2013, vol./is. 44/1(122-129), 0103-5371;1980-8623 (2013)

**Author(s):** Rigoni, Maisa dos Santos; Susin, Nathalia; Trentini, Clarissa Marcelli; da Silva Oliveira, Margareth

**Correspondence Address:** da Silva Oliveira, Margareth: Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Psicologia, PUCRS, Av. Ipiranga, 6681-Predio 11, Sala 927-Partenon, Porto Alegre, Brazil, CEP 90619-900, marga@pucrs.br

**Institution:** Faculdade de Psicologia, Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Instituto de Psicologia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Faculdade de Psicologia, Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** Alcoholism can cause a range of cognitive impairments, especially deficits in learning and memory, visual-spatial ability, perceptual-motor skills, abstraction and problem solving. This study sought to conduct a systematic review of articles published in scientific journals between the years 2003 and 2008 on the neuropsychological consequences associated with alcoholism in adults, especially executive function, evaluated with Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST). The results suggest that alcoholics have lower performance compared to control subjects not dependents on cognitive functions like reasoning, visual perception ability, early learning, attention, concentration and memory. In addition, the WCST was sensitive, confirming the findings in neuroimaging studies, which detect changes in the frontal lobe of alcoholics. The importance of neuropsychological assessment of alcoholics, should be noted, since the various damage caused by alcohol use, especially in executive functions, which implies the ability to solve problems and make decisions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Problem Solving](#)  
[\\*Reasoning](#)  
[\\*Visual Perception](#)  
[\\*Executive Function](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 61. Alcohol and substance use history among ADHD adults: The relationship with persistent and remitting symptoms, personality, employment, and history of service use.

**Citation:** Journal of Attention Disorders, January 2014, vol./is. 18/1(82-90), 1087-0547;1557-1246 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Huntley, Zoe; Young, Susan

**Correspondence Address:** Huntley, Zoe: Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, De Crespigny Park, London, England, SE5 8AF, zoe.huntley@nhs.net

**Institution:** Department of Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry, King's College London, London, England; Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, England

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To profile substance use, personality, service use, and employment in adults with ADHD. Method: The sample consisted of 216 consecutive referrals to an adult ADHD service and classified with ADHD, partially or fully remitted ADHD, or no ADHD. Normal controls (n = 33) were recruited from a general practitioner's center. Participants completed measures of alcohol and illicit substance use, employment, service use, ADHD symptoms, and personality. Results: High rates of substance use were found in participants with current ADHD diagnoses. ADHD participants showed increased rates of personality trait or disorder scores and unemployment. There was some indication that those with ADHD and substance-related impairment place higher demand on services. Individuals with partially remitted ADHD showed similar substance use to those with current ADHD, whereas those in full remission were comparable with normal controls. Conclusion: Although ADHD symptoms may remit with time, individuals retaining persisting or partial symptoms have substantial needs in adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Employment Status](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[Alcohols](#)  
[Personality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Journal of Attention Disorders](#)

## 62. Age at immigration to Canada and the occurrence of mood, anxiety, and substance use disorders.

**Citation:** The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue canadienne de psychiatrie, April 2013, vol./is. 58/4(210-217), 0706-7437;1497-0015 (Apr 2013)

**Author(s):** Patterson, Beth; Kyu, Hmwe Hmwe; Georgiades, Katholiki

**Correspondence Address:** Patterson, Beth: MacAnxiety Research Centre, 1057 Main Street West, Hamilton, ON, Canada, L8S 1B7, bpatte@mcmaster.ca

**Institution:** Health Research Methodology Program, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The process of migration and resettlement has been associated with increased risk for psychiatric illness. Our study sought to examine the association between age at immigration and risk for mood, anxiety, and substance use disorders (SUDs) among adult immigrants in Canada. Method: Data from the Canadian Community Health Survey: Mental Health and Well-Being, a cross-sectional study of psychiatric disorder conducted in 2002, was used to identify a representative sample of adult immigrants in Canada (n = 4946). Logistic regression was used to examine the association between age at immigration (0 to 5 years, 6 to 17 years, and 18 years and older) and 12-month prevalence of mood and anxiety disorders, and SUDs. Results: Immigrants who arrived prior to age 6 years reported the highest risk for mood (OR 3.41; 95% CI 1.7 to 7.0) and anxiety disorders (OR 6.89; 95% CI 3.5 to 13.5), compared with those who immigrated at the age of 18 years or older, after adjusting for covariates, including duration of residence.

Conclusions: Younger age at immigration was associated with increased risk of having a current mood disorder, anxiety disorder, or SUD. These findings speak to the importance of developing and evaluating targeted prevention programs for young immigrant children and adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Emotional States](#)  
[Immigration](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 63. Materialism and addictive buying in women: The mediating role of anxiety and depression.

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**Citation:** Psychological Reports, August 2013, vol./is. 113/1(328-344), 0033-2941;1558-691X (Aug 2013)

**Author(s):** Otero-Lopez, Jose Manuel; Villardefrancos, Estibaliz

**Correspondence Address:** Otero-Lopez, Jose Manuel: Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology, Faculty of Psychology, University of Santiago de Compostela, Campus Vida, Compostela, Spain, 15782, josemanuel.otero.lopez@usc.es

**Institution:** Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology, University of Santiago de Compostela, Compostela, Spain; Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology, University of Santiago de Compostela, Compostela, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** There is empirical evidence regarding the interrelationships between materialism, negative emotions, and addictive buying. The aim of this study was to clarify the direction of the relationships among these variables. Specifically, the main objective was to explore the possible mediating roles of anxiety and depression in the link between materialism and addictive buying. Path analysis results, using a sample of 685 women, generally supported the suitability of the proposed model in which anxiety and depression mediated the effects of the materialism dimensions, "importance" and "success," on addictive buying, and that depression also mediates the influence of the "importance" and "happiness" dimensions. Moreover, a direct effect of the importance dimension on addictive buying was found. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Psychological Reports; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety](#)  
[\\*Consumer Behavior](#)  
[\\*Depression \(Emotion\)](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Materialism \(Philosophy\)](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Emotional States](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 64. Menarche and eating disorders.

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**Citation:** Psychological Reports, August 2013, vol./is. 113/1(315-317), 0033-2941;1558-691X (Aug 2013)

**Author(s):** Martino, Sara; Lester, David

**Correspondence Address:** Martino, Sara: Psychology Program, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey, Galloway, NJ, US, 08205-9441, sara.martino@stockton.edu

**Institution:** Richard Stockton College of New Jersey, Galloway, NJ, US; Richard Stockton College of New Jersey, Galloway, NJ, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** 160 undergraduate women (M age = 20.3, SD = 1.52) were assessed for depression, drug abuse, and eating disorders. The age of menarche was positively correlated with higher scores on a screening measure for eating disorders, a finding opposite to past studies for adolescent girls. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Psychological Reports; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Eating Disorders](#)  
[\\*Menarche](#)  
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Screening Tests](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 65. Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder: A current review of the literature.

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**Original Title:** Fetal alkol spektrum bozukluklari: Guncel bir derleme.

**Citation:** Cocuk ve Genclik Ruh Sagligi Dergisi, 2013, vol./is. 20/1(47-56), 1301-3904 (2013)

**Author(s):** Mutluer, Tuba; Hassan, Bozkurt; Coskun, Murat; ZoroGlu, Suleyman Salih

**Institution:** Istanbul Universites Istanbul Tip Fakultesi, Cocuk ve Ergen Ruh Sagligi ve Hastaliklari, Istanbul, Turkey; Istanbul Universites Istanbul Tip Fakultesi, Cocuk ve Ergen Ruh Sagligi ve Hastaliklari, Istanbul, Turkey; Istanbul Universites Istanbul Tip Fakultesi, Cocuk ve Ergen Ruh Sagligi ve Hastaliklari, Istanbul, Turkey; Istanbul Universites Istanbul Tip Fakultesi, Cocuk ve Ergen Ruh Sagligi ve Hastaliklari, Istanbul, Turkey

**Language:** Turkish

**Abstract:** Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) is characterized by structural, behavioral and neurological problems due to alcohol exposure during any period of the pregnancy. FASD has grown into a public health concern especially in western societies due to the increasing rates of alcohol abuse and dependency among young women. As FASD is definitely preventable, clinicians need to be more acquainted with the disorder and it is also of essential importance to question the alcohol use of mothers even in routine examinations. This article aims to review and revise the up to date information about FASD. Although the description of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) has been in medical literature nearly for 40 years, there seems to be only 3500 or more articles about FAS in PubMed. We performed a search for FASD in all medical databases and summarized the collected data. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Fetal Alcohol Syndrome](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 66. How developmental research and contextual theory drive clinical work with adolescents with addiction.

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**Citation:** Harvard Review of Psychiatry, July 2013, vol./is. 21/4(200-2004), 1067-3229;1465-7309 (Jul-Aug 2013)

**Author(s):** Liddle, Howard; Rigter, Henk

**Correspondence Address:** Liddle, Howard: University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, US, 33136-1005, hliddle@med.miami.edu

**Institution:** Center for Treatment Research on Adolescent Drug Abuse, University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, US; Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on article by Graham Danzer (see record 2013-43364-001). The main title of Danzer's article invites clarification of both the orientation and specific methods of Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT). In virtually any context, simply invoking youth and drug use easily prompts associations to historically significant U.S. cultural events such as the War on Drugs and the Just Say No to Drugs campaigns. Although diverse articles, including quality-of-evidence reviews and that of Danzer himself, find MDFT to contain the recommended components of adolescent treatment, Danzer wonders why MDFT does not have an aftercare component. Another issue raised by Danzer concerns the mechanisms through which MDFT achieves its effects. Although the authors have addressed this issue in MDFT theory, program design and research, and training, they still have much to learn about the moderators and mediators of effective treatment process and of bottom-line outcomes. Danzer concludes that MDFT ought to be considered the preferred treatment approach for adolescents with comorbid conditions, but he does point to negative findings in the form of an article that, while produced by a member of the MDFT research team, is not actually about treatment outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: President and Fellows of Harvard College; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Family Therapy](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Protective Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 67. Helping adolescents just say **no** to drugs: A multidimensional family therapeutic approach.

