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Search History

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. After atrocity: Community reconstruction in northern uganda.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/4-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
Author(s):	Golden, Shannon Leigh
Institution:	U Minnesota, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	This dissertation analyzes the development of post-war social stability in northern Uganda. Relying on data from fieldwork and 91 in-depth interviews in three rural villages, I analyze what facilitates and what hinders the transitional process. I develop an analysis of how the war and displacement affected unity by bringing broad social changes and shifts to daily patterns of interactions. I consider how local catalysts of conflict emerge from the transitional period, potentially blocking the transition to stability and devolving communities into renewed cycles of violence and instability. I also analyze the role of formal transitional justice mechanisms in local communities, looking particularly at how social context affects the diffusion of global discourses of transitional justice to the local level. I develop a model of the post-war transition from fragile coexistence to social stability that integrates local informal processes, formal transitional justice mechanisms, and emergent conflicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	*War Alcoholism
Source:	PsycINFO

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

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/4-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
Author(s):	McWhorter, Rochell Rae
Institution:	Texas A&M U., US
Language:	English
Abstract:	This dissertation explored the perceived association between scenario planning and the development of leadership capability and capacity. Furthermore, this study explored sophisticated virtual environments seeking instances of adult learning and the conduciveness of these environments for innovative developmental activities to build leadership capability and capacity. Data sources included 1) fifty semi-structured interviews with five expert-practitioners purposively selected for their experience in both scenario planning and leadership development, 2) descriptive process and outcome data from scenario planning programs in university business schools, and 3) fifteen published scenario planning reports, 4) observations of the scenario planning process, and 5) a survey of forty-five individuals who participated in the study of sophisticated virtual environments. The first stream of inquiry that investigated the perceived association between scenario planning and the development of leadership capability and capacity revealed the development of a synthesis model integrated from three informing theoretical frameworks. The model was used for subsequent data collection, analysis, and organization. Each data source supported and further described the associative relationship between scenario planning and the development of leadership capability and capacity; leading to increased confidence in the synthesis model. This study is unique because it links scenario planning explicitly through empirical evidence with the development of leadership capability and capacity. Findings from the second stream of inquiry into sophisticated virtual environments included formal and informal learning in the 3D virtual world of Second Life (SL). Respondents in the study completed forty-five open-ended surveys and follow-up interviews that revealed six enablers of adult learning in SL: 1) a variety of educational topics for life-long learning; 2) opportunities for

multidisciplinary collaboration; 3) collaboration across geographical boundaries; 4) immersive environment creates social; 5) health and emotional benefits; and, 6) cost savings over face-to-face experiences. Four barriers included: glitches in technology reduced effectiveness, addictiveness of SL, learning curve for "newbies" and funding issues for small businesses and nonprofits. Also, sophisticated technologies are creating media-rich environments found to be integrative spaces conducive for developmental activities in the field of human resource development (HRD). Scenario planning and leadership development were found to be reasonable developmental activities suited to these digital spaces. Virtual human resource development (VHRD) was identified as a new area of inquiry for HRD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Human Resource Management](#)
[Leadership](#)
[Virtual Reality](#)
Source: PsycINFO

3. The role of process improvement in increasing staff retention and job satisfaction in human service agencies.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/4-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
Author(s): Woods, Melanie A
Institution: Capella U., US
Language: English
Abstract: Maintaining a qualified and diverse compliment of staff within human service organizations is an ongoing battle complicated by the current economic upheaval. Organizations must now utilize alternative strategies to enhance employee commitment. A lack of qualified providers directly impacts an organization's ability to provide competent and efficient care to the constantly growing population in need of services. To date, there is limited understanding and research related to organizational models addressing retaining qualified care providers. One change model known to demonstrate positive outcomes related to client retention within organizations devoted to chemical dependency care is the Network for the Improvement of Addiction Treatment (NIATx). Based on the concept of secondary gains, the research questions were: Research Question 1: Do organizational employment records reflect an increase in staff retention after implementation of the NIATx client treatment model among Ohio behavioral health organizations that specialize in addictions? and Research Question 2: Do the years of participation in the NIATx program predict employee job satisfaction above and beyond the contributions of level of education, gender, and number of years employed with the organization that specialize in addictions? While a lack of participation by the identified organizations limited the ability to adequately address Research Question 1 and much of Research Question 2, ANOVA was used related to the Job Satisfaction Survey responses and specific demographic identifiers. Although the results were not statistically significant, they did provide information towards future research related to this topic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Economics](#)
[*Organizations](#)
[Job Satisfaction](#)
[Retention](#)
Source: PsycINFO

4. An exploration of incentivizing economically and academically challenged public high school students to get increased grades: A school leadership respecive through the qualitative delphi method.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/4-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

Author(s): Crowe, Sharon

Institution: Argosy U Online, US

Language: English

Abstract: This Qualitative Delphi study explored from a school leadership perspective the potential value, if any, of incentivizing economically and academically challenged public high school students to get increased grades. The data collection was three consecutive rounds of internet questionnaires via Survey Monkey.Com to explore the position that incentives given to disadvantaged public high school students may be beneficial for economically challenged communities. The consensus conclusion of the questionnaire's data was that incentivizing students may only be effective to improve grades if the incentives are meaningful, attainable and valuable to the students. The recommendations for future studies are to explore without specific time constraints, obtain a larger number of participants, and utilize sponsored funding for vast opinions and a larger consensus. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*High Schools](#)
[High School Students](#)
[Leadership](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Recovery of neurocognitive functions following sustained abstinence after substance dependence and implications for treatment.

Citation: Clinical Psychology Review, November 2014, vol./is. 34/7(531-550), 0272-7358 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Schulte, Mieke H.J.; Cousijn, Janna; den Uyl, Tess E; Goudriaan, Anna E; van den Brink, Wim; Veltman, Dick J; Schilt, Thelma; Wiers, Reinout W

Correspondence Address: Schulte, Mieke H.J., Weesperplein 4, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1018 XA, m.h.j.schulte@uva.nl

Institution: Addiction, Development, and Psychopathology (ADAPT) lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Addiction, Development, and Psychopathology (ADAPT) lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Addiction, Development, and Psychopathology (ADAPT) lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research (AIAR), Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research (AIAR), Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Addiction, Development, and Psychopathology (ADAPT) lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Addiction, Development, and Psychopathology (ADAPT) lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Substance Use Disorders (SUDs) have been associated with impaired neurocognitive functioning, which may (partly) improve with sustained abstinence. New treatments are emerging, aimed at improving cognitive functions, and being tested. However, no integrated review is available regarding neurocognitive recovery following sustained abstinence. Objectives: In this review, results from prospective studies on neurocognitive recovery using neuropsychological assessments before and after sustained abstinence from SUDs are summarized and discussed. Results: Thirty-five prospective studies were selected for this review, including twenty-two alcohol, three cannabis, four cocaine, three (meth)amphetamine, and three opioid studies. Results suggest that some

cognitive functions (partially) recover after sustained abstinence, and that there are predictors of an unfavorable course such as poly-substance use and number of previous detoxifications. Conclusions: Prospective studies indicate that sustained abstinence after SUDs generally results in (partial) neurocognitive recovery. However, a final answer regarding full recovery awaits prospective studies with neurocognitive assessments before, during, and after sustained abstinence from SUDs. New interventions that might enhance neurocognitive recovery after abstinence are discussed, including neurocognitive training, medication and neuromodulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Neurocognition](#)
[*Neuropsychological Assessment](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. Brain Dysfunctions, Psychopathologies, and Body Image Distortions: Propositions for a Possible Common Cause.

Citation: European Psychologist, November 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1016-9040;1878-531X (Nov 3, 2014)

Author(s): Mohr, Christine; Messina, Sabrina

Abstract: The major features in eating disorders are a preoccupation with food and its consumption and body dissatisfaction. Diagnostic manuals provide clusters of criteria according to which affected individuals can be categorized into one or other group of eating disorder. Yet, when considering the high proportion of comorbidities and ignoring the content of the symptoms (food, body), the major features seem to yield obsessional-compulsive, addictive, and impulsive qualities. In the present article, we review studies from the neuroscientific literature (mainly lesion studies) on eating disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, impulse control disorder, and addiction to investigate the possibility of a wider phenotype that can be related to a common brain network. The literature localizes this network to the right frontal lobe and its connectivities. This network, when dysfunctional, might result in a behavior that favors the preoccupation with particular thoughts, behaviors, anxieties, and uncontrollable urges that are accompanied by little scope for ongoing behavioral adjustments (e.g., impulse control). We reason that this network may turn out to be equally involved in understudied mental conditions of dysfunctional body processing such as muscle dysmorphia, body dysmorphic disorder (including esthetic surgery), and xelomelia. We finally consider previous notions of a wider phenotype approach to current diagnostic practice (using DSM), such as the possibility of a model with a reduced number of diagnostic categories and primary and secondary factors, and to etiological models of mental health conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

7. Anhedonia as a Component of the Tobacco Withdrawal Syndrome.

Citation: Journal of Abnormal Psychology, November 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0021-843X;1939-1846 (Nov 10, 2014)

Author(s): Cook, Jessica W; Piper, Megan E; Leventhal, Adam M; Schlam, Tanya R; Fiore, Michael C; Baker, Timothy B

Abstract: Animal research suggests that anhedonia is a tobacco withdrawal symptom, but this topic has not been addressed definitively in research with humans. This research sought to determine whether anhedonia is (a) an element of the tobacco withdrawal syndrome in

humans and (b) an impediment to successful tobacco cessation. Data were from 1,175 smokers (58.3% women; 85.5% White) participating in a randomized double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of smoking cessation pharmacotherapies. Ecological momentary assessments for 5 days before and 10 days after the target quit day were used to assess anhedonia and other established withdrawal symptoms. Consistent with drug withdrawal, anhedonia showed an inverted-U pattern of change in response to tobacco cessation and was associated with the severity of other withdrawal symptoms and tobacco dependence. Postquit anhedonia was associated with decreased latency to relapse (hazard ratio = 1.09, 95% confidence interval [CI] [1.02, 1.17]) and with lower 8-week point-prevalence abstinence (odds ratio = .91, 95% CI [.86, .97])-relations that remained significant when other withdrawal symptoms were included as predictors. Finally, nicotine replacement therapy nearly fully suppressed the increase in abstinence-related anhedonia ($r = -.66$, $p < .001$), suggesting agonist suppression of withdrawal. Results suggest that anhedonia is a unique and motivationally significant element of the tobacco withdrawal syndrome in humans. These results have implications for defining and assessing tobacco use disorder and for understanding and treating tobacco addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

8. Review of Psychology of meditation.

Citation: Mindfulness, October 2014, vol./is. 5/5(613-616), 1868-8527;1868-8535 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Manikam, Ramasamy

Correspondence Address: Manikam, Ramasamy, 13 Strongwood Road, Owings Mill, MD, US, 21117, ramasamy@verizon.net

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Psychology of Meditation by Nirbhay N. Singh (2014). This book provides a comprehensive review of meditation practices, citing evidence-based literature to update ones knowledge in this field, both theoretical and practical. This edited book is meant to serve as an introduction to the nature and application of meditation. Its 14 chapters cover various aspects of meditation, including its historical roots across cultures old and new; Eastern concepts of meditation; practical guidance on proper ways to meditate; neuroscientific findings on changes in brain function and physical wellness due its consistent practice; attention and consciousness; memory and executive functions; applications in developmental disabilities and business organizations; mindful engagement in therapies; and in dealing with addictive behaviors. In sum, this book provides a comprehensive review of the present state of research, findings, and applications and outcomes of mindfulness meditation in a variety of settings and people. Each chapter not only reveals what is known about the effects of mindfulness meditation, but also touches on unanswered questions that require attention in future research. This book should be adopted as required reading in institutions that offer courses dealing with health and mental health services and read by professionals in the humanities, organizations, scientists, and researchers (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Meditation](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Attention](#)
[Consciousness States](#)
[Developmental Disabilities](#)
[Health](#)
[Memory](#)

[Mental Health](#)
[Organizations](#)
[Executive Function](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. Higher mental functions and time perception in internet-addicted teenagers.

Citation: Psychology in Russia: State of the Art, 2014, vol./is. 7/1(135-145), 2074-6857 (2014)

Author(s): Katasonova, Anna V; Perkovsky, Sergey V; Kravtsova, Natalya A

Correspondence Address: Katasonova, Anna V., calvaria@mail.ru

Institution: Pacific State Medical University, Vladivostok, Russia; Pacific State Medical University, Vladivostok, Russia; Pacific State Medical University, Vladivostok, Russia

Language: English

Abstract: Statistical data about Internet users indicates that Russia ranks first in Europe in terms of its number of Internet users. Young people prevail among Russia's Internet users. Internet dependence behaviour is given a definition. The behavioural peculiarities of Internet addicts are considered. Time perception is a background for psychical processes. The time focus of the human psyche reveals itself in the speed and duration of perception, impression, memory, thought and emotions peculiar to people with a certain temperament and of a certain age, sex and group. Time perception is an integral part of our mental processes. A human being is inclined to consider all events and processes taking place around him as a process which takes time. The time perception of every person is always specific, and it is reflected in his or her thought and behaviour. The results of studying higher mental functions and time perception in internet-addicted teenagers are given. The obtained results have revealed distraction at the end of the study due to the high exhaustiveness of the neuro-dynamic component of mental activity, as well as the poorer ability of Internet addicts to be conscious of themselves in time. Given the absence of a clear pattern of their roles in real life, Internet addicts may often find that their addiction results in mental conflicts and self-aggression. In turn, it may result in impulsions, confusion, certain problems with explaining personal actions, wishes and motives. Internetaddicted teenagers have a more pessimistic attitude towards their time and life activity. When running into hardship, their behavioural performance and incentives to overcome barriers may be limited. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Psychological Society; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Time Perception](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. Representations of happiness and life satisfaction in the group of educated and socially active young people.

Citation: Psychology in Russia: State of the Art, 2014, vol./is. 7/1(83-95), 2074-6857 (2014)

Author(s): Kokurina, Irina G; Solina, Elena I

Correspondence Address: Kokurina, Irina G., Irinakokur@yandex.ru

Institution: Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia; Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

Language: English

Abstract: The paper examines the differences in the social representations of happiness among optimists and pessimists in the group of socially active, educated young members of the international youth organization Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales . To assess the degree of optimism and pessimism we used

the Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) developed by E. Diener, while social representation, divided into the nucleus and peripheral zones, were examined using Verges' technique within the framework of the concept of social mindsets offered by S. Moskovich. It has been shown that, irrespective of the optimism or pessimism of the participants, the nucleus of their representations of happiness contains such a value as love. However, only in optimists' representations is this value combined in the nucleus with the values of family and friendship. In the pessimists' nucleus zone of the representation of happiness, love is presented as an independent value, primarily associated with striking emotional experiences, which has aspects of psychological addiction. Considerable differences between optimists and pessimists have also been found in the peripheral zone of the representation of happiness. Only optimists have such associations as "knowledge", "children", and "faith" in their peripheral area. In our opinion, the major scale of differences between optimists and pessimists is formed by the factor of sociocentricity and egocentricity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Psychological Society; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Happiness](#)
[*Life Satisfaction](#)
[*Optimism](#)
[*Pessimism](#)
[*Social Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Resting-state networks link invasive and noninvasive brain stimulation across diverse psychiatric and neurological diseases.

Citation: PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, October 2014, vol./is. 111/41(E4367-E4375), 0027-8424 (Oct 14, 2014)

Author(s): Fox, Michael D; Buckner, Randy L; Liu, Hesheng; Chakravarty, M. Mallar; Lozano, Andres M; Pascual-Leone, Alvaro

Correspondence Address: Fox, Michael D.: Berenson-Allen Center for Noninvasive Brain Stimulation, Department of Neurology, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US, 02215, foxmdphd@gmail.com

Institution: Berenson-Allen Center for Noninvasive Brain Stimulation, Department of Neurology, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US; Athinoula A. Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US; Athinoula A. Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US; Cerebral Imaging Centre, Douglas Mental Health Institute, Verdun, PQ, Canada; Division of Neurosurgery, Department of Surgery, Toronto Western Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada; Berenson-Allen Center for Noninvasive Brain Stimulation, Department of Neurology, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Brain stimulation, a therapy increasingly used for neurological and psychiatric disease, traditionally is divided into invasive approaches, such as deep brain stimulation (DBS), and noninvasive approaches, such as transcranial magnetic stimulation. The relationship between these approaches is unknown, therapeutic mechanisms remain unclear, and the ideal stimulation site for a given technique is often ambiguous, limiting optimization of the stimulation and its application in further disorders. In this article, we identify diseases treated with both types of stimulation, list the stimulation sites thought to be most effective in each disease, and test the hypothesis that these sites are different nodes within the same brain network as defined by resting-state functional-connectivity MRI. Sites where DBS was effective were functionally connected to sites where noninvasive brain stimulation was effective across diseases including depression, Parkinson's disease, obsessive-compulsive disorder, essential tremor, addiction, pain, minimally conscious

states, and Alzheimer's disease. A lack of functional connectivity identified sites where stimulation was ineffective, and the sign of the correlation related to whether excitatory or inhibitory noninvasive stimulation was found clinically effective. These results suggest that resting-state functional connectivity may be useful for translating therapy between stimulation modalities, optimizing treatment, and identifying new stimulation targets. More broadly, this work supports a network perspective toward understanding and treating neuropsychiatric disease, highlighting the therapeutic potential of targeted brain network modulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Neurology](#)
[*Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation](#)
[*Deep Brain Stimulation](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Nervous System Disorders](#)
[Neural Networks](#)
[Neural Pathways](#)
[Neuropsychiatry](#)
[Neurosurgery](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Friend's influence on drug consumption among adolescents.

Original Title: A influencia dos amigos no consumo de drogas entre adolescentes.

Citation: Estudos de Psicologia, January 2014, vol./is. 31/1(65-73), 0103-166X (Jan-Mar 2014)

Author(s): Donola Cardoso, Luciana Roberta; Malbergier, Andre

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Institution: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Faculdade de Medicina, Departamento de Psiquiatria, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Universidade de Sao Paulo, Faculdade de Medicina, Departamento de Psiquiatria, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: This study aimed to evaluate the relationship between the variables associated with friends and alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug use in 965 adolescents from 50 public schools in Jacarei and Diadema, Sao Paulo, Brazil. The Drug Use Screening Inventory was used for data collection. Having friends who use substances, who are in trouble with the law, who have stolen/damaged something, who sell drugs, who take drugs to parties, and who get bored when they do not drink at parties progressively increased the risk of adolescents using alcohol, tobacco, both of them, and illicit drugs. This result shows the importance of evaluating the consumption of these substances separately, as the consumption of alcohol and tobacco together seems to be more hazardous than consuming them individually. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Animal-assisted therapy for fetal alcohol spectrum disorder.

Citation: Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling, 2014, vol./is. 45/3(3-9), 0047-2220 (Fal, 2014)

Author(s): Vincent, Brooke; Kropp, Caley; Byrne, Andrew M

Institution: klahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services, Tulsa, OK, US; Carolina Institute for Developmental Disabilities, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Department of Counseling and Higher Education, Ohio University, Athens, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract -- Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) occurs as a result of alcohol consumption by a woman during pregnancy. Infants with FASD may have lifelong cognitive, behavioral, physical, or learning disabilities as a result. Animal-assisted therapy (AAT) is a type of goal-oriented therapy for improving social, emotional, cognitive, and physical functioning. The use of animal-assisted therapy has been found effective in the treatment of some disabilities; however there is a paucity of literature addressing this therapy for individuals with FASD. This article provides rehabilitation counselors with an overview of FASD, followed by a review of AAT, and then an application of AAT to developmental disabilities and more specifically to FASD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Animal Assisted Therapy](#)
[*Fetal Alcohol Syndrome](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Pregnancy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

14. Drug addiction.

Citation: Synopsis of neuropsychiatry (2nd ed.), 1947(409-412) (1947)

Author(s): Selling, Lowell S

Institution: Division of Mental Health, Florida Department of Health, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) This chapter examines the following drug addiction topics in neuropsychiatry: Morphine and Heroin; Cannabis sativa (Marihuana); Cocaine; and Combinations of Addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Disease Course](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Neuropsychiatry](#)
[*Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Alcoholism.

Citation: Synopsis of neuropsychiatry (2nd ed.), 1947(400-408) (1947)

Author(s): Selling, Lowell S

Institution: Division of Mental Health, Florida Department of Health, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) The effects of alcohol on human functions depend on (1) the rate of absorption, and (2) the attained concentration in the blood and other fluids and tissues. The effects on function of the nervous system are: impairment of muscular power and coordination and

mental efficiency. Alcoholism constitutes a social menace and particularly is a factor in industrial and traffic accidents. Post-mortem findings show the presence of alcohol in the brain. In severe cases, edema is present in the pia-arachnoid and the parenchyma. This chapter examines the following topics: So-called Pathologic Drunkenness; Pathologic Alcoholism, Periodic or Chronic; The Alcoholic Psychoses; Acute Alcoholic Hallucinoses; Alcoholic Delusional States; Delirium Tremens; Polyneuritic Psychosis (Korsakoff's Psychosis); Medicolegal aspects; Prognosis; and Treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Neuropathology](#)
[*Neuropsychiatry](#)
[Disease Course](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Psychiatric syndromes.