**Citation:** Harvard Review of Psychiatry, July 2013, vol./is. 21/4(175-180), 1067-3229;1465-7309 (Jul-Aug 2013)

**Author(s):** Danzer, Graham

**Correspondence Address:** Danzer, Graham, gemineyeX3@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Abode Services, Fremont, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Learning Objectives: After participating in this educational activity, the psychiatrist should be better able to (1) evaluate patients using the theory of Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT), (2) treat adolescents with substance abuse problems using the three stages of MDFT, and (3) identify the limitations of MDFT. Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT) is reviewed, both in theory and as an evidence-based approach to treating adolescent substance abuse and related risk factors. The primary objectives of MDFT are to improve functioning in the four domains that centrally influence the course of adolescent development—the adolescent himself or herself, the parents, family interactions, and extrafamilial relationships. In MDFT, functioning in each domain is conceptualized as a risk or protective factor for problematic adolescent behavior and overall development; adolescent substance abuse is thus understood as a deviation from

healthy, adaptive development and as indicative of impaired family systemic functioning. Improved functioning in the four domains is expected to place adolescents on healthier developmental trajectories, which decreases risk for substance abuse. Previous reviews of treatment approaches for adolescent substance abuse have surveyed multiple models. Previous articles specifically on MDFT have addressed a defined range of issues-whether theory, technique, or research. This review comprehensively synthesizes MDFT in theory, research, and practice, and suggests directions for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: President and Fellows of Harvard College; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Family Therapy](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Protective Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 68. Profiling motives behind hedonic eating. Preliminary validation of the Palatable Eating Motives Scale.

**Citation:** *Appetite*, January 2014, vol./is. 72/(66-72), 0195-6663 (Jan 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Burgess, E. E.; Turan, B.; Lokken, K. L.; Morse, A.; Boggiano, M. M

**Correspondence Address:** Burgess, E. E., emileeb@uab.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Department of Psychology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurobiology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Department of Psychology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Department of Psychology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to validate a new scale designed to measure individual motives for eating tasty foods and determine if any specific motive(s) are associated with obesity. The "Palatable Eating Motives Scale" (PEMS) is a self-report measure adapted from the Drinking Motives Questionnaire Revised (DMQ-R). N = 150 racially-diverse college students (mean age: 24.4, BMI: 16-51kg/m<sup>2</sup>) were administered the PEMS along with the Binge-Eating Scale (BES) and the Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS) to test for convergent and incremental validity and the Sensitivity to Punishment and Reward Questionnaire (SPSRQ) for discriminant validity. The PEMS identified four motives for eating tasty food, the same ones found with the DMQ-R for alcohol intake: Social, Conformity, Enhancement, and Coping motives. The scales had good convergent validity with BES and YFAS scores but discriminated from the broader motivational constructs of inhibition and activation measured by the SPSRQ. Of the PEMS motives, Coping (eating tasty food to deal with problems and negative feelings) accounted for unique variance in BMI, and added to variance in BMI contributed by BES scores, showing incremental validity. YFAS scores did not contribute to BMI after controlling for binge-eating. Coping subscale scores were also significantly higher ( $p < 0.001$ ) among the severely obese (BMI > 40). Motives behind palatable food intake are not homogenous and should be considered in personalized weight-loss strategies in future studies. In normal weight individuals, knowing one's dominant motive for eating tasty foods may help promote healthier food choices in times and places where they are most vulnerable to do otherwise. (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:** [\\*Eating Behavior](#)

\*Food  
 \*Psychometrics  
 \*Test Validity  
 Factor Analysis  
 Factor Structure  
 Hedonism  
 Measurement  
 Test Reliability

**Source:** PsycINFO

**69. Attention problems in childhood and adult substance use.**

**Citation:** The Journal of Pediatrics, December 2013, vol./is. 163/6(1677-1683), 0022-3476 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Galera, Cedric; Pingault, Jean-Baptiste; Fombonne, Eric; Michel, Gregory; Lagarde, Emmanuel; Bouvard, Manuel-Pierre; Melchior, Maria

**Correspondence Address:** Galera, Cedric: Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France, 33000, cedric.galera@u-bordeaux2.fr

**Institution:** Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Charles Perrens Hospital, University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; Research Unit on Children's Psychosocial Maladjustment, University of Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, Oregon Health & Science University, Brain Institute, Portland, OR, US; Department of Psychology, University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; INSERM U897, Center for Research in Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Prevention et Prise en Charge des Traumatismes, Bordeaux, France; Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Charles Perrens Hospital, University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; INSERM U1018, Center for Research in Epidemiology and Population Health, Villejuif, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To assess the link between childhood attention problems (AP) and substance use 18 years later. Study design: This cohort study was conducted in a community sample of 1103 French youths followed from 1991 to 2009. Exposures and covariates were childhood behavioral problems (based on parental report at baseline), early substance use, school difficulties, and family adversity. Outcome measures were regular tobacco smoking, alcohol problems, problematic cannabis use, and lifetime cocaine use (based on youth reports at follow-up). Results: Individuals with high levels of childhood AP had higher rates of substance use (regular tobacco smoking, alcohol problems, problematic cannabis use, and lifetime cocaine use). However, when taking into account other childhood behavioral problems, early substance use, school difficulties, and family adversity, childhood AP were related only to regular tobacco smoking and lifetime cocaine use. Early cannabis exposure was the strongest risk factor for all substance use problems. Conclusion: This longitudinal community-based study shows that, except for tobacco and cocaine, the association between childhood AP and substance use is confounded by a range of early risk factors. Early cannabis exposure plays a central role in later substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Mosby, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Attention Deficit Disorder  
 \*Behavior Disorders  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 Age Differences  
 Risk Factors

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in *Journal of Pediatrics, The*  
 Available from *Journal of Pediatrics* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

**70. Health literacy and substance use in young Swiss men.**

- Citation:** International Journal of Public Health, December 2013, vol./is. 58/6(939-948), 1661-8556;1661-8564 (Dec 2013)
- Author(s):** Dermota, Petra; Wang, Jen; Dey, Michelle; Gmel, Gerhard; Studer, Joseph; Mohler-Kuo, Meichun
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- Institution:** Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland; Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland; Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: The purpose of the present study was to describe health literacy and its association with substance use among young men. Methods: The present study was part of the Cohort Study on Substance Use Risk Factors that included 11,930 Swiss males participating in initial screening from August 2010 to July 2011. Self-completed questionnaires covered use of three substances and three components of health literacy. Results: Roughly 22 % reported having searched the Internet for health information and 16 % for information on substances over the past 12 months. At-risk and not at-risk users of alcohol (adjusted odds ratio (AOR) = 2.50 and 1.46), tobacco (AOR = 2.51 and 1.79) and cannabis (AOR = 4.86 and 3.53) searched for information about substances significantly more often via the Internet than abstainers. Furthermore, at-risk users reported better knowledge of risks associated with substance use and a marginally better ability to understand health information than abstainers. Conclusions: Substance users appear to be more informed and knowledgeable about the risks of substance use than non-users. Consequently, interventions that focus only on information provision may be of limited benefit for preventing substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Swiss School of Public Health; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Screening](#)  
[\\*Human Males](#)  
[\\*Health Literacy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**71. Reducing cannabinoid abuse and preventing relapse by enhancing endogenous brain levels of kynurenic acid.**

- Citation:** Nature Neuroscience, November 2013, vol./is. 16/11(1652-1661), 1097-6256;1546-1726 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Justinova, Zuzana; Mascia, Paola; Wu, Hui-Qiu; Secci, Maria E; Redhi, Godfrey H; Panlilio, Leigh V; Scherma, Maria; Barnes, Chanel; Parashos, Alexandra; Zara, Tamara; Fratta, Walter; Solinas, Marcello; Pistis, Marco; Bergman, Jack; Kangas, Brian D; Ferre, Sergi; Tanda, Gianluigi; Schwarcz, Robert; Goldberg, Steven R
- Correspondence Address:** Goldberg, Steven R., sgoldber@mail.nih.gov
- Institution:** Preclinical Pharmacology Section, Behavioral Neuroscience Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD, US; Preclinical Pharmacology Section, Behavioral Neuroscience Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of

Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry, Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Preclinical Pharmacology Section, Behavioral Neuroscience Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD, US; Preclinical Pharmacology Section, Behavioral Neuroscience Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD, US; Preclinical Pharmacology Section, Behavioral Neuroscience Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Biomedical Sciences, Section of Neuroscience and Clinical Pharmacology, University of Cagliari, Monserrato, Italy; Preclinical Pharmacology Section, Behavioral Neuroscience Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD, US; Preclinical Pharmacology Section, Behavioral Neuroscience Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Biomedical Sciences, Section of Neuroscience and Clinical Pharmacology, University of Cagliari, Monserrato, Italy; Department of Biomedical Sciences, Section of Neuroscience and Clinical Pharmacology, University of Cagliari, Monserrato, Italy; Inserm U1084, Experimental and Clinical Neurosciences Laboratory, Neurobiology and Neuropharmacology Addiction Group, Poitiers, France; Department of Biomedical Sciences, Section of Neuroscience and Clinical Pharmacology, University of Cagliari, Monserrato, Italy; McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Belmont, MA, US; McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Belmont, MA, US; Integrative Neurobiology Section, Molecular Targets & Medications Discovery Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD, US; Psychobiology Section, Molecular Targets & Medications Discovery Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry, Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Preclinical Pharmacology Section, Behavioral Neuroscience Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

In the reward circuitry of the brain,  $\alpha 7$ -nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (7nAChRs) modulate effects of 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), marijuana's main psychoactive ingredient. Kynurenic acid (KYNA) is an endogenous negative allosteric modulator of  $\alpha 7$ nAChRs. Here we report that the kynurenine 3-monooxygenase (KMO) inhibitor Ro 61-8048 increases brain KYNA levels and attenuates cannabinoid-induced increases in extracellular dopamine in reward-related brain areas. In the self-administration model of drug abuse, Ro 61-8048 reduced the rewarding effects of THC and the synthetic cannabinoid WIN 55,212-2 in squirrel monkeys and rats, respectively, and it also prevented relapse to drug-seeking induced by reexposure to cannabinoids or cannabinoid-associated cues. The effects of enhancing endogenous KYNA levels with Ro 61-8048 were prevented by positive allosteric modulators of 7nAChRs. Despite a clear need, there are no medications approved for treatment of marijuana dependence. Modulation of KYNA offers a pharmacological strategy for achieving abstinence from marijuana and preventing relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

STATEMENT: All Rights Reserved.; HOLDER: Nature America, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Brain  
 \*Cannabinoids  
 \*Cholinergic Receptors  
 \*Rats

[Acids](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Monkeys](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 72. Neonatal and longer term management following substance misuse in pregnancy.

**Citation:** Early Human Development, November 2013, vol./is. 89/11(887-892), 0378-3782 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):** Mactier, Helen

**Correspondence Address:** Mactier, Helen: Neonatal Unit, Princess Royal Maternity, 8-16, Alexandra Parade, Glasgow, United Kingdom, G31 2ER, Helen.mactier@ggc.scot.nhs.uk

**Institution:** Neonatal Unit, Princess Royal Maternity, Glasgow, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance misuse in pregnancy is not a new problem, but although impaired foetal growth and the risk of developing neonatal abstinence syndrome are widely appreciated, relatively little attention has been paid to longer term consequences for the infant. Available evidence indicates that prenatal exposure to opioids and other drugs of misuse is detrimental to the developing foetal brain; consistent with this, poor in utero head growth, delayed infant visual maturation and impaired general neurodevelopmental progress independent of social confounders are increasingly being recognised. This review considers current evidence and discusses best practice in the neonatal management and follow-up of affected babies. More studies are required to explore alternatives to methadone maintenance in pregnancy and to define optimal treatment for neonatal abstinence syndrome. All infants born to drug-misusing mothers must be considered vulnerable, even if they have not required treatment for neonatal abstinence syndrome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Disease Management](#)  
[\\*Drug Abstinence](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Fetal Alcohol Syndrome](#)  
[\\*Prenatal Exposure](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Long Term Care](#)  
[Neonatal Period](#)  
[Pregnancy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Early Human Development](#)

### 73. Dopamine transporter availability in heroin-dependent subjects and controls: Longitudinal changes during abstinence and the effects of Jitai tablets treatment.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, November 2013, vol./is. 230/2(235-244), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):** Liu, Ying; Han, Mei; Liu, Xingdang; Deng, Yanping; Li, Yu; Yuan, Jie; Lv, Rongbin; Wang, Yuankai; Zhang, Guangming; Gao, Jinlong

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Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China; Drug Rehabilitation Center, Shanghai, China; Department of Nuclear Medicine, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China; Department of Nuclear Medicine, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China; Department of Nuclear Medicine, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China; Department of Nuclear Medicine, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China; Key Laboratory of Radiopharmaceuticals, College of Chemistry, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

**Rationale:** Previous imaging studies have indicated that the levels of the dopamine transporter (DAT) are reduced in the brains of heroin users. However, whether these changes can be reversed by abstinence and/or treatment remains unclear. **Objectives:** This study aims to investigate DAT availability in heroin users and changes in DAT availability after abstinence and treatment with the Jitai tablets, a traditional Chinese medicinal product that is approved for the treatment of opioid addiction. **Methods:** Single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) with [<sup>99m</sup>Tc] TRODAT-1 was performed on heroin-dependent patients (n=64) and healthy controls (n=15). The patients were randomly assigned to treatment with either placebo or the Jitai. All patients underwent SPECT imaging both at baseline and after 6 months of treatment. DAT availability was assessed in the caudate and putamen. Depression and anxiety were evaluated at baseline. **Results:** DAT availability remained at low levels during a 6-month period in the placebo-treated group but was increased (14-17 %) in the Jitai-treated group. The ratio of DAT availability at month 6 to that at baseline in the Jitai-treated group was significantly higher than that in the placebo-treated group in both the bilateral caudate and putamen. DAT uptake in the striatum was significantly correlated with daily heroin dose, years of heroin use, and depression. **Conclusions:** These findings suggest that chronic heroin use induces long-lasting striatal DAT reductions. DAT availability remained unchanged during a 6-month period of abstinence. Treatment with Jitai appears to be effective at increasing striatal DAT availability. (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:**

[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Medicinal Herbs and Plants](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmitter Transporters](#)  
[Drug Abstinence](#)  
[Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography](#)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**74. Positive allosteric modulation of 42 nicotinic acetylcholine receptors as a new approach to smoking reduction: Evidence from a rat model of nicotine self-administration.**

**Citation:**

Psychopharmacology, November 2013, vol./is. 230/2(203-213), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):**

Liu, Xiu

**Correspondence Address:**

Liu, Xiu: Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, 2500 North State Street, Jackson, MS, US, 39216, xliu@umc.edu

**Institution:**

Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

**Rationale:** The 42 subtype of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) plays a central role in the mediation of nicotine reinforcement. Positive allosteric modulators (PAMs) at 42 nAChRs facilitate the intrinsic efficiency of these receptors, although they do not directly activate the receptors. 42 PAMs are hypothesized to reduce nicotine self-administration in subjects engaged in routine nicotine consumption. The present

study tested this hypothesis using a rat model of nicotine self-administration. Methods: Male Sprague-Dawley rats were trained in daily 1-h sessions to intravenously self-administer nicotine (0.03 mg/kg per infusion, free base) on a fixed-ratio 5 schedule. The effects of the 42 PAM desformylflustrabromine (dFBr), 42 agonist 5-iodo-A-85380, and acetylcholinesterase inhibitor galantamine on nicotine intake were examined. The ability of dFBr and 5-iodo-A-85380 to substitute for nicotine was also assessed. Results: dFBr and 5-iodo-A-85380 dose-dependently reduced nicotine self-administration without changing lever responses for food. Galantamine decreased the self-administration of nicotine and food at high doses. Unlike 5-iodo-A-85380, dFBr failed to substitute for nicotine in supporting self-administration behavior. Conclusions: These results demonstrated the effectiveness of dFBr in reducing nicotine intake and the inability of dFBr to support self-administration behavior. These findings suggest that positive allosteric modulation of 42 nAChRs may be a promising target for the treatment of nicotine addiction. Moreover, 42 PAMs, in contrast to agonist medications, may have clinical advantages because they may have little liability for abuse because of their lack of reinforcing actions on their own. (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:** [\\*Cholinergic Receptors](#)  
[\\*Galanthamine](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tryptamine](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 75. Lifetime and current mood and anxiety disorders in short-term and long-term abstinent alcoholics.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, November 2013, vol./is. 37/11(1930-1938), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):** Fein, George

**Correspondence Address:** Fein, George: Neurobehavioral Research, Inc., 1585 Kapiolani Blvd., Ste. 1030, Honolulu, HI, US, 96814, george@nbresearch.com

**Institution:** Neurobehavioral Research, Inc., Honolulu, HI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: A high prevalence of comorbid mood and anxiety disorders has been demonstrated in alcoholics. We examined lifetime and current mood and anxiety diagnoses and symptoms in long-term (mean 7.6 years; n = 110) and short-term (mean 10.1 weeks; n = 101) abstinent alcoholics (LTAA and STAA) and nonsubstance abusing controls (NSAC; n = 82). All alcoholics met DSM-IV lifetime alcohol dependence criteria. About half of each alcoholic group had lifetime drug dependence. Methods: Alcohol use was assessed using timeline follow-back methodology, and drug and alcohol use disorders were diagnosed using the AUDADIS-IV. Lifetime and current mood and anxiety disorder diagnoses and symptom counts were gathered using the computerized Diagnostic Interview Schedule. Results: Over 60% of STAA and LTAA had a lifetime internalizing diagnosis versus about 15% of NSAC, with no difference between STAA and LTAA. The group effect on lifetime diagnoses was independent of comorbid drug dependence or gender and was of comparable size for mood and anxiety disorders. Current diagnoses showed a similar pattern, except that STAA had more current mood diagnoses than LTAA. Excluding individuals with lifetime internalizing diagnoses, alcoholics still had more mood and anxiety symptoms than controls. Conclusions: (i) The presence of a lifetime mood or anxiety diagnosis or of a current anxiety diagnosis did not differ between STAA and LTAA, suggesting that such diagnoses do not impact one's ability to achieve or maintain abstinence. (ii) Prevalence of mood and anxiety diagnoses was unaffected by presence of a comorbid substance use disorder, and (iii) excluding individuals with a mood or anxiety diagnosis does not eliminate mood and anxiety

symptom count differences between groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Affective Disorders](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Sobriety](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 76. How to involve students in an online course: A redesigned online pedagogy of collaborative learning and self-regulated learning.

**Citation:** International Journal of Distance Education Technologies, July 2013, vol./is. 11/3(47-57), 1539-3100;1539-3119 (Jul-Sep 2013)

**Author(s):** Tsai, Chia-Wen

**Institution:** Department of Information Management, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In an online course, students learn independently in the virtual environment without teacher's on-the-spot support. However, many students are addicted to the Internet which is filled with a plethora of shopping websites, online games, and social networks (e.g. Facebook). To help keep students focused on and involved in online or blended courses requires teachers' exquisite design of their online teaching methods and learning activities. Thus, the author in this study redesigned his online pedagogy, collaborative learning (CL) with initiation and self-regulated learning (SRL) with feedback, based on the teaching results from previous semesters and his own self-reflection. This study involved an experiment that included 227 sophomores from four class sections. The results of this study indicate that students from CIS group (who received online CL with initiation and SRL) had the highest involvement. The implications for educators that plan to deliver online learning were also provided in this study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: IGI Global; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Collaborative Learning](#)  
[\\*Computer Assisted Instruction](#)  
[\\*Self Regulated Learning](#)  
[\\*Social Networks](#)  
[\\*Virtual Reality](#)  
[School Learning](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 77. Assessment of club patrons' alcohol and drug use: The use of biological markers.