Citation: Synopsis of neuropsychiatry (2nd ed.), 1947(350-367) (1947)

Author(s): Selling, Lowell S

Institution: Division of Mental Health, Florida Department of Health, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) This chapter discusses the gamut of psychiatric syndromes, including the following topics: Stupor Syndromes; Delirious Syndromes; Acute and Subacute Hallucinatory Syndromes (The Hallucinoses); Korsakoff's Syndrome; Deterioration Syndromes; Catatonic Syndromes; Paranoid Syndromes; . Manic-Depressive Syndromes; Hysterical Syndromes; The So-called Psychasthenic Syndromes; So-called Neurasthenic and Hypochondriacal Syndrome; Suicidal Syndromes; Syndromes of Addiction to Sedatives; Nomadic Syndromes; Syndromes of Destructiveness, Aggressiveness, Delinquency, and Criminality; Syndromes of Parasitism; Syndromes of Sleep Disturbance; Syndromes of Feeding Disturbance; Bowel and Bladder Syndromes; Sexual Syndromes; and finally, Syndromes of Fixed Personal Attachments and Antagonisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Neuropsychiatry](#)
[*Syndromes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Crack cocaine users show differences in genotype frequencies of the 3' UTR variable number of tandem repeats of the dopamine transporter gene (DAT1/SLC6A3).

Citation: Neuropsychobiology, 2014, vol./is. 70/1(44-51), 0302-282X;1423-0224 (2014)

Author(s): Stolf, Anderson Ravy; Szobot, Claudia M; Halpern, Ricardo; Akutagava-Martins, Glauca C; Muller, Diana; Guimaraes, Luciano S. P; Kessler, Felix H. P; Pechansky, Flavio; Roman, Tatiana

Correspondence Address: Stolf, Anderson Ravy: Center for Drug and Alcohol Research, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Rua Alvaro Alvim, 400, RS, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 90420-020, stolf@ig.com.br

Institution: Center for Drug and Alcohol Research, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Service, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Department of Genetics, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Department of Genetics, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Center for Drug and Alcohol

Research, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Center for Drug and Alcohol Research, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Center for Drug and Alcohol Research, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Department of Genetics, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Due to the mechanism of action of the dopamine transporter (DAT) in drug addiction, the DAT1 gene is a potential candidate for molecular studies. This paper aims to compare the prevalence of allele and genotype frequencies created by the 3' UTR variable number of tandem repeats (VNTR) of this gene between crack cocaine users and controls. **Methods:** A cross-sectional sample of 237 current adult crack cocaine abusers or dependents (DSM-IV TR criteria) from in- and outpatient clinics in southern Brazil and 205 community controls were compared. The subjects were evaluated using the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale, the Mini- International Neuropsychiatric Interview-short version, and the Wechsler Intelligence Scale. DNA samples were genotyped for the DAT1 3' VNTR. **Results:** Logistic regression analysis was performed to compare the frequency of the 10.10 genotype (the putative risk genotype) to those of other genotypes. A significant difference ($p = 0.04$, OR = 1.758, CI = 1.026-3.012) indicating an increased frequency of the 10.10 genotype in the cases (59.9%) compared to the controls (49.3%) was verified using clinical and demographic covariates. **Conclusions:** This is one of the first genetic association studies on crack cocaine users in the literature. The results suggest an influence of the DAT1 gene, namely the 3' VNTR 10.10 genotype. However, more analyses will confirm and clarify its contribution as a possible risk factor for crack cocaine dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Crack Cocaine
 *Dopamine
 *Drug Addiction
 *Genes
 *Polymorphism
 Genetics
 Risk Factors

Source:

PsycINFO

18. Position paper on screen media use: Problem dimensions and prevention strategies.**Original Title:**

Position zu problemdimensionen und proventionsstrategien der bildschirminnutzung.

Citation:

Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, August 2014, vol./is. 60/4(235-247), 0939-5911 (Aug 2014)

Author(s):

Bleckmann, Paula; Mosle, Thomas

Correspondence Address:

Bleckmann, Paula: Krimnologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen e.V., Lutzerodestrasse 9, Hannover, Germany, 30161, paula.bleckmann@kfn.de

Institution:Krimnologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen, Hannover, Germany;
Krimnologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen, Hannover, Germany**Language:**

German

Abstract:

Aim: In this position paper we identify, compare and discuss different strategies for preventing problematic and addictive use of screen media in children and adolescents with regard to their potential for preventing addictive as well as the merely problematic use of screen media classified in three problem dimensions (time, content, functionality). **Screen Time Reduction:** To reduce screen time as well as problematic content, this strategy which has been proven effective in several randomized controlled trial intervention studies seems recommendable, especially through strengthening parental

media education skills to limit screen equipment In children's bedrooms, time and content. Resource oriented prevention of addiction: Derivatives of classical primary prevention strategies for other addictions such as life skills training seem recommendable for targeting all three problem dimensions (focus on screen-free leisure alternatives as well as encouragement of direct social interaction). Media Literacy Training: For older children, these could be supplemented, thirdly, by more cognitive-oriented programs with a focus on enhancing media skills other than the mere technical/use oriented skills, though little is known as to their long-term effects on problematic use and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Mass Media](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Childhood Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Barriers and resources for smoking cessation in vocational school students.

Original Title: Barrieren und ressourcen fur einen rauchstopp bei auszubildenden.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaft und Praxis, August 2014, vol./is. 60/4(225-234), 0939-5911 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Haug, Severin; Schaub, Michael P; Castro, Raquel Paz; Schmid, Holger

Correspondence Address: Haug, Severin: Schweizer Institut fur Sucht- und Gesundheitsforschung, Konradstrasse 32, Postfach, Zurich, Switzerland, 8031, severin.haug@isgf.uzh.ch

Institution: Schweizer Institut fur Sucht- und Gesundheitsforschung, Universitat Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Schweizer Institut fur Sucht- und Gesundheitsforschung, Universitat Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Schweizer Institut fur Sucht- und Gesundheitsforschung, Universitat Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Institut fur Soziale Arbeit und Gesundheit, Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz, Olten, Switzerland

Language: German

Abstract: Objective: To identify processes which facilitate or impede smoking cessation In vocational school students. Methods: Data were drawn from a controlled trial testing the efficacy of a text messaging based intervention for smoking cessation in 755 vocational school students. Reasons for quitting smoking were assessed via telephone interview in 90 recent quitters; reasons for continuing smoking as well as possible resources which might facilitate smoking cessation were assessed in 468 current smokers. The free text responses were categorized by employing a qualitative content analysis. Subsequently, the categories were analysed quantitatively. Results: The most frequent reasons for quitting smoking mentioned by 90 recent quitters were body related aspects, particularly health concerns and body fitness (n=44, 49%) and financial reasons (n=25, 28%). The most frequent reasons for continuing smoking mentioned by 468 smokers were stress (n=136, 29%), the instrumental importance of smoking, e. g., in order to relax (n=135, 29%) and addiction or habit (n=128, 27%). As resources which might facilitate cessation, the smokers most frequently mentioned social support (n=114, 24%), motivation and a firm decision (n=98, 21%) as well as strategies for controlling cigarette consumption (n=66, 14%). Conclusions: The results specify barriers and resources for smoking cessation which are already known and refer to certain factors, e.g., stress, which might have been neglected in previous research and Interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

[*Vocational School Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Productivity losses, wasted career opportunities and psycho-social support delivery of family members of alcoholic patients prior to and after withdrawal.

Original Title: Produktivitätsverluste, berufliche Einbußen und Unterstützungsleistungen von Angehörigen von Patienten mit Alkoholabhängigkeit vor und nach der Entzugsbehandlung.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, August 2014, vol./is. 60/4(215-224), 0939-5911 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Salize, Hans Joachim; Jacke, Christian; Kief, Sven

Correspondence Address: Salize, Hans Joachim: Zentralinstitut für Seelische Gesundheit, Medizinische Fakultät Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany, 68159, hans-joachim.salize@zi-mannheim.de

Institution: Zentralinstitut für Seelische Gesundheit, Medizinische Fakultät Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany; Zentralinstitut für Seelische Gesundheit, Medizinische Fakultät Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany; Zentralinstitut für Seelische Gesundheit, Medizinische Fakultät Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: Introduction: The negative impact of alcoholism on family members of alcoholics is considered as being massive, although research on this issue and findings are scarce. This study aims at assessing productivity losses, missed career opportunities and psychosocial support delivery of persons living with an alcoholic family member prior to and 12 months after the initiation of withdrawal. Methods: 48 family members of patients suffering from alcoholism were asked about sickness leave days, informal psycho-social support and other activities caused by the alcoholism of their family member during 3 months prior to the start of withdrawal and after 12 months. Results: 62.5% of the study participants were employed on the first labour market, 12.5% had missed career opportunities due to the alcoholism of their family member. Prior to withdrawal, 39.6% of the study participants' job-productivity was impaired. 12 months after treatment initiation, the rate was 2.1%. Sickness leave days of family members during the 3 months prior to treatment initiation were 4.3 days in average and 2.8 days 12 months later. The majority of sickness leaves of the care-giving family member prior to the withdrawal of the patient were attributed to an overload of support for the alcoholic family member. The reduction of productivity losses and psycho-social support by family members after treatment initiation was statistically significant. Discussion: The economic burden of family members of alcoholics that can be attributed to alcoholism is high. This burden is widely neglected when calculating the financial damage for the society caused by alcoholism. Similarly neglected are significant positive effects and benefits for families caused by the treatment of a family member suffering from alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Family Members](#)
[*Occupations](#)
[*Productivity](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[Caregiver Burden](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. How does your anger bubble up? An intervention for anger, grief and loss, and relapse prevention.