**Citation:** American Journal of Preventive Medicine, November 2013, vol./is. 45/5(637-643), 0749-3797 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):** Miller, Brenda A; Byrnes, Hilary F; Branner, Amy C; Voas, Robert; Johnson, Mark B

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Berkeley, CA, US; Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Berkeley, CA, US;  
Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Berkeley, CA, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Background: Young adulthood (ages 18-25 years) represents a time when high-risk behaviors, including alcohol and drug use, peak. Electronic music dance events (EMDEs) featured at clubs provide an ecologic niche for these high-risk behaviors. Purpose: This paper examines the prevalence of alcohol and drug use among EMDE patrons. Examination of personal characteristics associated with exit levels of alcohol and drug use identifies important indicators of risk taking for prevention strategies. Methods: Data were collected anonymously during 2010-2012 from 2028 patrons as they entered and exited clubs in the San Francisco Bay area featuring EMDEs. Nearly half were aged <25 years. Biological measures of drug and alcohol and self-reported personal characteristics were attained. Analyses were completed in 2012. Results: At entrance, more than one fifth of patrons were positive for drug use and one fourth arrived either impaired (blood alcohol concentration [BAC]: 0.05%-0.079%) or intoxicated (BAC: >0.08%) by alcohol. At exit, one fourth tested positive for drugs, and nearly half were impaired or intoxicated by alcohol. Individual characteristics that were important for levels of risk included prior alcohol use behaviors, sexual identity, ethnic/racial identity, and transportation to the event. Gender did not differentiate for alcohol use but fewer women used drugs. Conclusions: Findings confirm the importance of targeting EMDEs for prevention efforts. EMDEs attract young working adults who are engaged in heavy alcohol and/or drug use. Targeting these social settings for delivering public health prevention strategies regarding alcohol and drug use and related harm is indicated by the findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Inc.; HOLDER: American Journal of Preventive Medicine; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

[\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Biological Markers](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Risk Taking](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Music](#)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**

Available from *Elsevier* in [American Journal of Preventive Medicine](#)

**78. Test anxiety among German medical students and its impact on lifestyle and substance abuse.****Citation:**

Medical Teacher, November 2013, vol./is. 35/11(969), 0142-159X;1466-187X (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):**

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Department of Anatomy II, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen, Germany;  
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Department of Ophthalmology, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen, Germany

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

This article focuses on the test anxiety among German medical students and its impact on lifestyle and substance abuse. About 909 students in their first to fifth year of education participated in the study. 29.9% of the students answered that they believe they would suffer from test anxiety (TA). Applying a screening method, we were able to detect only these students who are seriously and objectively affected by TA. This method included the consideration of typical symptoms which could be indicated by the participating students. Approximately 10% of the students are affected by TA, which is similar to the results of other studies considering students of other disciplines. Students affected by TA are older and significantly less successful in their first state exams when compared to

students of the control group. Results show that distinctly more efforts have to be made to offer special programs which enable affected students to face the problem as TA can lead to several negative long-term consequences among students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Medical Students](#)  
[\\*Test Anxiety](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Lifestyle](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Medical Teacher](#)

#### 79. Neurocognition in 1-month-abstinent treatment-seeking alcohol-dependent individuals: Interactive effects of age and chronic cigarette smoking.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, October 2013, vol./is. 37/10(1794-1803), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Durazzo, Timothy C; Pennington, David L; Schmidt, Thomas P; Mon, Anderson; Abe, Christoph; Meyerhoff, Dieter J

**Correspondence Address:** Durazzo, Timothy C.: Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Diseases, San Francisco VA Medical Center, (114 M), 4150 Clement Street, San Francisco, CA, US, 94121, timothy.durazzo@ucsf.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Increasing age and chronic cigarette smoking are independently associated with adverse effects on multiple aspects of neurocognition in those seeking treatment for alcohol use disorders. However, the potential interactive effects of age and cigarette smoking on neurocognition in early abstinent alcohol-dependent individuals (ALC) have not investigated. Methods: Cross-sectional performances of never-smoking healthy comparison participants (nvsCOM; n = 39) and 1-month-abstinent, treatment-seeking, never-smoking (nvsALC; n = 30), former-smoking (fsALC; n = 21), and actively smoking (asALC; n = 68) ALC were compared on a comprehensive neurocognitive battery. Domains of functioning evaluated were cognitive efficiency, executive functions, fine motor skills, general intelligence, learning and memory, processing speed, visuospatial functions and working memory. Participants were between 26 and 71 years of age at the time of assessment. Results: asALC showed steeper age-related effects than nvsCOM on the domains of visuospatial learning, auditory-verbal memory, cognitive efficiency, executive functions, processing speed, and fine motor skills. In pairwise comparisons, fsALC and asALC performed more poorly than both nvsCOM and nvsALC on multiple domains; nvsCOM and nvsALC showed no significant differences. Domain scores for the ALC groups generally fell in the low-to-high-average range of functioning. A clinically significant level of impairment was apparent in only 25% of ALC participants on visuospatial learning, visuospatial memory, and fine motor skills domains. Measures of alcohol use or consumption were not significantly related to neurocognition in the ALC cohorts. Conclusions: The age-related findings suggest that the combination of active chronic smoking and alcohol dependence in this 1-month-abstinent ALC cohort was associated with greater than normal age-related effects in multiple domains. In general, a

low level of clinically significant impairment was observed in the alcohol-dependent participants. The findings from this study, in conjunction with previous research, strongly support smoking cessation interventions for those seeking treatment for alcohol and substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Age Differences  
 \*Alcoholism  
 \*Health Care Seeking Behavior  
 \*Neurocognition  
 \*Tobacco Smoking  
 Sobriety  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from Wiley in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

#### 80. Pretreatment alcohol drinking goals are associated with treatment outcomes.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, October 2013, vol./is. 37/10(1745-1752), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Oct 2013)  
**Author(s):** Dunn, Kelly E; Strain, Eric C  
**Correspondence Address:** Dunn, Kelly E., 5510 Nathan Shock Drive, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, kdunn9@jhmi.edu  
**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  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: A large subset of patients who enter treatment for alcohol dependence report non-abstinent drinking goals (e.g., reduction in drinking) rather than abstinence, and this pretreatment goal choice may be associated with drinking outcomes and alcohol-related problems. Methods: An analysis of the 16-week Combined Pharmacotherapies and Behavioral Interventions (COMBINE) study was conducted to determine the association between self-reported pretreatment drinking goal and drinking outcomes and alcohol-related problems. Participants who reported a non-abstinent drinking goal (n = 340) were matched with participants who reported an abstinent drinking goal (n = 340) on 3 variables believed to contribute to treatment outcomes: COMBINE experimental group, gender, and number of prebaseline heavy drinking days. Results: Analyses revealed no interaction between the COMBINE experimental group and drinking goal on outcome measures, so results were collapsed and examined as a function of drinking goal group. Participants who chose an abstinent drinking goal had significantly more weeks with no drinking or no heavy drinking, reported fewer heavy drinking days, reported fewer days with >1 drink, and were more likely to have a > 50% decrease in drinks per day between baseline and week 16 of the intervention. However, both groups reported reductions over time in percent drinking days, mean drinks per day, number of heavy drinking days, and number of drinking days per week, and participants in both groups experienced significant reductions in alcohol-related problems and improvements in psychosocial functioning. Conclusions: Results replicate and expand upon previous studies examining the association between drinking goal and treatment outcome. These data also provide support for the standard inclusion of drinking treatment goal as a stratification variable in study interventions or as a covariate in outcome analyses and highlight several areas that warrant additional research regarding patients who enter alcohol treatment with a nonabstinent drinking goal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Goals](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Sobriety](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**81. Gender differences in lifetime alcohol dependence: Results from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions.**

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, October 2013, vol./is. 37/10(1696-1705), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Khan, Sharaf; Okuda, Mayumi; Hasin, Deborah S; Secades-Villa, Roberto; Keyes, Katherine; Lin, Keng-Han; Grant, Bridget; Blanco, Carlos

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: An extensive clinical literature has noted gender differences in the etiology and clinical characteristics of individuals with alcohol dependence (AD). Despite this knowledge, many important questions remain. Methods: Using the 2001 to 2002 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (n = 43,093), we examined differences in sociodemographic characteristics, psychiatric and medical comorbidities, clinical correlates, risk factors, and treatment-utilization patterns of men (N = 2,974) and women (N = 1,807) with lifetime AD. Results: Men with lifetime AD were more likely than women to be diagnosed with any substance use disorder and antisocial personality disorder, whereas women were more likely to have mood and anxiety disorders. After adjusting for sociodemographic characteristics and gender differences in psychiatric comorbidity in the general population, AD was associated with externalizing disorders and any mood disorder among women only. Men with AD met more criteria, had longer episodes, and were younger at the age of first drink. There were no gender differences in remission rates. Women with AD were more likely to have a family and a spouse with history of alcohol use disorders. Treatment rates were low for both genders, and women were more likely to report social stigmatization as a treatment barrier. Conclusions: There are important gender differences in the psychiatric comorbidities, risk factors, clinical characteristics, and treatment-utilization patterns among individuals with lifetime AD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[Etiology](#)



**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Glutamic Acid](#)  
[\\*White Matter](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**83. P300 amplitude reduction is associated with early-onset and late-onset pathological substance use in a prospectively studied cohort of 14-year-old adolescents.**

**Citation:** Psychophysiology, October 2013, vol./is. 50/10(974-982), 0048-5772;1469-8986 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Perlman, Greg; Markin, Abraham; Iacono, William G

**Correspondence Address:** Iacono, William G., 75 East River Road N218, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55455, wiacono@umn.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Medical School, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** P3 amplitude reduction (P3AR) is associated with risk for adolescent-onset pathological substance use (PSU). In this longitudinal study, data from over 1,100 adolescent twins were used to examine P3AR in relation to early adolescent onset PSU (i.e., by age 14), late adolescent onset PSU (i.e., ages 14-18), misuse of different classes of substances (PSU-nicotine, PSU-alcohol, PSU-illicit), degree of PSU comorbidity, and gender differences. P3 amplitude was recorded at age 14 from two midline electrodes during a visual oddball paradigm. PSU was defined as meeting criteria for any symptom of a substance use disorder assessed using semistructured clinical interviews. P3AR was associated with degree of drug class comorbidity, early adolescent onset PSU for all three substance classes, and late adolescent onset PSU for alcohol and illicit PSU. Gender differences in P3AR were not statistically significant. These findings provide further evidence that P3AR indexes a nonspecific diathesis for adolescent-onset PSU. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for Psychophysiological Research; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*P300](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Psychophysiology*

**84. DNA methylation regulates associative reward learning.**

**Citation:** Nature Neuroscience, October 2013, vol./is. 16/10(1445-1452), 1097-6256;1546-1726 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Day, Jeremy J; Childs, Daniel; Guzman-Karlsson, Mikael C; Kibe, Mercy; Moulden, Jerome; Song, Esther; Tahir, Absar; Sweatt, J. David

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reward-related memories are essential for adaptive behavior and evolutionary fitness, but they are also a core component of maladaptive brain diseases such as addiction. Reward learning requires dopamine neurons located in the ventral tegmental area (VTA), which encode relationships between predictive cues and future rewards. Recent evidence suggests that epigenetic mechanisms, including DNA methylation, are essential regulators of neuronal plasticity and experience-driven behavioral change. However, the role of epigenetic mechanisms in reward learning is poorly understood. Here we show that the formation of reward-related associative memories in rats upregulates key plasticity genes in the VTA, which are correlated with memory strength and associated with gene-specific changes in DNA methylation. Moreover, DNA methylation in the VTA is required for the formation of stimulus-reward associations. These results provide the first evidence that that activity-dependent methylation and demethylation of DNA is an essential substrate for the behavioral and neuronal plasticity driven by reward-related experiences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Nature America, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Basal Ganglia](#)  
[\\*Neural Plasticity](#)  
[\\*Neurons](#)  
[Animal Learning](#)  
[DNA](#)  
[Dopamine](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Rewards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 85. Sex differences in methamphetamine seeking in rats: Impact of oxytocin.

**Citation:** Psychoneuroendocrinology, October 2013, vol./is. 38/10(2343-2353), 0306-4530 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Cox, Brittney M; Young, Amy B; See, Ronald E; Reichel, Carmela M

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**Institution:** Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Previous evidence in an animal model of drug self-administration and drug seeking showed that acute oxytocin decreased methamphetamine (meth) seeking in male rats, suggesting potential clinical efficacy for the treatment of psychostimulant addiction. However, based on the well-established role of oxytocin in reproduction and pair bond formation, it is important to know how this effect extrapolates to females. Here, we tested whether oxytocin (1 mg/kg, IP) would decrease meth seeking in female rats across various stages of the estrous cycle (Experiment 1). Freely cycling Long Evans female rats self-administered meth (IV) in 2-h daily sessions, followed by daily extinction sessions. Following extinction, rats received oxytocin (0, 0.3, or 1 mg/kg, IP) 30 min before a meth priming injection (1 mg/kg, IP) to assess reinstatement of meth seeking. Next, we

examined the effects of oxytocin on motivated meth- and sucrose-taking and seeking in male and female rats. In separate experiments, males and females self-administered meth (Experiment 2) or sucrose (Experiment 3) until responding was stabilized along a fixed ratio (FR) 5 schedule of reinforcement. Subsequently, rats received either oxytocin or vehicle prior to self-administration along a progressive ratio (PR) schedule of reinforcement. Rats were subsequently tested for cue-, meth-, and stress-induced reinstatement after pretreatment with oxytocin or vehicle. While oxytocin reduced meth seeking in females, we found that estrous cycle stage (as determined from vaginal cytology) did not influence meth-primed reinstatement or the ability of oxytocin to decrease reinstatement of meth seeking. Oxytocin reduced PR responding for meth only in females. Females responded more than males during cue-induced reinstatement of meth and sucrose seeking, and oxytocin reduced this responding only in meth females. In both sexes, oxytocin attenuated meth seeking in response to a meth prime and yohimbine (a pharmacological stressor). The results suggest that oxytocin may have efficacy as a treatment of meth addiction in both sexes; however, females may show greater response to oxytocin treatment for the prevention of relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Oxytocin](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Animal Sex Differences](#)  
[Injections](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 86. Cardiovascular risk factors in alcoholics in treatment.

**Original Title:** Fatores de risco cardiovascular em alcoolistas em tratamento.

**Citation:** Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria, April 2013, vol./is. 62/2(115-123), 0047-2085;1982-0208 (Apr-Jun 2013)

**Author(s):** Toffolo, Mayla Cardoso Fernandes; Marliere, Claudia Aparecida; de Aguiar Nemer, Aline Silva

**Correspondence Address:** de Aguiar Nemer, Aline Silva: Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, Instituto de Ciencias Biologicas, Departamento de Nutricao, Cidade Universitaria, Juiz de Fora, Brazil, 36036-900, aline.nemer@ufjf.edu.br

**Institution:** Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto (UFOP), Escola de Nutricao (ENUT), Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Saude e Nutricao, Brazil; UFOP, ENUT, Departamento de Nutricao Clinica e Social, Curso de Nutricao, Brazil; Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto (UFOP), Escola de Nutricao (ENUT), Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Saude e Nutricao, Brazil

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** Objective: Evaluate cardiovascular risk factors, with emphasis on hypertension and adiposity, present in alcoholics abstinent or not abstinent. Method: This was a cross-sectional study with 65 alcoholic patients in treatment in CAPSad. The degree of alcohol dependence was assessed by SADD (Short Alcohol Dependence Data) and the use of other drugs by ASSIST (Alcohol Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test). We evaluated the biochemical and anthropometric profile users. Results: The study included 42 men and 23 women. The majority of the participants (67.74%) presented severe alcohol dependence with alcohol use mainly associated with smoking (66.15%). The average waist circumference (WC) was significantly higher among abstinent compared to non-abstinent (AB: 88.15 + 15.95 x NA: 81.04 + 9.86, p = 0.03). Patients longer abstinent had higher overweight/obesity and abdominal adiposity (WC) than

non-abstinent and recent abstinent with odds ratio of 5.25. The abstainers had odds ratios of 3.38 for % BF above average, regardless of time of abstinence. Conclusion: Abstinent alcoholic patients have more overweight/obesity, body (% BF) and abdominal (WC) adiposity than non-abstinent. Multidisciplinary care is important in the treatment of alcoholics with approach for cardiovascular risk factors, especially avoiding weight gain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cardiovascular Disorders](#)  
[\\*Hypertension](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[Sobriety](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 87. Consumption of psychoactive substances in a group of adolescents and its relation to sexual behavior.

**Original Title:** Consumo de substancias psicoativas em uma amostra de adolescentes e sua relacao com o comportamento sexual.

**Citation:** Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria, April 2013, vol./is. 62/2(93), 0047-2085;1982-0208 (Apr-Jun 2013)

**Author(s):** Miozzo, Luciane; Dalberto, Edson Ricardo; da Silveira, Dartiu Xavier; Terra, Mauro Barbosa

**Correspondence Address:** Terra, Mauro Barbosa: Universidade Federal de Ciencias da Saude de Porto Alegre, Clinica Medica, Rua Guararapes, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 455/802-90690-340, mabarte@portoweb.com.br

**Institution:** Universidade Federal de Ciencias da Saude de Porto Alegre (UFCSPA), Centro de Estudos Jose de Barros Falcao, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Secretaria de Saude de Serafina Correa, Brazil; Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (Unifesp), Departamento de Psiquiatria, Sao Paulo, Brazil; UFCSPA, Departamento de Clinica Medica, Brazil

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** Objective: To evaluate the consumption of psychoactive substances and the pattern of sexual behavior in high school students in the city of Serafina Correa-RS, with a population of approximately 15,000 inhabitants. Method: The sample of this cross-sectional study consisted of all students of both sexes who were attending high school in the city. Questionnaires were used to check the socio-demographic variables, sexual behavior, and drug use. Results: The sample consisted of 453 students of which 261 (57.62%) were female. The drug most often used was alcohol (82.34%), followed by tobacco (12.58%), marijuana (6.62%), and cocaine (5.30%). Regarding the sexual behavior of adolescents, it was observed that 247 (54.5%) reported having had sexual intercourse. We found an association between the adolescent having already used drugs in general ( $p < 0.001$ ), alcohol ( $p < 0.001$ ), or smoking ( $p = 0.023$ ) and having had sexual intercourse. Conclusion: The study provides information on the use of drugs and characteristics of sexual behavior of adolescents of this city and may be useful for developing an intervention program to reduce risk factors for drug addiction, including education for the promotion of health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*High School Students](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[Student Characteristics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**88. Observations of MDPV users: A prospective-retrospective study.**

- Original Title:** Tapasztalataink MDPV hasznalok koreben: Prospektiv-retrospektiv vizsgalat.
- Citation:** *Psychiatria Hungarica*, 2013, vol./is. 28/2(189-194), 0237-7896 (2013)
- Author(s):** Gabor, Andrassy; Zoltan, Asztalos; Aniko, Egerhazi; Ede, Frecska
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- Institution:** Debreceni Egyetem, Orvos-es Egeszsegtudomanyi Centrum, Pszichiatricai Tanszek, Debrecen, Hungary; Debreceni Egyetem, Orvos-es Egeszsegtudomanyi Centrum, Pszichiatricai Tanszek, Debrecen, Hungary; Debreceni Egyetem, Orvos-es Egeszsegtudomanyi Centrum, Pszichiatricai Tanszek, Debrecen, Hungary; Debreceni Egyetem, Orvos-es Egeszsegtudomanyi Centrum, Pszichiatricai Tanszek, Debrecen, Hungary
- Language:** Hungarian
- Abstract:** Introduction: The spreading of designer drugs" resulted in the appearance of ..similar yet different" substances, the chemical structure of which are modified so regularly, which makes their research very difficult. We came across one of these substances, MDPV, while on night duty before it was mentioned in research papers. Our own research explores the changes in drug consumption patterns, especially in MDPV consumption patterns in the past few years, and gives a description of psychiatric and associated symptoms. Method: We compared cases of patients admitted to our ward between Jan 1., 2010 and November 30., 2012 with symptoms of drug consumption and its complications (BNO F15.00-F15.90, F19.00-F19.90). We examined symptoms that required inpatient care at the psychiatry ward. Results: While in 2010 we treated only 3 MDPV users on 6 occasions, 4 Mephedrone users on 6 occasions, and 9 patients using other substances (Speed, Cannabis) on 10 occasions at our ward, in 2011 there were no Mephedrone-related hospitalizations and only 9 patients using other substances (Cannabis, Synthetic Cannabinoid, 5-MeO-AMT Glue, Metamizole, Ketamine) were treated on 13 occasions. Between Jan 1. 2011. and Nov 30.2012 there were 40 recorded cases related to MDPV-use in the period: forty people were registered on 87 occasions. Nine people receive inpatient care after observation on 10 occasions. In all these cases psychotic symptoms were recorded. Conclusion: The constant development of designer drugs requires better administration of the individual cases, symptoms and forms of treatments. Informing doctors about these details also seems necessary. We have found that the behaviours of drug users show a positive correspondence with changing legal environments, which calls for a more sensible drug-related policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Hospitalization](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Units](#)  
[\\*Quality of Care](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**89. Aggressive behavior: Theoretical and biological aspects.**