Citation: Journal of Family Psychotherapy, July 2014, vol./is. 25/3(271-274), 0897-5353;1540-4080 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Seshadri, Gita

Correspondence Address: Seshadri, Gita: California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University,, 2030 West El Camino Ave., Suite 200, Sacramento, CA, US, 95833, gsheshadri@alliant.edu

Institution: California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University,, Sacramento, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The popularity of the term anger management and its presence in media culture has influenced the mental health field, though research on interventions primarily focuses on cognitive behavioral strategies for clinical work. In their evidenced-based practice review of anger management techniques, Glancy and Saini (2005) discussed the popularity of cognitive behavioral techniques but the lack of specificity on each particular intervention that a research study has implemented. In this article, a specific intervention is suggested to aid clinical work; this intervention can be used with clients who are facing issues with anger or grief /loss, or for relapse prevention (e.g., addiction). This intervention has been used in groups with adolescent and child populations (ages 8-14, both genders; Camp Good Grief, 2003), as well as female adults in group therapy dealing with substance issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anger Control](#)
[*Grief](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Workplace effectiveness and psychotherapy for mental, substance abuse, and subsyndromal conditions.

Citation: Psychodynamic Psychiatry, 2014, vol./is. 42/3(497-556), 2162-2590;2162-2604 (Fal, 2014)

Author(s): Sledge, William H; Lazar, Susan G

Correspondence Address: Sledge, William H., 184 Liberty St., YNHPH, Rm. 113, New Haven, CT, US, 06509, william.sledge@yale.edu

Institution: Yale School of Medicine, CT, US; Georgetown University School of Medicine, Washington, DC, US

Language: English

Abstract: While it is known that psychiatric illness and subclinical psychiatric illness can be very disabling, their impact on workers' productivity has been little appreciated or appropriately addressed. Complex variables are involved in fashioning an appropriate policy to ameliorate the impact of mental illness on productivity including the identification of effective treatments and potential negative effects of controlling patients' access to them. The cost-effectiveness of such treatments is considered from the differing perspectives and goals of the various stakeholders involved, including employers, insurers, and workers with psychiatric illness. Depression in workers leads to significant absenteeism, "presenteeism" (diminished capacity due to illness while still present at work), and significantly increased medical expenses in addition to the costs of psychiatric care. In addition to the specific usefulness of psychotropic medication, there are a variety of studies on the cost-effectiveness of different psychotherapeutic treatments that improve health and productivity in psychiatrically ill workers. Research indicates the usefulness of approaches including employee assistance programs, specialized cognitive-behavioral treatments, and brief and longer term psychodynamic interventions. It is clear that substance abuse disorders and especially depression and subsyndromal depression have a profound negative effect on work productivity and increases in medical visits and expenses. The current system of mental health care suffers from ignorance of the negative effects of psychiatric illness in workers, from a lack of subtle awareness of which treatments are most appropriate for which diagnoses and from the reluctance by payers to

invest in them. Access to evidence-based appropriate treatment can improve the negative impact on productivity as well as workers' health. This article considers these issues and argues for a role of psychotherapy in the treatment of mental illness and substance abuse from the perspective of worker productivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The American Academy of Psychoanalysis and Dynamic Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Employee Productivity](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[Productivity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. In name only? Mental health parity or illusory reform.

Citation: Psychodynamic Psychiatry, 2014, vol./is. 42/3(353-376), 2162-2590;2162-2604 (Fal, 2014)

Author(s): Bendat, Meiram

Correspondence Address: Bendat, Meiram: Psych-Appeal, Inc., 8560 West Sunset Blvd., Suite 500, West Hollywood, CA, US, 90069, mbendat@psych-appeal.com

Institution: Psych-Appeal, Inc., West Hollywood, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 and the Affordable Care Act mandate significant insurance and patient protection reforms. Despite these safeguards, lax regulatory enforcement and lack of consumer and provider sophistication have failed to remedy ongoing insurer abuses resulting in deprivation of crucial mental health and substance abuse treatment. Even with persistent and informed advocacy, including strategies outlined herein, any potential parity gains are negated by unreasonably low reimbursement benchmarks already used by insurers in many ACA*-exchange plans. The need for legislative remediation is therefore urgent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The American Academy of Psychoanalysis and Dynamic Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Legislative Processes](#)
[*Mental Health Parity](#)
[*Health Care Policy](#)
[*Health Care Reform](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Methylphenidate intoxication: Somnolence as an uncommon clinical symptom and proof of overdosing by increased serum levels of ritalinic acid.

Citation: Pharmacopsychiatry, September 2014, vol./is. 47/6(215-218), 0176-3679;1439-0795 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Gahr, M; Kollé, M. A

Correspondence Address: Gahr, M.: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy III, University of Ulm, Leimgrubenweg 12-14, Ulm, Germany, 89075, maximilian.gahr@uni-ulm.de

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy III, University of Ulm, Ulm, Germany;
Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy III, University of Ulm, Ulm, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: There is considerable evidence for an increase of methylphenidate (MPH) abuse; thus, physicians might be confronted more frequently with MPH intoxications. Possible symptoms of intoxications with MPH are orofacial, stereotypic movements and tics as well as tachycardia, cardiac arrhythmias, arterial hypertension, hyperthermia, hallucinations and epileptic seizures. Here we report a patient who demonstrated somnolence as an uncommon clinical feature of MPH intoxication. The patient exhibited subnormal MPH serum levels (3 g/l), however markedly increased serum levels of ritalinic acid (821 g/l; inactive metabolite of MPH), that finally confirmed the initially suspected MPH intoxication. Due to the short half-life of orally administered MPH (t_{1/2}~3 h) the sole measurement of MPH serum levels might be misleading concerning the proof of MPH overdosing in some cases. Parallel measurement of MPH and ritalinic acid is recommended in cases with suspected MPH intoxication and insufficient anamnestic data. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Overdoses](#)
[*Methylphenidate](#)
[Blood Serum](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. Judgments, awareness, and the use of snus among adults in the United States.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, October 2014, vol./is. 16/10(1404-1408), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Kaufman, Annette R; Mays, Darren; Koblitz, Amber R; Portnoy, David B

Correspondence Address: Kaufman, Annette R.: Tobacco Control Research Branch, Behavioral Research Program, Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, 9609 Medical Center Drive, 3-E-546, Rockville, MD, US, 20850, kaufmana@mail.nih.gov

Institution: Tobacco Control Research Branch, Behavioral Research Program, Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Rockville, MD, US; U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Tobacco Regulatory Science Fellowship Program, Silver Spring, MD, US; Center for Tobacco Products, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Silver Spring, MD, US; Center for Tobacco Products, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Silver Spring, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Alternative tobacco products, such as snus, are emerging in the U.S. market. Understanding correlates of awareness and use, particularly judgments about harm and addictiveness, can inform public health communications about these products. Methods: Data were collected from a web panel representative of the U.S. population in March 2013 (N = 2,067). The survey assessed awareness and use of snus among adults. Absolute and comparative snus judgments, intentions, smoking status, and sociodemographic variables were measured. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses were conducted to examine associations between these variables and snus awareness and use. Results: Nearly 36% of the population was aware of snus, and 5.2% reported ever using snus. Current cigarette smokers were about 4 times more likely as nonsmokers to report snus awareness and use. Sociodemographic correlates of snus awareness and use included being male, employed full time, and younger. Compared with respondents who perceived

snus to be as harmful and as addictive as cigarettes, those who perceived snus to be less harmful and less addictive than cigarettes were more likely to have used snus. Conclusions: Current smokers are more likely to be aware of and have used snus. Multiple tobacco product use poses a significant challenge for public health efforts to reduce tobacco-associated morbidity and mortality. Perceptions that snus is less harmful and less addictive compared with cigarettes are associated with snus use. These judgments can inform public health communications about emerging tobacco products and multiple product use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Public Opinion](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

26. Tobacco education in U.S. respiratory care programs.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, October 2014, vol./is. 16/10(1394-1398), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Hudmon, Karen Suchanek; Mark, Michael; Livin, Adam L; Corelli, Robin L; Schroeder, Steven A

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Institution: Department of Pharmacy Practice, Purdue University College of Pharmacy, Indianapolis, IN, US; American Lung Association, Springfield, IL, US; Department of Pharmacy Practice, Purdue University College of Pharmacy, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Clinical Pharmacy, University of California San Francisco School of Pharmacy, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Medicine, University of California San Francisco School of Medicine, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Exposure to tobacco smoke impacts the onset or exacerbation of most respiratory disorders, and respiratory therapists are well positioned to identify tobacco use and provide cessation assistance. The purpose of this study was to characterize the level of tobacco cessation education provided to students in U.S. respiratory care training programs. Methods: A national survey of 387 respiratory care programs assessed the extent to which tobacco is addressed in required coursework, methods of instruction, perceived importance, and adequacy of current levels of tobacco education in curricula and perceived barriers to enhancing the tobacco-related education. Results: A total of 244 surveys (63.0% response) revealed a median of 165 min (IQR, 88-283) of tobacco education throughout the degree program. Pathophysiology of tobacco-related disease (median, 45 min) is the most extensively covered content area followed by aids for cessation (median, 20 min), assisting patients with quitting (median, 15 min), and nicotine pharmacology and principles of addiction (median, 15 min). More than 40% of respondents believed that latter 3 content areas are inadequately covered in the curriculum. Key barriers to enhancing tobacco training are lack of available curriculum time, lack of faculty expertise, and lack of access to comprehensive evidence-based resources. Nearly three-fourths of the respondents expressed interest in participating in a nationwide effort to enhance tobacco cessation training. Conclusions: Similar to other disciplines, enhanced tobacco cessation education is needed in respiratory care programs to equip graduates with the knowledge and the skills necessary to treat tobacco use and dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Medical Education](#)
[*Medical Students](#)
[*Respiratory System](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Health Education](#)
[Health Promotion](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

27. State of dementia due to intermittent acute porphyria: A case report.

Original Title: Une porphyrie dementielle ou manifestations psychiatriques chroniques de la porphyrie. A propos d'un cas.