- Citation:** *Psychiatriki*, April 2013, vol./is. 24/2(117-131), 1105-2333 (Apr-Jun 2013)
- Author(s):** Giotakos, O
- Institution:** Psychiatric Department, 414 Athens Army Hospital, Athens, Greece
- Language:** Greek
- Abstract:** The susceptibility to aggression may manifest differently depending on the psychological context in which it occurs. In the context of psychopathy, characterized by a lack of empathy, this may manifest in aggression with criminal acts, which is characteristic of

antisocial personality disorder. When the susceptibility is associated with psychotic impairment, aggression may be manifested in highly deviant behavior, like murder or serial killing. While the great majority of persons with schizophrenia do not commit violent acts, clinicians suggest that some schizophrenics may pose a risk in the community, particularly those patients with co-occurring substance abuse diagnoses, those who are noncompliant with prescribed psychiatric treatment, and those with a history of frequent relapses resulting in hospitalization or arrest. Episodic violence and aggression often accompany dementia. When coupled with emotional dysregulation, impulsive aggression often occurs in an interpersonal context, as in borderline personality disorder. However, the most common comorbidity is the substance abuse disorder, which contributes to both the cognitive distortions and disinhibition associated with the substance use. According to the biological data, aggression seems to emerge when the drive of limbic-mediated affective prefrontal response to provocative producing stimuli is insufficiently constrained by inhibition. Thus, excessive reactivity in the amygdale, coupled with inadequate prefrontal regulation, increase the possibility of aggressive behavior. The PET/SPECT studies focusing on schizophrenia have shown reduced activity in fronto-temporal circuitry. The fMRI studies concord with the hypothesis that among violent persons with schizophrenia, those with sociopathic features and/or substance abuse constitute a highly different subgroup, in which cognitive, neurological and behavioral patterns are more closely associated with the personality traits than schizophrenia. It is known that serotonin facilitates prefrontal inhibition and insufficient serotonergic activity may increase aggression levels. Gabaminergic activity reduce subcortical reactivity, and thus reduced gabaminergic activity may increase aggression. In addition, agonism of 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor may increase impulsivity levels, while 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor agonism may decrease it. An imbalance between these receptors with increased serotonergic activity at the 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor and decreased 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor sensitivity may increase the possibility of aggression. Fluoxetine may reserve this pattern by increasing presynaptic availability, decreasing 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> binding and enhancing signal at 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors. Similarly, atypical antipsychotics, which in parallel with the D<sub>2</sub> antagonism have a prominent 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor antagonism, manifest significant antiaggressive properties. In addition mood stabilizers, affecting glutamatergic/gabaminergic balance, serve to the reduction of impulsive aggression, while lithium manifests positive effect on both suicidality and impulsive aggression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aggressive Behavior](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Borderline Personality Disorder](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Physiological Correlates](#)  
[Psychopathy](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 90. Cristalius: A case in designer drugs.

**Citation:** Military Medicine, July 2013, vol./is. 178/7(e893-e895), 0026-4075 (Jul 2013)

**Author(s):** Lenz, Jared; Brown, Jaime; Flagg, Seth; Oh, Robert; Batts, Kenneth; Ditzler, Thomas; Johnson, Jeremy

**Correspondence Address:** Lenz, Jared: Fort Belvoir Community Hospital, 9300 Dewitt Loop, Fort Belvoir, VA, US, 22060

**Institution:** Fort Belvoir Community Hospital, Fort Belvoir, VA, US; Fort Belvoir Community Hospital, Fort Belvoir, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Among recreational drug users, there is a new wave of designer drugs being marketed as "bath salts" and "plant food," which mimic the effects of cocaine/amphetamines and ecstasy (MDMA [3, 4-methylenedioxy-N-methamphetamine]). Presented is the case of a patient who snorted a bath salt called Cristalius. Case presentation: A 22-year-old male Soldier was seen in an emergency department for syncope, agitation, confusion, and tachycardia. He reported snorting 1 g of Cristalius the night before. Significant labs included a creatine kinase of 668 U/L, serum creatinine of 1.35 mg/dL, and troponin of 0.516 ng/mL. His abnormal labs trended to normal and a computed tomography coronary angiogram was unremarkable. Discussion: The main ingredients postulated in these products are mephedrone and a synthetic cathinone derivatives of the khat plant. The intended effects include euphoria, empathic connection, mood enhancement, increased sensory perception, with decreased inhibition. Unwanted sympathomimetic side effects include hypertension, tachycardia, chest pain, diaphoresis, dilated pupils, seizures, bruxism, and headaches. Neuropsychiatric symptoms include agitation, anxiety, paranoia, tremors, and insomnia. Conclusion: No treatment guidelines currently exist for mephedrone or MDPV (3, 4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone) toxicity. If suspected, ensure adequate cardiac evaluation is completed regardless of age. Appropriate supportive care and addressing any complications is the primary treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S.

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Military Personnel](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Emergency Services](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Military Medicine](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 91. Not just the needle: The state of HIV-prevention science among substance users and future directions.

**Citation:** JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, July 2013, vol./is. 63/Suppl 2(S174-S178), 1525-4135;1077-9450 (Jul 1, 2013)

**Author(s):** Shoptaw, Steve; Montgomery, Brooke; Williams, Chyvette T; El-Bassel, Nabila; Aramrattana, Apinun; Metsch, Lisa; Metzger, David S; Kuo, Irene; Bastos, Francisco I; Strathdee, Steffanie A

**Correspondence Address:** Shoptaw, Steve: Department of Family Medicine, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, 10880 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1800, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90024, sshoptaw@mednet.ucla.edu

**Institution:** Department of Family Medicine, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US; College of Public Health, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Illinois at Chicago, School of Public Health, Chicago, IL, US; Columbia University, School of Social Work, New York, NY, US; Department of Family Medicine, Research Institute for Health Sciences, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand; Department of Sociomedical Sciences, Columbia University, Mailman School of Public Health, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health and Health Services, George Washington University, Washington, DC, US; Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Division of Global Public Health, UCSD School of Medicine, San Diego, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Efforts to prevent HIV transmission among substance-using populations have focused primarily among injection drug users, which have produced measurable reductions in HIV incidence and prevalence. By contrast, the majority of substances used worldwide are administered by noninjectable means, and there is a dearth of HIV prevention interventions that target noninjecting substance users. Increased surveillance of trends in substance use, especially cocaine (including crack) and methamphetamine, in addition to new and emerging substances (eg, synthetic cannabinoids, cathinones, and other amphetamine analogs) are needed to develop and scale up effective and robust interventions for populations at risk for HIV transmission via sexual behaviors related to noninjection substance use. Strategies are needed that address unique challenges to HIV prevention for substance users who are HIV infected and those who are HIV uninfected and are at high risk. We propose a research agenda that prioritizes (1) combination HIV-prevention strategies in substance users; (2) behavioral HIV prevention programs that reduce sexual transmission behaviors in nontreatment seeking individuals; (3) medical and/or behavioral treatments for substance abuse that reduce/eliminate substance-related sexual transmission behaviors; and (4) structural interventions to reduce HIV incidence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*AIDS Prevention](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Ovid* in [JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes](#)

## 92. The accuracy of self-reported data concerning recent cannabis use in the French armed forces.

**Citation:** European Journal of Public Health, April 2013, vol./is. 23/2(328-332), 1101-1262;1464-360X (Apr 2013)

**Author(s):** Mayet, Aurelie; Esvan, Maxime; Marimoutou, Catherine; Haus-Cheymol, Rachel; Verret, Catherine; Ollivier, Lenaick; Meynard, Jean-Baptiste; Michel, Remy; Boutin, Jean-Paul; Deparis, Xavier; Migliani, Rene

**Correspondence Address:** Mayet, Aurelie: Centre d'Epidemiologie et de Sante Publique des Armees, Ilot Begin, 69 avenue de Paris, Saint Mande, France, 94160, aurelie\_marie@hotmail.fr

**Institution:** Centre d'Epidemiologie et de Sante Publique des Armees, Ministere de la Defense, Saint Mande, France; Centre d'Epidemiologie et de Sante Publique des Armees, Ministere de la Defense, Saint Mande, France; Centre d'Epidemiologie et de Sante Publique des Armees, Ministere de la Defense, Saint Mande, France; Centre d'Epidemiologie et de Sante Publique des Armees,, Ministere de la Defense, Saint Mande, France; Centre d'Epidemiologie et de Sante Publique des Armees,, Ministere de la Defense, Saint Mande, France; Direction Centrale du Service de Sante des Armees, Ministere de la Defense, Vincennes, France; Centre d'Epidemiologie et de Sante Publique des Armees,, Ministere de la Defense, Saint Mande, France; Centre d'Epidemiologie et de Sante Publique des Armees,, Ministere de la Defense, Saint Mande, France; Direction Centrale du Service de Sante des Armees, Ministere de la Defense, Vincennes, France; Centre d'Epidemiologie et de Sante Publique des Armees,, Ministere de la Defense, Saint Mande, France; Centre d'Epidemiologie et de Sante Publique des Armees, Ministere de la Defense, Saint Mande, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The aims were to evaluate the accuracy of self-report of past-month cannabis use in a representative sample of French military staff members and to evaluate

the scale of the prevarication bias. Method: Data from three cross-sectional surveys conducted between 2005 and 2008 (n = 3493) were used. The characteristics of self-report (sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value) were computed using tetrahydrocannabinol detection in urine as the reference. Results: The prevalence for past-month cannabis use was 16.1% and for positive testing was 13.4%. The discriminant power of self-report was good, with an area under the receiver operating characteristics curve 0.90. Specificity (94.5%) and negative predictive values (97.8%) were good, but sensitivity (85.7%) and positive predictive values (70.4%) were lower. The lowest sensitivity values were observed in the higher categories of personnel and in the Navy, which could reflect some prevarication in these sub-populations who might believe they were more exposed to sanctions if detected. Conclusions: Despite certain limitations of urine analysis as a reference, because of its poor detection of occasional users, our study is in favour of good accuracy of self-reported data on cannabis use, even among the military. However, our results, derived from a population study, do not enable any assumptions on the validity of self-reported data collected during individual testing procedures for the purpose of improving occupational safety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the European Public Health Association. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Military Personnel](#)  
[\\*Self Report](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [European Journal of Public Health](#)

### 93. Lifecourse SEP and tobacco and cannabis use.

**Citation:** European Journal of Public Health, April 2013, vol./is. 23/2(322-327), 1101-1262;1464-360X (Apr 2013)

**Author(s):** Bowes, Lucy; Chollet, Aude; Fombonne, Eric; Galera, Cedric; Melchior, Maria

**Correspondence Address:** Melchior, Maria: Inserm U1018 (ex U687), CESP, Hopital Paul-Brousse, Batiment 15, 16 Avenue Paul Vaillant Couturier, Villejuif, France, 94807, Cedex, maria.melchior@inserm.fr

**Institution:** CESP, Inserm U1018, Villejuif, France; CESP, Inserm U1018, Villejuif, France; Montreal Children's Hospital, Department of Child Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Child Psychiatry Department, Charles-Perrens Hospital, University Victor Segalen Bordeaux 2, Bordeaux, France; CESP, Inserm U1018, Villejuif, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Social inequalities in substance use have been well-documented; however, the impact of changes in socio-economic position from childhood to adulthood is unclear. We examined the relationship between intergenerational trajectories of social position and tobacco and cannabis use among young adults. Methods: Data come from 1103 participants (mean age: 28.9 years) of the Trajectoires Epidemiologiques en Population (TEMPO) study and their parents, participants of the GAZEL study, France. Multinomial regression analyses were used to examine associations between lifecourse socio-economic position (SEP) assessed using the parent's reports of family income (1989 and 2002) and the participant's educational attainment, occupational grade and job stability in 2009, with self-reported tobacco and cannabis use in 2009. Results: Compared with participants with stable intermediate/high SEP, those with stable low SEP and those with declining SEP were more likely to use tobacco (age- and sex-adjusted ORs = 2.03 and 2.26). Participants who experienced declining SEP were also disproportionately likely to use and abuse cannabis (adjusted ORs = 2.22 and 2.73). Associations remained significant after adjusting for family (parental smoking, alcohol use, ill health, unemployment, depression and divorce) and individual (early tobacco and cannabis use, academic difficulties,

juvenile internalizing and externalizing problems) risk factors. Conclusions: Cross-sectional studies indicate social inequalities in substance use. Our longitudinal findings suggest that individuals who experienced declining SEP from childhood to adulthood may be twice as likely to use tobacco and cannabis compared with individuals with a stable/high trajectory. Interventions targeting substance abuse should take into account lifecourse determinants including the interplay between individuals' socio-economic origins and later attainment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the European Public Health Association. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>), which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Cannabis  
\*Drug Usage  
\*Social Equality  
\*Socioeconomic Status  
\*Tobacco Smoking  
Risk Factors

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in *European Journal of Public Health*

#### 94. Educational inequalities in general and mental health: Differential contribution of physical activity, smoking, alcohol consumption and diet.

**Citation:** European Journal of Public Health, April 2013, vol./is. 23/2(223-229), 1101-1262;1464-360X (Apr 2013)

**Author(s):** Kurtze, Nanna; Eikemo, Terje A; Kamphuis, Carlijn B. M

**Correspondence Address:** Kurtze, Nanna: Norwegian Knowledge Centre for Health Services, PO Box 7004, St. Olavs plass, Oslo, Norway, N 0130, [nku@nokc.no](mailto:nku@nokc.no)

**Institution:** Department of Health Research, SINTEF Technology and Society, Oslo, Norway; Department of Public Health, Erasmus MC, University Medical Centre Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Department of Public Health, Erasmus MC, University Medical Centre Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Behavioural, material and psychosocial risk factors may explain educational inequalities in general health. To what extent these risk factors have similar or different contributions to educational inequalities in mental health is unknown. Methods: Data were derived from the Norwegian Survey of Level of Living from 2005, comprising 5791 respondents aged > 25 years. The study objectives were addressed by means of a series of logistic regression analyses in which we examined: (i) educational inequalities in self-reported general and mental health; (ii) the associations between behavioural, material and psychosocial risk factors and general and mental health, controlled for sex, age and education; and (iii) the contribution of risk factors to the observed health gradients. Results: The lower educated were more likely to be in poor health [odds ratio (OR): 3.46 (95% confidence interval, CI: 2.84-4.21)] and to be in poor mental health [OR: 1.41 (95% CI: 1.12-1.78)] than the highest educated. The joint contribution of behavioural, material and psychosocial risk factors explained all the variations of mental health inequalities, whereas these were able to explain ~ 40% of the inequalities in general health. Both behavioural and material risk factors contributed substantially to the explanation of general and mental health inequalities, whereas the psychosocial risk factor (i.e. having close persons to communicate with) only seemed to make a larger difference for the explanation of mental health inequalities. Conclusion: Policies and interventions to reduce health inequalities should have a broad focus. Combined strategies

should be applied to improve physical activity, decrease smoking and improve material and psychosocial conditions among lower educated groups, to achieve the true potential of reducing inequalities in both general and mental health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the European Public Health Association. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health Care Psychology](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Physical Activity](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [European Journal of Public Health](#)

#### 95. Doctors and medical students as non-smoking role models? Using the right arguments.

**Citation:** European Journal of Public Health, April 2013, vol./is. 23/2(190-192), 1101-1262;1464-360X (Apr 2013)

**Author(s):** Maeckelberghe, E. L. M

**Correspondence Address:** Maeckelberghe, E. L. M.: Institute for Medical Education, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands, e.l.m.maeckelberghe@umcg.nl

**Institution:** Institute for Medical Education, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This column discusses the special responsibility of the health professionals as non-smoking role models. Doctors need to be health role models because they are health role models. The health professionals can only deviate from what is normal if necessary to be a good doctor. Doctors are allowed to touch people, ask them intimate questions and even cut them. The health professional as health professional is measured along the yardstick of what is commonly known as healthy behavior. Health professionals should not smoke when acting as health professionals. They will need help and a supporting environment to change their behavior. When that environment discourages smoking and a culture of non-smoking is normative, health professionals who address their patients' cigarette addiction will be seen as self-evident, even though they might struggle themselves. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the European Public Health Association. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Medical Students](#)  
[\\*Physicians](#)  
[\\*Role Models](#)  
[\\*Social Responsibility](#)  
[Arguments](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [European Journal of Public Health](#)

#### 96. Mapping the spread of methamphetamine abuse in California from 1995 to 2008.

**Citation:** American Journal of Public Health, July 2013, vol./is. 103/7(1262-1270), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Jul 2013)

**Author(s):** Gruenewald, Paul J; Ponicki, William R; Remer, Lillian G; Waller, Lance A; Zhu, Li; Gorman, Dennis M

- Correspondence Address:** Gruenewald, Paul J.: Prevention Research Center, 1995 University Ave, Ste 450, Berkeley, CA, US, 94704, paul@prev.org
- Institution:** Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Berkeley, CA, US; Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Berkeley, CA, US; Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Berkeley, CA, US; Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Surveillance Research Program, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Rural Public Health, Texas A&M Health Science Center, College Station, TX, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives. From 1983 to 2008, the incidence of methamphetamine abuse and dependence (MA) presenting at hospitals in California increased 13- fold. We assessed whether this growth could be characterized as a drug epidemic. Methods. We geocoded MA discharges to residential zip codes from 1995 through 2008. We related discharges to population and environmental characteristics using Bayesian Poisson conditional autoregressive models, correcting for small area effects and spatial misalignment and enabling an assessment of contagion between areas. Results. MA incidence increased exponentially in 3 phases interrupted by implementation of laws limiting access to methamphetamine precursors. MA growth from 1999 through 2008 was 17% per year. MA was greatest in areas with larger White or Hispanic low-income populations, small household sizes, and good connections to highway systems. Spatial misalignment was a source of bias in estimated effects. Spatial autocorrelation was substantial, accounting for approximately 80% of error variance in the model. Conclusions. From 1995 through 2008, MA exhibited signs of growth and spatial spread characteristic of drug epidemics, spreading most rapidly through low-income White and Hispanic populations living outside dense urban areas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *EBSCOhost* in [American Journal of Public Health](#)  
Available from *ProQuest* in [American Journal of Public Health](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
Available from *EBSCOhost* in [American Journal of Public Health](#)

### 97. Competing voices: Marketing and counter-marketing alcohol on Twitter.

- Citation:** Journal of Nonprofit & Public Sector Marketing, April 2013, vol./is. 25/2(186-209), 1049-5142;1540-6997 (Apr 2013)
- Author(s):** Burton, Suzan; Dadich, Ann; Soboleva, Alena
- Correspondence Address:** Burton, Suzan: School of Business, University of Western Sydney, Parramatta Campus, Bldg ED, Locked Bag 1797, Penrith, NSW, Australia, 2751, S.Burton@uws.edu.au
- Institution:** School of Business, University of Western Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; School of Business, University of Western Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; School of Business, University of Western Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Excessive alcohol consumption constitutes a global health problem, and despite increasing efforts to promote safe drinking, spending on alcohol advertising far outweighs spending on safe-drinking messages. Twitter represents a new channel for social

marketing, but its use to promote safe drinking has not been examined. In this study, six Twitter accounts maintained by advocates of safe drinking and/or abstinence were compared with six accounts maintained by alcohol companies using a mixed-method design. The Twitter accounts of alcohol companies were followed by more people, and their tweets were more likely to use interactive features such as hashtags, to be forwarded to others, and to be associated with positive stimuli, suggesting greater interactivity and influence than prohealth Twitter messages. The results suggest social marketers may benefit from adopting the practices of for-profit marketers to increase the visibility of, engagement with, and influence of their tweets. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Crown copyright; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Advertising](#)  
[\\*Marketing](#)  
[\\*Online Social Networks](#)  
[\\*Global Health](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 98. Stigma and substance use disorders: Research, implications, and potential solutions.

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**Citation:** Advances in psychology research (Vol 96)., 2013(287-295), 1532-723X (2013)

**Author(s):** Phillips, Lindsay A

**Institution:** Albright College, Reading, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter reviews recent research on perception of individuals with substance use disorders. Such research indicates ongoing stigma toward individuals with substance use disorders, which is often even greater than stigma toward individuals with other difficulties, and which might continue even when people have stopped using substances. This chapter provides definitions of stigma, and reviews the common themes found in research. The negative implications of stigma will also be addressed. Finally, this chapter addresses resources and methods that may help treatment providers to decrease stigma, help individuals with substance use disorders prepare for potential stigma, and help the public at large to decrease stigma. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Stigma](#)  
[Social Perception](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 99. Inefficient neural control of attention in adolescent chronic cannabis abuse.