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, September 2014, vol./is. 40/4(345-350), 0013-7006 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Convert, H; Védie, C

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Institution: Service du Dr Foucault, Unite Ariane, Centre Constance-Pascal, Centre Hospitalier Marc-Jacquet, Melun, France; Unite les Tilleuls, Centre Hospitalier Valvert, Marseille, France

Language: French

Abstract: Introduction: Porphyrias are rare inherited disorders due to specific enzyme abnormalities of heme biosynthesis. We can classify them as hepatic or erythropoietic, the type depends on the organ in which the enzyme is deficient. Among the hepatic forms, three of them are clinically characterised by acute abdominal pain and neuropathy, sometimes associated with psychiatric disorders. Case report: This 58-year-old woman has been hospitalized frequently since 1995 with depression, apathy, or for suicide attempts. She has a history of alcohol addiction and since 1992 suffers from non-insulin dependant diabetes. She had been treated by benzodiazepines and neuroleptic medication for several years. Psychiatric examination revealed persecution and megalomania delirium associated with a Capgras syndrome, confusion, disorientation, depression and blunted affect. Results of neurologic examination showed reduced deep tendon reflexes, and nerve conduction revealed sensitive neuropathy. Moreover, she lay down, remained non-responsive and resisted care. The whole clinical picture evoked early dementia. Coloured urine was noticed and porphyria tested. When the diagnosis of intermittent acute porphyria was made, she gradually improved by stopping the drugs not indicated for the case, and by treating her diabetes. A few months later, while hospitalized for a similar episode, she choked on her food and died, probably caused by autonomic neuropathy. Discussion: Our hypothesis was that chronic and debilitating psychopathology may be due to acute intermittent porphyria. Probably, among patients treated for psychiatric illness, some of them may suffer from this enzyme abnormality. Above all, the psychopathology associated with intermittent acute porphyria is polymorphous such as atypical psychosis, schizoaffective disorder, depression, apathetic withdrawal, and in this case report dementia. In like manner, organic manifestations are numerous and varied, leading to erroneous diagnosis. We suspect that patients with porphyria are common among mentally ill subjects. Do we have to test all our psychiatric patients for porphyria? It seems that the prevalence of intermittent acute porphyria in the psychiatric patient population is 0.21%, whereas the prevalence in the normal population

is from 0.001 to 0.002%. Conclusion: The early detection of porphyria may diminish morbidity and mortality rates, and perhaps heal some chronic atypical psychiatric illnesses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dementia](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Nervous System Disorders](#)
[Chronic Illness](#)
[Enzymes](#)
[Porphyria](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Triggers of bulimia and compulsion attacks: Validation of the "Start" questionnaire.

Original Title: Les inducteurs des crises dans la boulimie et la compulsion: Validation du questionnaire Start.

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, September 2014, vol./is. 40/4(323-329), 0013-7006 (Sep 2014)

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Language: French

Abstract: Aim: There are few published studies on the triggers of binge eating in anorexia nervosa of binge/purging subtype (BPAN), bulimia nervosa (BN) and binge eating disorder (BED). Patients and methods: We validated in 29 patients (10 BPAN, 10 BN and 9 BED) the perspicuity, the clarity and the intra- (doubles) and inter- (test-retest) reproducibility of a 24-item Start questionnaire on the triggers of binge eating. Then the Start questionnaire was administered to 176 patients (65 BPAN, 62 BN and 59 BED patients) being 27.5±9.1 yr old, having 15±9 binge eating (BE) episodes/week, with a mean binge duration of 1 hr 36min (+ 38min)/day. Results: BE episodes occurred mainly during the second part of the day: afternoon after work (67% of the patients), "tea" time (55%), evening after dinner (42%) and at night (22%). The principal place for BE episodes was at home (96%). The BED patients avoided binges at the parents' home (89%) more often than the BPAN (62%, $P < 0.02$). The binges occurred mainly in the living room (44%), in the kitchen (43%), and less in the bedroom (31%). Hunger pangs seemed to be a trigger of binges in 31% of the patients, and a stronger trigger in BED (42%) than in the BPAN and BN patients (24%; $P = 0.04$). Binge eating episodes could occur despite a high satiety level (just after lunch or dinner) in 29% of the BN and in 16% of the BED patients ($P < 0.02$). Concerning food, the major triggers were high energy-density food (77%) and comfort food (60%), such as chocolate, cakes, bread and pasta. The food consumed for binge episodes (in-binge food) was more often a strong trigger than the other food (not used for binges): olfaction (19% versus 10%), sight (52% versus 25%) and placing in the mouth (71% versus 26%; $P < 0.02$ for all, in the 3 groups). Being tired could be a strong trigger in 37% of the patients, but "being aroused" in the other 38 % of the patients. Stressful events (65%), anxiety (74%), "being under pressure" or irritated (51% and 55%) were of course major triggers in a majority of the patients, as well as sadness (61%), feeling of powerlessness (62%), inefficiency (73%) and depressive state (71%). Flashback from traumatism (sexual trauma in 17% of the patients) was a strong trigger of binges more often in BPAN and BED (44%) than in BN (23%; $P < 0.05$). The binge eating was painful (and "not at all a pleasure") in 69% of the patients, but could also be a relaxing

behavior in 31% of the patients, more often in the BED (43%) than in the BPAN patients (20%; $P < 0.05$). The binge eating behavior was quoted as obsessive in 63% of BPAN, 92% of BN and only 34% of BED patients ($P < 0.001$). The patients said that they were unable to avoid the binge (76% of the patients), more often in BPAN and BN than in BED patients ($P < 0.01$). As a whole, 62% of BPAN, 89% of BN and only 4 % of BED patients ($P < 0.05$) were unable to avoid purging (vomiting). In 12% of the cases, there was a pleasure felt when bingeing. For the other patients, shame, filth and incapacity were the feelings related to binges in 58% of the BPAN, 45% of BN and 43% of BED patients ($P < 0.04$). The global score of addiction (zero=not addicted, 10=very addicted) was 8.56 ± 1.2 in BPAN, 8.42 ± 1.5 in BN and 6.74 ± 1.1 in BED patients (NS between BPAN and BN; $P < 0.01$ between BPAN and BN on the one hand and BED on the other). Conclusion: The present study has demonstrated the usefulness of the Start questionnaire. It also evidences the key role of intrinsic factors, both metabolic and emotional, as strong triggers for binge eating episodes in BPAN, BN and BED. It has also demonstrated the role of environmental determinants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bulimia](#)
[*Questionnaires](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Anorexia Nervosa](#)
[Eating Disorders](#)
[Binge Eating Disorder](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Addictive behavior of street children: Interculturation and resilience.

Original Title: Conduites addictives des enfants en situation de rue: Interculturation et resilience.

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, September 2014, vol./is. 40/4(315-322), 0013-7006 (Sep 2014)

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Language: French

Abstract: This research belongs to a more comprehensive study on the care of street children in Cameroon. The idea is to develop an analysis of the street pathology where symptoms such as addictive behavior and drug addiction can be found. Beside HIV AIDS, addictive behaviors are the main risk factors that many professionals have to face with while dealing with the street problems today. Aim: Through an intercultural approach, we examined the practices of addictive typology, their initiatory role and their function in the integration of the street system. We also analysed their importance in the survival strategies. After an overview of theoretical controversies that feed the debate on addictions, we questioned the impact of these practices on the street career through the prism of general theory of addictions, particularly the hedonic management model. Addiction helps to resist adversity, it helps to desist and then to begin a harmonious neo development despite the horrors of the street experience. Methodology: We undertook a quantitative and qualitative study on a sample of 148 street children. We proposed to 128 of them a questionnaire focused on addictive behaviors and survival strategies in the street context. We notably evaluated the street career of 24 of them, using interviews and standardized tests to assess self-esteem (Coopersmith's SEI) frustration tolerance (Rosenweig's P-F) and self-efficacy (Sherer's SE Scale) in order to measure the impact of

addictive behaviors on the resilience process. Results: We found that the street career is essentially traumatic, and that addictive behaviors involving various integration strategies are strongly linked to the intercultural process through the identity strategies and the intercultural competences. Addiction itself is not significantly related to self-esteem issues but strongly impacts on self-efficacy and the ability to tolerate frustration. They allow the street children to withstand the street adversity but are a real obstacle to their resilience process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[Cross Cultural Communication](#)
[Resilience \(Psychological\)](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Self Concept](#)
[Strategies](#)
[Gangs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Alcohol consumption in patients with psychiatric disorders: Assessment and treatment.

Original Title: Usage d'alcool chez les patients souffrant de troubles psychiatriques: Quelles evaluations? Quelle prise en soin?

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, September 2014, vol./is. 40/4(301-307), 0013-7006 (Sep 2014)

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Language: French

Abstract: Alcohol consumption in France exceeds the European average (12.7L of pure alcohol/habitant/year in 2009 for an average of 12.5 L). This consumption has a major professional, social and health impact on the individuals and their families. The cost of such, estimated in Europe to be of 155.8 billion Euros in 2010, is the highest among the central nervous system diseases in Europe, far higher than that of depression or dementia. Patients suffering from psychiatric disorders are more frequently affected by problems related to alcohol use than the general population. They are also more vulnerable to the immediate and subsequent consequences of their consumption. The alcohol related disorders that are often accompanied by risk taking and other addictive behaviour require a global assessment of the addiction, with and without substance, and of the complications. These have a strong impact on risk taking, compliance with care, and the morbidity of somatic and psychiatric disorders, as well as access to optimal care and the life span of patients suffering from psychiatric disorders. The development of addictology care, with integrative treatment programs, is recommended in response to these public health issues. Nevertheless, specific addictology practices and partners with addictology care structures are still scarcely developed in psychiatry. Firstly, it would be necessary to set up such integrated treatments through the systematisation of an "addictology" checkup on admission, a global assessment of addictive behaviour and cognitive disorders, using pragmatic tools that are user-friendly for the care teams, maintain the reduction in risk taking, and apply prescriptions for addiction to psychotropic treatments, in liaison with

the referring general practitioner. As early as possible, accompanied by specific training in addictology for the psychiatrists and the mental health nursing teams, such care could be enhanced by the development of liaison and advanced psychiatric consultation teams, specialised in addictology, together with the installation of a addictology care network in supplementary psychiatry of levels 1, 2 and 3 in addictology. This network of specific care would notably permit the integrated management of patients suffering from acute psychiatric disorders or requiring care under constraint. More specific care networks for particular problems (maternity issues, adolescence, HIV and hepatitis, cognitive disorders...) and programs of therapeutic education could reinforce this proposal within a protocol of care that should be legible, coherent and coordinated. The psychiatrist and the addictologist must therefore learn to work together over and above the dogmatic boundaries and positioning in a constructive and efficient partnership, beneficial for the patient. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Integrated Services](#)
[Management](#)
[Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Brief cognitive behavioral therapy for depression among patients with alcohol dependence in Thailand.