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**Citation:** Advances in psychology research (Vol 96)., 2013(169-197), 1532-723X (2013)

**Author(s):** Abdullaev, Yalchin

**Correspondence Address:** Abdullaev, Yalchin: Lewis Center for Neuroimaging, Department of Psychology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, US, 97403, yabdullaev@yahoo.com

**Institution:** University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Control of attention is a key mechanism underlying behavior regulation. This chapter details the aspects of attention, language, and movement functions in terms of their underlying brain activity that covary with the chronic use of cannabis throughout adolescence. We compare task performance and brain activation differences in tasks involving attention, language, and movement between young adults

with a history of chronic cannabis use during adolescence and matched non-user control subjects. Two tasks were used to activate attention networks: the Attention Network Task (ANT) and the use generation task. In the ANT, subjects responded to a left- or right-pointing central arrow which was surrounded by 4 arrows pointing in the same (congruent condition: ->->->->) or opposite (incongruent condition: ->-<->->) direction by pressing one of the two buttons under their left or right thumb. Other conditions of ANT mapped alerting and orienting components of attention by using central or peripheral cues preceding the target. Chronic users differ from control subjects in showing poorer performance (longer reaction time and more errors) on tasks requiring processing of incongruent stimuli reflecting the executive attention network, but not in networks related to alerting or orienting components of attention in the ANT. Functional MRI of brain activity shows stronger activation within the right prefrontal cortex in chronic users compared to the control group specifically on ANT trials requiring executive attention. The use generation task also reveals significantly stronger activation of the same right prefrontal area in users compared to controls. These results suggest that chronic cannabis users develop less efficient executive attention in conflict resolution tasks, demanding more activation in the right prefrontal areas to resolve conflict. Aspects of brain activity related to motor output (button press in the ANT) demonstrates that chronic users seem to activate ipsilateral primary motor cortex as well in addition to the expected strong contralateral primary motor cortex. Significantly stronger ipsilateral primary motor cortex activation in cannabis users may indicate the presence of pathological mirror movements, when the unintended hand passively mirrors the movement of the intended hand. This developmentally normal phenomenon usually disappears in childhood, and is considered developmental pathology if persists beyond the age of 10. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Self Regulation](#)  
[\\*Neural Inhibition](#)  
[Attention](#)  
[Brain](#)  
[Chronicity \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Language](#)  
[Motor Processes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**100. Demarketing teen tobacco and alcohol use: Negative peer influence and longitudinal roles of parenting and self-esteem.**

**Citation:** Journal of Business Research, April 2013, vol./is. 66/4(559-567), 0148-2963 (Apr 2013)

**Author(s):** Yang, Zhiyong; Schaninger, Charles M; Laroche, Michel

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**Institution:** Department of Marketing, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX, US; School of Business, University at Albany, Albany, NY, US; John Molson School of Business, Concordia University, Montreal, PQ, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Tobacco and alcohol companies face increasing pressure to prevent smoking and drinking among underage consumers, reinforcing public policy initiatives designed to reduce youth substance use. One approach targets parents to influence their child's behavior. However, the extant literature remains unclear about whether childhood parenting strategies affect children's behavior beyond early adolescence. To fill this void, this research develops an integrative model of parental influence, specifying parenting strategies as antecedents, self-esteem as mediator, and susceptibility to negative peer influence (SPI) and substance use (smoking, and drinking) as socialization outcomes. The findings indicate that

childhood parenting strategies impact smoking and drinking in the late teens, by reducing susceptibility to negative peer influence, with self-esteem playing a critical mediating role. These findings not only offer guidelines to social marketers and public policy makers, but also provide new avenues for tobacco and alcohol marketers to be responsive to recent federal laws and regulations, and enhance their corporate social responsibility. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Consumer Behavior](#)  
[\\*Marketing](#)  
[\\*Parenting](#)  
[Peer Relations](#)  
[Self Esteem](#)  
[Social Responsibility](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 101. Substance use disorder.

**Citation:** Cognitive deficit in mental and neurological disorders., 2013(89-124) (2013)

**Author(s):** Miovska, Lenka; Miovsky, Michal; Klempova, Danica; Kubu, Pavel; Nespor, Karel; Palenicek, Tomas

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The chapter is divided into groups by different types of addictive substances with particular respect to specific features pertaining to the potential risks of the development of cognitive deficits associated with the use thereof. Considerably greater attention is paid to some of the substances, as the users of such substances and the consequences of using them are encountered more frequently in practice. For example, this emphasis was applied for cannabis and MDMA ("ecstasy"), as these are substances that have become very popular among adolescents and young adults, and there are no signs of any major reversal of this tendency. Significant attention was also paid to the group of stimulants whose risk in terms of cognitive deficits is unfortunately often underestimated in practice, as opposed to the risk associated with opioid use, which, conversely, is overestimated. A separate area of concern involves volatile substances whose significant risks, including those to cognitive functions, are well known-the professional community has been pointing this issue out-but these facts are not adequately reflected in writings published in professional journals, nor in other messages. Finally, the concluding section of the chapter deals with assessment methods and recommended procedures for the identification and proposal of treatment and rehabilitation interventions aimed at addressing cognitive deficits caused by addictive substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Cognitive Impairment](#)  
[Drugs](#)  
[Measurement](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 102. Function in job seekers with mental illness and drug and alcohol problems who access community based disability employment services.

**Citation:** Disability and Rehabilitation: An International, Multidisciplinary Journal, March 2013, vol./is. 35/6(460-467), 0963-8288;1464-5165 (Mar 2013)

**Author(s):** Matthews, Lynda R; Harris, Lynne M; Jaworski, Alison; Alam, Ashraful; Bozdog, Gokcen

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Purpose: This study identified functioning, health, and social needs in jobseekers with mental disorders independently assessed as having capacity to work and referred to disability employment services. Differences in function between jobseekers with mental illness alone and with additional drug and alcohol problems were examined with view to identifying interventions for vocational rehabilitation. Method: A convenience sample of 116 jobseekers completed BASIS-32, CANSAS, AUDIT, DAST-10 and 6 items from the EXIT interview and were divided into two groups: mental illness only, and additional drug and alcohol issues (AUDIT total score >8 and/or DAST total score >3). Analysis of variance was used to determine group differences. Results: Jobseekers reported low-moderate problems with function. Over 40% of the sample reported unresolved psychological distress, physical health needs, and social/daytime activity needs. Thirty-five jobseekers (30%) had additional drug and alcohol problems and reported significantly greater difficulty with impulsive/addictive behavior and poorer memory and executive function than the mental illness only group. No significant differences were identified in past work functioning. Conclusions: Screening all job seekers for psychological, physical, and social needs to identify suitable treatment and rehabilitation strategies and providing interventions that improve emotional regulation and executive function for job seekers with additional drug and alcohol problems may improve employability of job seekers accessing disability employment services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK, Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Job Search](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Vocational Rehabilitation](#)  
[Community Services](#)  
[Employment Status](#)  
[Supported Employment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Disability and Rehabilitation](#)

### 103. Self-efficacy, medication adherence, and quality of life among people living with HIV in Hunan Province of China: A questionnaire survey.

- Citation:** JANAC: Journal of the Association of Nurses in AIDS Care, March 2013, vol./is. 24/2(145-153), 1055-3290 (Mar-Apr 2013)
- Author(s):** Huang, Ling; Li, Ling; Zhang, Yan; Li, Huan; Li, Xianhong; Wang, Honghong
- Institution:** Changsha Health Vocational College, Hunan, China; School of Nursing, Central South University, Hunan, China
- Language:** English

**Abstract:** Self-efficacy is associated with health behavior and medication adherence in persons living with HIV infection (PLWH). This paper describes self-efficacy, medication adherence, and quality of life (QOL), and it examines the relationships among these variables in PLWH in China. A cross-sectional survey of 199 patients was completed using the HIV Self-Efficacy Questionnaire and the QOL for Chinese HIV-Infected Questionnaire. Medication adherence was measured through direct questioning of pill-taking behavior. Results showed that self-efficacy for disease management was moderate, with a mean score of 6.61. Of the 199 patients, 157 (78.9%) reported that medication adherence was higher than 90%. The scores for dimensions of QOL ranged from 33.1 to 81.4, with six dimensions lower than 60. Stepwise regression analyses showed that self-efficacy, medication adherence, and drug use were significant predictors of QOL. These results suggest a need for intervention programs to improve self-efficacy and quality of life in Chinese PLWH. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Association of Nurses in AIDS Care; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Quality of Life](#)  
[\\*Self Efficacy](#)  
[\\*Treatment Compliance](#)  
[Disease Management](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Health Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 104. Social support networks and primary care use by HIV-infected drug users.

**Citation:** JANAC: Journal of the Association of Nurses in AIDS Care, March 2013, vol./is. 24/2(135-144), 1055-3290 (Mar-Apr 2013)

**Author(s):** Ramaswamy, Megha; Kelly, Patricia J; Li, Xuan; Berg, Karina M; Litwin, Alain H; Arnsten, Julia H

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** HIV-infected current and former drug users utilize primary care and preventive health services at suboptimal rates, but little is known about how social support networks are associated with health services use. We investigated the relationship between social support networks and the use of specific types of health services by HIV-infected drug users receiving methadone maintenance. We found that persons with greater social support, in particular more social network members or more network members aware of their HIV status, were more likely to use primary care services. In contrast, social support networks were not related to emergency room or inpatient hospital use. Interventions that build social support might improve coordinated and continuous health services utilization by HIV-infected persons in outpatient drug treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Association of Nurses in AIDS Care; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Primary Health Care](#)  
[\\*Social Support](#)

Health Care Utilization  
Preventive Medicine

Source: PsycINFO

**105. Inventing sex: The short history of sex addiction.**

**Citation:** Sexuality & Culture: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, March 2013, vol./is. 17/1(1-19), 1095-5143 (Mar 2013)

**Author(s):** Reay, Barry; Attwood, Nina; Gooder, Claire

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article takes a critical look at the recent history of the concept of sex addiction, an archetypal modern sexual invention. Sex addiction began as a 1980s product of late twentieth-century cultural anxieties and has remained responsive to those tensions, including its most recent iteration, "hypersexual disorder." Its success as a concept lay with its medicalization, both as a self-help movement in terms of self-diagnosis, and as a rapidly growing industry of therapists on hand to deal with the new disease. The media has always played a role in its history, first with TV, the tabloids, and the case histories of claimed celebrity victims all helping to popularize the concept, and then with the impact of the internet. Though it is essentially mythical, creating a problem that need not exist, sex addiction has to be taken seriously as a phenomenon. Rarely has a sociopsychological discourse taken such a hold on the public imagination-and proven an influential concept in academic circles too. We argue that this strange, short history of social opportunism, diagnostic amorphism, therapeutic self-interest, and popular cultural endorsement is marked by an essential social conservatism-sex addiction has become a convenient term to describe disapproved sex. Sex addiction is a label without explanatory force. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*History](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[\\*Sexual Addiction](#)  
[Anxiety](#)  
[Archetypes](#)  
[Hypersexuality](#)  
[Self Help Techniques](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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