Citation: Issues in Mental Health Nursing, September 2014, vol./is. 35/9(689-693), 0161-2840;1096-4673 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Thapinta, Darawan; Skulphan, Sombat; Kittrattanapaiboon, Phunnapa

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Institution: Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand; Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand; Ministry of Public Health, Department of Mental Health, Bangkok, Thailand

Language: English

Abstract: This study evaluated the short-term efficacy of brief cognitive behavioral therapy for reducing depression among Thai general hospital patients with alcohol dependence. A quasi-experimental design was used with a control group and pretest, posttest, and follow-up assessments. Participants were patients with alcohol dependence and depression who were recruited from district and provincial hospitals in northern Thailand. Eighty (N = 80) eligible participants were purposively selected and enrolled, and then randomly assigned into two groups. One group received three weeks of brief six-session cognitive behavioral therapy as the intervention, and the other group received usual care as their treatment. Data were collected at Week 0 (pretest), Week 3 (posttest), and Week 7 (one month follow-up) and included a nine-item depression scale, with analysis through descriptive statistics and t-test. Findings indicated that the mean depression scores decreased significantly ($p < .01$) in both the experimental ($n = 33$) and control groups ($n = 27$) at the one month follow-up (Week 7). However, only the experimental group showed significant differences in their mean depression scores between pre- and posttest. At Week 7, the experimental group showed significantly lower mean depression scores than the control group ($p < .05$). In summary, the brief six-session cognitive behavioral therapy intervention yielded promising results and may benefit patients with alcohol dependence and depression who are seen in general hospital settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Cognitive Behavior Therapy
*Hospitals
*Major Depression

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*

32. Illicit drug use among school-going adolescents in Malaysia.

Citation: Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health, September 2014, vol./is. 26/5, Suppl(100S-107S), 1010-5395;1941-2479 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Yusoff, Fadhli; Sahril, Norhafizah; Rasidi, Naim M; Zaki, Nor Azian M; Muhamad, Norazlina; Ahmad, NoorAni

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Language: English

Abstract: Illicit drug use among adolescents has become a public health issue in Malaysia. This study was from the Global School-Based Student Health Survey (GSHS) and aimed to determine the prevalence of and factors associated with illicit drug use among school-going adolescents in Malaysia. A 2-stage stratified cluster sampling method was used and data were collected via a self-administered questionnaire. A total of 25 507 students participated in the study. The prevalence of adolescents who ever used illicit drugs was 1.7%. Adolescents who ever used illicit drugs were associated with current smoking (adjusted odds ratio [aOR] = 6.99; 95% CI = 5.19, 9.40), current alcohol use (aOR = 4.63; 95% CI = 3.43, 6.26), ever having sex (aOR = 4.76; 95% CI = 3.54, 6.41), truancy (aOR = 1.43; 95% CI = 1.07, 1.90), lack of peer support (aOR = 1.47; 95% CI = 1.07, 2.03), and lack of parental monitoring (aOR = 1.71; 95% CI = 1.22, 2.39). Public health intervention should be addressed to prevent illicit drug used among adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: APJPH; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Adolescent Attitudes
*Drug Abuse
*Drug Usage
*Public Health
*School Based Intervention
Schools

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health*

33. Prevalence, comorbidities, and cofactors associated with alcohol consumption among school-going adolescents in Malaysia.

Citation: Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health, September 2014, vol./is. 26/5, Suppl(91S-99S), 1010-5395;1941-2479 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Manickam, Mala A; Abdul Mutalip, Mohd Hatta B; Bt Abdul Hamid, Hamizatul Akmal; Bt Kamaruddin, Rozanim; Sabtu, Mohd. Yusoff B

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Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol is deleterious to physical and mental health as well as social well-being. This study aims to examine the prevalence of alcohol consumption and factors associated with its use among school-going Malaysian adolescents. The Global School-Based Student Health Survey (GSHS) 2012 employed 2-stage clustering design to Malaysian secondary school respondents aged 12 to 17 years. The prevalence of current alcohol usage was 8.9% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 7.8-10.07) overall, 11.2% (95% CI: 9.80-12.80) among males, and 23.4 (95% CI: 21.40-25.50) among Chinese students. Multivariate logistic regression showed that adolescents who had used alcohol were more likely to have used substance (adjusted odds ratio [aOR] = 3.39; 95% CI: 2.33-4.99), experienced injury (aOR = 1.53; 95% CI: 1.20-1.95), and engaged in sexual behaviors (aOR = 1.42, 95% CI: 1.12-1.79), and fights (aOR = 1.23; 95% CI: 1.08-1.41). The current national policies on alcohol should be strengthened to curb alcohol consumption among adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: APJPH; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[Schools](#)
[Well Being](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health](#)

34. Correlates of current smoking among Malaysian secondary school children.

Citation: Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health, September 2014, vol./is. 26/5, Suppl(70S-80S), 1010-5395;1941-2479 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Tee, Guat Hiong; Kaur, Gurpreet

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Language: English

Abstract: Cigarette smoking in adolescent is a significant public health problem, leading to the risk of addiction, morbidity, and mortality in the long term. This study determined the prevalence and correlates of current smoking among adolescent school children. A nationwide school-based survey among 25 507 students between Forms 1 to 5 (aged 12-17) was conducted using a 2-stage cluster sampling design. The prevalence of current smoking was 11.5%. Multivariable logistic regression analysis revealed that current smoking was significantly associated with males (adjusted odds ratio [aOR] = 3.25; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.87, 4.98), current drinking (aOR = 2.34; 95% CI = 1.46,

3.74), drug used (aOR = 2.97; 95% CI = 1.24, 7.11), and being bullied (aOR = 1.41; 95% CI = 1.00, 1.98) at least once in the past 12 months. Smoking is associated with several behaviors that pose risks to adolescents, such as social issues and smoking-related health problems. Thus, early and integrated prevention programs that address multiple risk behaviors simultaneously are required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: APJPH; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Bullying](#)
[Comorbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health*

35. Clinical correlates of attentional bias to drug cues associated with cocaine dependence.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2014, vol./is. 23/5(478-484), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2014)

Author(s): Kennedy, Ashley P; Gross, Robin E; Ely, Tim; Drexler, Karen P. G; Kilts, Clinton D

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Language: English

Abstract: Background and Objective: Preoccupation (attentional bias) related to drug-related stimuli has been consistently observed for drug-dependent persons with several studies reporting an association of the magnitude of measured attentional bias with treatment outcomes. The major goal of the present study was to determine if pre-treatment attentional bias to personal drug use reminders in an addiction Stroop task predicts relapse in treatment-seeking, cocaine-dependent subjects. Methods: We sought to maximize the potential of attentional bias as a marker of risk for relapse by incorporating individualized rather than generalized drug use cues to reflect the personal conditioned associations that form the incentive motivation properties of drug cues in a sample of cocaine-dependent subjects (N = 35). Results: Although a significant group Stroop interference effect was present for drug versus neutral stimuli (ie, attentional bias), the level of attentional bias for cocaine-use words was not predictive of eventual relapse in this sample (d = .56). A similar lack of prediction power was observed for a non-drug counting word Stroop task as a significant interference effect was detected but did not predict relapse outcomes (d = .40). Conclusions and Scientific Significance: The results of the present study do not provide clear support for the predictive value of individual variation in drug-related attentional bias to forecast probability of relapse in cocaine-dependent men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention](#)
[*Cocaine](#)

*Cues
 *Drug Dependency
 *Relapse (Disorders)
 Health Care Seeking Behavior
 Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

36. Assessment concordance and predictive validity of self-report and biological assay of cocaine use in treatment trials.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2014, vol./is. 23/5(466-474), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Cocaine use during randomized clinical trials (RCTs) is typically assessed by participant self-report or biological assay (eg, urinalysis). There have been few direct comparisons of these assessment methods to investigate their concordance and their predictive validity for cocaine use and psychosocial outcomes following treatment completion. Method: In a combined sample of 380 participants from 5 cocaine RCTs, the concordance between cocaine use assessment methods was examined. Sequential multiple linear and logistic regression models evaluated the predictive validity of two assessment methods for cocaine use and psychosocial outcomes assessed at 1, 3, 6, and 12 months after treatment. Results: Concordance for self-report and urinalysis indicators of cocaine use was high within-treatment ($k = 0.72$) and moderate during follow-up ($k = 0.51$). Rates of concordance were higher in studies using test cups with immediate urinalysis results. Regression analyses indicated that self-report data within-treatment predicted self-reported cocaine use at all post-treatment points (0.22-0.30, $p < .01$), while urinalysis results within-treatment predicted urinalysis results at 1, 3, and 6 months post-treatment (OR 3.92-20.99, $p < .05$). Cocaine-positive urinalyses within-treatment were negatively associated with a composite "good outcome" indicator at 1 and 3 months post-treatment (OR 0.17-0.32, $p < .05$). Discussion and Conclusions: These results suggest a significant role of method variance in predicting post-treatment outcomes from within-treatment cocaine use indices. Scientific Significance: Results support recommendations that cocaine treatment trials should include both biological assay and self-report assessment. Test cups may facilitate increased self-report accuracy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Clinical Trials
 *Cocaine
 *Drug Abuse
 *Self Report
 *Treatment Outcomes
 Measurement
 Psychosocial Factors

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

37. Social network correlates of participation in telephone continuing care for alcohol dependence.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2014, vol./is. 23/5(447-452), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Research on face-to-face treatment for substance misuse suggests that patients' social networks may impact treatment entry and participation, but there has been no similar research on entry and participation in telephone-based continuing care. We examined whether alcohol-specific social support predicted engagement and participation in telephone continuing care for alcohol dependence, and whether treatment participation resulted in beneficial changes in participants' social networks. Methods: Participants were 252 adults (162 male) enrolled in a randomized clinical trial testing the effectiveness of telephone continuing care for alcohol dependence. Participants who completed 3 weeks of intensive outpatient treatment were randomly assigned to treatment as usual, telephone monitoring (TM; N = 83), or telephone monitoring and brief counseling (TMC; N = 83). TM and TMC included 18 months of telephone treatment. Alcohol-specific social support was measured with the Important People Inventory at baseline and 6, 12, 18, and 24-month follow-up. Results: Alcohol-specific social support did not predict entry into TM or TMC. Among those who entered telephone treatment (N = 127), participants with higher network percentage of daily drinkers, higher percentage of network members who accept drinking, and lower percentage of network members who do not accept drinking completed more continuing care calls. There was no effect of continuing care participation on alcohol-specific social support over 24 months of follow-up. Conclusion: Participants with more problematic social networks may self-select additional support in the form of telephone continuing care. Telephone continuing care does not appear to result in social network change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Client Participation](#)
[*Continuum of Care](#)
[*Hot Line Services](#)
[*Social Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

38. Parental history of substance use disorders (SUD) and SUD in offspring: A controlled family study of bipolar disorder.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2014, vol./is. 23/5(440-446), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2014)

Author(s): Wilens, Timothy E; Yule, Amy; Martelon, MaryKate; Zulauf, Courtney; Faraone, Stephen V

Correspondence Address: Wilens, Timothy E.: Massachusetts General Hospital, 55 Fruit Street, YAW 6A, Boston, MA, US, 02114, twilens@partners.org

Institution: Clinical and Research Programs in Pediatric Psychopharmacology, Adult ADHD Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Clinical and Research Programs in Pediatric Psychopharmacology, Adult ADHD Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Clinical and Research Programs in Pediatric Psychopharmacology, Adult ADHD Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Clinical and Research Programs in Pediatric Psychopharmacology, Adult ADHD Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Adolescents with bipolar disorder (BPD) have been previously shown to be at very high risk for substance use disorders (SUD). We now examine the influence of a parental history of substance use disorders on SUD risk in offspring with and without BPD. Methods: We studied 190 parents ascertained through 104 adolescent BPD probands and 189 parents ascertained through 98 control probands using structured interviews. We compared the prevalence of SUD using logistic regression. Results: While adjusting for BPD in our combined sample, probands with a parental history of SUD were more likely to have an alcohol use disorder compared to probands without a parental history. Probands with a parental history of SUD were not more likely to have a drug use disorder or overall SUD compared to probands without a parental history. BPD in the offspring did not pose any additional risk between parental history of SUD and offspring SUD. Conclusion: Alcohol use disorders were more common in the offspring of parents with a SUD history compared to parents without SUD and the risk was not influenced by offspring BPD. Scientific Significance: Clarifying the mechanisms linking parental SUD to offspring SUD, particularly in children and adolescents with BPD, would help clinicians to educate and monitor high-risk families, which would facilitate strategies to mitigate risks associated with parental substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Family History](#)
[Adolescent Psychology](#)
[Family](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

39. Cognitive performance profiles by latent classes of drug use.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2014, vol./is. 23/5(431-439), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2014)

Author(s): Harrell, P. Truman; Mancha, Brent Edward E; Martins, Silvia S; Mauro, Pia M; Kuo, Julie H; Scherer, Michael; Bolla, Karen I; Latimer, William W

Correspondence Address: Harrell, P. Truman: Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, 895 Hampton House, 624 North Broadway, Baltimore, MD, US, 21295, pharrell@jhsph.edu

Institution: Department of Health Outcomes and Behavior, Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL, US; Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University Mailman School of Public

Health, New York, NY, US; Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Neurology, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background and Objectives: The relationship between substance use and cognitive deficits is complex and requires innovative methods to enhance understanding. The present study is the first to use LCA to examine associations of drug use patterns with cognitive performance. **Methods:** Cocaine/heroin users (N = 552) completed questionnaires, and cognitive measures. LCA identified classes based on past-month drug use and adjusted for probabilities of group membership when examining cognitive performance. Latent indicators were: alcohol (ALC), cigarettes (CIG), marijuana (MJ), crack smoking (CS), nasal heroin (NH), injection cocaine (IC), injection heroin (IH), and injection speedball (IS). Age and education were included as covariates in model creation. **Results:** Bootstrap likelihood ratio test (BLRT) supported a 5-class model. Prevalent indicators (estimated probability of over 50%) for each class are as follows: "Older Nasal Heroin/Crack Smokers" (ONH/CS, n = 166.9): ALC, CIG, NH, CS; "Older, Less Educated Polysubstance" (OLEP, n = 54.8): ALC, CIG, CS, IH, IC, and IS; "Younger Multi-Injectors" (MI, n = 128.7): ALC, CIG, MJ, IH, IC, and IS; "Less Educated Heroin Injectors" (LEHI, n = 87.4): CIG, IH; and "More Educated Nasal Heroin" users (MENH, n = ALC, CIG, NH). In general, all classes performed worse than established norms and older, less educated classes performed worse, with the exception that MENH demonstrated worse cognitive flexibility than YMI. **Discussion and Conclusions:** This study demonstrated novel applications of a methodology for examining complicated relationships between polysubstance use and cognitive performance. Scientific Significance Education and/or nasal heroin use are associated with reduced cognitive flexibility in this sample of inner city drug users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Cognitive Ability
 *Cognitive Impairment
 *Drug Usage
 Group Dynamics
 Membership

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The***40. Pilot study of Creating Change, a new past-focused model for PTSD and substance abuse.****Citation:**

The American Journal on Addictions, September 2014, vol./is. 23/5(415-422), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep-Oct 2014)

Author(s):

Najavits, Lisa M; Johnson, Kay M

Correspondence Address:

Najavits, Lisa M.: Newton Centre, 28 Westbourne Rd., Newton, MA, US, 02459, Lnajavits@hms.harvard.edu

Institution:

Newton Centre, Newton, MA, US; Newton Centre, Newton, MA, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background and Objectives: Creating Change (CC) is a new past-focused behavioral therapy model developed for comorbid posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorder (SUD). It was designed to address current gaps in the field, including the need for a past-focused PTSD/SUD model that has flexibility, can work with complex clients, responds to the staffing and resource limitations of SUD and other community-based treatment programs, can be conducted in group or individual format,

and engages clients and clinicians. It was designed to follow the style, tone, and format of Seeking Safety, a successful present-focused PTSD/SUD model. CC can be used in conjunction with SS and/or other models if desired. Methods: We conducted a pilot outcome trial of the model with seven men and women outpatients diagnosed with current PTSD and SUD, who were predominantly minority and low-income, with chronic PTSD and SUD. Assessments were conducted pre- and post-treatment. Results: Significant improvements were found in multiple domains including some PTSD and trauma-related symptoms (eg, dissociation, anxiety, depression, and sexual problems); broader psychopathology (eg, paranoia, psychotic symptoms, obsessive symptoms, and interpersonal sensitivity); daily life functioning; cognitions related to PTSD; coping strategies; and suicidal ideation (altogether 19 variables, far exceeding the rate expected by chance). Effect sizes were consistently large, including for both alcohol and drug problems. No adverse events were reported. Discussion and Conclusions: Despite study methodology limitations, CC is promising. Scientific Significance: Clients can benefit from past-focused therapy that addresses PTSD and SUD in integrated fashion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: State Behavioral Network of Vermont. May, 2012. Montpelier. VT, US. This study was presented at the aforementioned conference and the the Sonoma County Drug Abuse Alternatives Center (Santa Rosa, CA, September 13, 2012); and the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (Los Angeles, November 1-3, 2012).

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

41. Deep resequencing of 17 glutamate system genes identifies rare variants in DISC1 and GRIN2B affecting risk of opioid dependence.

Citation: Addiction Biology, September 2014, vol./is. 19/5(955-964), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Xie, Pingxing; Kranzler, Henry R; Krystal, John H; Farrer, Lindsay A; Zhao, Hongyu; Gelernter, Joel

Correspondence Address: Gelernter, Joel: Division of Human Genetics in Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, joel.gelernter@yale.edu

Institution: Department of Genetics, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; VA CT Healthcare Center, West Haven, CT, US; Department of Medicine, Boston University School of Medicine and Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Department of Genetics, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Genetics, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: The N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) glutamate receptors play important roles in the pathophysiology of substance dependence (SD), but no strong genetic evidence has associated common variants in NMDAR-related genes to SD. We hypothesized that rare variants (RVs) with minor allele frequency < 1% in the NMDAR-related genes might exert large effects on SD risk. We sequenced 34 544 bp of coding and flanking intronic regions of 17 genes involved in the NMDA system in 760 subjects, all with co-occurring alcohol dependence, cocaine dependence and opioid dependence (OD), and 760 healthy control subjects. One hundred percent of the target regions were sequenced at > 1000x coverage. We identified 454 variants, including 380 RVs. Based on case-control allele count differences, we genotyped 11 exonic RVs in 6751 additional subjects, and the 1520

clinical trials with long-term follow-ups are warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Naltrexone](#)
[*Underage Drinking](#)
[Cues](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

43. "Methylphenidate for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and drug relapse in criminal offenders with substance dependence: A 24-week randomized placebo-controlled trial": Corrigendum.

Citation: *Addiction*, September 2014, vol./is. 109/9(1571-1572), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Konstenius, Maija; Jayaram-Lindstrom, Nitya; Guterstam, Joar; Beck, Olof; Philips, Bjorn; Franck, Johan

Correspondence Address: Konstenius, Maija, Kaolinska Solna R5 01, Stockholm, Sweden, 17176, maija.konstenius@ki.se

Institution: Division of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Division of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Division of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Division of Clinical Pharmacology, Department of Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Psychology, Linkoping University, Linkoping, Sweden; Division of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Methylphenidate for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and drug relapse in criminal offenders with substance dependence: A 24-week randomized placebo-controlled trial" by Maija Konstenius, Nitya Jayaram-Lindstrom, Joar Guterstam, Olof Beck, Bjorn Philips and Johan Franck (*Addiction*, 2014[Mar], Vol 109[3], 440-449). In the original article, there are some errors. The corrections are given in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2014-05957-018). Aim: To test the efficacy and safety of osmotic release oral system (OROS) methylphenidate (MPH) in doses up to 180 mg/day to treat attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and prevent any drug relapse in individuals with a co-diagnosis of ADHD and amphetamine dependence. Design: Randomized placebo-controlled 24-week double-blind trial with parallel groups design. Setting: Participants were recruited from medium security prisons in Sweden. The medication started within 2 weeks before release from prison and continued in out-patient care with twice-weekly visits, including once-weekly cognitive behavioural therapy. Participants: Fifty-four men with a mean age of 42 years, currently incarcerated, meeting DSM-IV criteria for ADHD and amphetamine dependence. Measurements: Change in self-reported ADHD symptoms, relapse to any drug use (amphetamine and other drugs) measured by urine toxicology, retention to treatment, craving and time to relapse. Findings: The MPH-treated group reduced their ADHD symptoms during the trial ($P = 0.011$) and had a significantly higher proportion of drug-negative urines compared with the placebo group ($P = 0.047$), including more amphetamine-negative urines ($P = 0.019$) and better retention to treatment ($P = 0.032$). Conclusions: Methylphenidate treatment reduces attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms and the risk for relapse to substance use in criminal offenders with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and substance dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Amphetamine
 *Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
 *Criminals
 *Drug Therapy
 *Methylphenidate
 Hyperkinesia
 Relapse Prevention
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*

44. "An argument for prioritizing drivers above the current illegal limit in the United States": Corrigendum.

Citation: *Addiction*, September 2014, vol./is. 109/9(1571-1572), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2014)
Author(s): Talpins, Stephen K
Correspondence Address: Talpins, Stephen K., sktalpins@aol.com
Institution: National Partnership on Alcohol Misuse and Crime, Washington, DC, US
Language: English
Abstract: Reports an error in "An argument for prioritizing drivers above the current illegal limit in the United States" by Stephen K. Talpins (*Addiction*, 2014[Jun], Vol 109[6], 875-877). In the original article, there are two typographical errors in paragraph 3. The corrections are given in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2014-16888-004). Comments on an article by James C. Fell & Robert B. Voas (see record 2014-16888-002). In the United States, it is per se illegal for a person to drive with a blood or breath alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08 or higher even if the person is not impaired. There is a significant difference between encouraging the safest possible course of action and criminalizing behavior that is not unreasonably dangerous. Fell & Voas correctly note that driving after drinking any amount of alcohol increases risk of crash. A 0.05 illegal limit is unenforceable using current methods in the United States. The utility of a criminal law depends largely upon its enforceability. Indeed, as Fell has acknowledged. In summation, this author is skeptical that lowering the illegal limit would solve more problems than it has the potential to create, and would rather see the limited resources available to justice officials used to improve the detection, apprehension, prosecution and sentencing of people who drive at or above 0.08 and/or with drugs in their systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcohol Intoxication
 *Blood Alcohol Concentration
 *Driving Behavior
 *Transportation Safety
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*

45. "Testing for cannabis in the work-place: A review of the evidence": Corrigendum.

Citation: *Addiction*, September 2014, vol./is. 109/9(1571), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2014)
Author(s): Macdonald, Scott; Hall, Wayne; Roman, Paul; Stockwell, Tim; Coghlan, Michelle; Nesvaag, Sverre
Correspondence Address: Macdonald, Scott: School of Health Information Science, University of Victoria, PO Box 1700 STN CSC, Victoria, BC, Canada, V8W 2Y2, scottmac@uvic.ca

- Institution:** Centre for Addictions Research BC, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; Center for Research on Behavioral Health, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Centre for Addictions Research of BC, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; Centre for Addictions Research of BC, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; International Research Institute of Stavanger AS, Stavanger, Norway
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reports an error in "Testing for cannabis in the work-place: A review of the evidence" by Scott Macdonald, Wayne Hall, Paul Roman, Tim Stockwell, Michelle Coghlan and Sverre Nesvaag (Addiction, 2010[Mar], Vol 105[3], 408-416). In the original article, there are some errors. The corrections are given in the erratum . (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2010-02624-009). Background: Urinalysis testing in the work-place has been adopted widely by employers in the United States to deter employee drug use and promote 'drug-free' work-places. In other countries, such as Canada, testing is focused more narrowly on identifying employees whose drug use puts the safety of others at risk. Aims: We review 20 years of published literature on questions relevant to the objectives of work-place drug testing (WPDT), with a special emphasis on cannabis, the most commonly detected drug. Results: We conclude (i) that the acute effects of smoking cannabis impair performance for a period of about 4 hours; (ii) long-term heavy use of cannabis can impair cognitive ability, but it is not clear that heavy cannabis users represent a meaningful job safety risk unless using before work or on the job; (iii) urine tests have poor validity and low sensitivity to detect employees who represent a safety risk; (iv) drug testing is related to reductions in the prevalence of cannabis positive tests among employees, but this might not translate into fewer cannabis users; and (v) urinalysis has not been shown to have a meaningful impact on job injury/accident rates. Conclusions: Urinalysis testing is not recommended as a diagnostic tool to identify employees who represent a job safety risk from cannabis use. Blood testing for active tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) can be considered by employers who wish to identify employees whose performance may be impaired by their cannabis use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Personnel](#)
[*Urinalysis](#)
[Safety](#)
[Testing](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

46. Meeting the unique challenges of assessing Internet gaming disorder.

- Citation:** Addiction, September 2014, vol./is. 109/9(1568-1570), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Kardefelt-Winther, Daniel
- Correspondence Address:** Kardefelt-Winther, Daniel, d.a.kardefelt-winther@lse.ac.uk
- Institution:** London School of Economics and Political Science, London, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Comments on an article by Nancy M. Petry et al. (see record 2014-33234-002). Petry et al. proposed informative descriptions underlying the DSM-5 criteria. While this was a much-needed effort, my concerns with the criteria still remain. One reason why gaming cannot simply be likened to either substance use or gambling is that the majority of children and young adults play online games as a hobby, often spending many hours on

their gaming. This calls into question criteria such as preoccupation and withdrawal as applied to gaming. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Countries](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychodiagnosis](#)
[Computer Games](#)
[Evaluation Criteria](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

47. Internet gaming and addiction: A reply to King & Delfabbro.

Citation: *Addiction*, September 2014, vol./is. 109/9(1567-1568), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2014)
Author(s): Petry, Nancy M; Rehbein, Florian; Gentile, Douglas A; Lemmens, Jeroen S; Rumpf, Hans-Jurgen; Mosle, Thomas; Bischof, Gallus; Tao, Ran; Fung, Daniel S. S; Borges, Guilherme; Auriacombe, Marc; GonzalezIbanez, Angels; Tam, Philip; O'Brien, Charles P
Correspondence Address: Petry, Nancy M., npetry@uchc.edu
Institution: University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hanover, Germany; Iowa State University, Ames, IA, US; University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; University of Lubeck, Lubeck, Germany; Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hanover, Germany; University of Lubeck, Lubeck, Germany; General Hospital of Beijing Military Region, Beijing, China; Institute of Mental Health, Singapore; Universite de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; Hospital de Mataro Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; Network for Internet Investigation and Research Australia, Sydney, NSW, Australia; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Replies to an article by Daniel L. King & Paul H. Delfabbro (see record 2014-33234-017). King & Delfabbro emphasize the importance of one particular criterion, preoccupation, and its association with excessive behavioral patterns related to gambling and gaming. We concur that the content and expression of thoughts may differ between gambling and gaming, as they do between gambling and substance use disorders. Some may further contend that the nature and content of thoughts related to preoccupation may differ across preferred forms of gambling activities and use of different substances, and perhaps even between preferred video games. The challenges will be to determine a reliable and valid method for assessing this construct in the context of problematic gaming, and then to examine the similarities and differences with other excessive behaviors or addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[Cognition](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Evaluation Criteria](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

48. Is preoccupation an oversimplification? A call to examine cognitive factors underlying Internet gaming disorder.

Citation: Addiction, September 2014, vol./is. 109/9(1566-1567), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2014)
Author(s): King, Daniel L; Delfabbro, Paul H
Correspondence Address: King, Daniel L.: School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia, 5005, daniel.king@adelaide.edu.au
Institution: School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia; School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia
Language: English
Abstract: This paper presents a call to examine cognitive factors underlying Internet gaming disorder. Internet gaming disorder (IGD) has long been characterized by inconsistencies in terminology, definition and assessment. As the legitimacy of IGD continues to be debated, we suggest that researchers also consider other psychological factors. While cognitive approaches are not the only factors that might be considered, we have emphasized this area because is likely to highlight differences between gaming and gambling that might not be differentiated so easily by traditional addiction models. It is our hope that greater attention be directed towards identifying and differentiating these factors at an epidemiological level, and that this work will lead to new applications. These include revisions to how consumer information concerning these disorders is promulgated in the community/self-help forums as well as possible refinements of cognitive-behavioural therapy for IGD for evaluation in clinical trials. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[Cognition](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Evaluation Criteria](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

49. Commentary on Hu et al. (2014): The validity of the DSM is not a 'given'.

Citation: Addiction, September 2014, vol./is. 109/9(1529-1530), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2014)
Author(s): DiFranza, Joseph R
Correspondence Address: DiFranza, Joseph R.: Department of Family Medicine and Community Health, University of Massachusetts Medical School, 55 Lake Avenue North, Worcester, MA, US, 01655, difranzj@ummc.org
Institution: Department of Family Medicine and Community Health, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Comments on an article by M. Hu et al. (see record 2014-29662-001). Hu et al. present data suggesting that tobacco use and the symptoms of nicotine addiction feed back on each other in a manner that results in an escalation in the frequency of use and an escalation in addiction. This vicious cycle explains why the earliest symptoms of addiction are strong predictors of the clinical course far into the future. To measure

nicotine addiction, the authors turned to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM). However, they altered it by using it as a continuous rather than a dichotomous measure and by ignoring the three criteria diagnostic threshold, by ignoring the stipulation that withdrawal can be present only in daily smokers, by ignoring its requirement for social or occupational impairment, and by ignoring the requirement that three criteria be clustered within a 12-month period. That is a good start, but why not just ignore the DSM entirely and use a validated measure of addiction? (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

50. Moving Internet gaming disorder forward: A reply.

Citation: *Addiction*, September 2014, vol./is. 109/9(1412-1413), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2014)
Author(s): Petry, Nancy M; Rehbein, Florian; Gentile, Douglas A; Lemmens, Jeroen S; Rumpf, Hans-Jurgen; Mosle, Thomas; Bischof, Gallus; Tao, Ran; Fung, Daniel S. S; Borges, Guilherme; Auriacombe, Marc; GonzalezIbanez, Angels; Tam, Philip; O'Brien, Charles P
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Institution: University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hannover, Germany; Iowa State University, Ames, IA, US; University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; University of Lubeck, Lubeck, Germany; Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hannover, Germany; University of Lubeck, Lubeck, Germany; General Hospital of Beijing Military Region, Beijing, China; Institute of Mental Health, Singapore; National Institute of Psychiatry, Mexico City, Mexico; Universite de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; Network for Internet Investigation and Research Australia, Sydney, NSW, Australia; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Reply by the current author to the comments made by Mythily Subramaniam (see record 2014-33234-003), Nicki A. Dowling (see record 2014-33234-004), Anna E. Goudriaan (see record 2014-33234-005), and Chih-Hung Ko & Ju-Yu Yen (see record 2014-33234-006) on the original article (see record 2014-33234-002). All commentators concurred that conceptual confusion has hindered study of this condition. Unfortunately, the name 'internet gaming disorder' introduced into the DSM-5 appears to hold potential for creating further misunderstandings. The word 'internet' was included in the title for two reasons. First, internet or online games are the types of video or electronic games with which individuals are most likely to develop difficulties. However, as specified in the text of the DSM-5, the medium through which one accesses games is not important for the diagnosis. Thus, problems with offline games can be considered alongside those associated with online or internet-accessed games. Secondly, the term internet was added to the title to distinguish gaming more clearly from gambling disorder, a distinct behavioral addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Countries](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)

[*Psychodiagnosis](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

51. The criteria to diagnose Internet gaming disorder from causal online gamer.

Citation: Addiction, September 2014, vol./is. 109/9(1411-1412), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2014)
Author(s): Ko, Chih-Hung; Yen, Ju-Yu
Correspondence Address: Ko, Chih-Hung, cyberko@seed.net.tw
Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, College of Medicine, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan
Language: English
Abstract: Comments on an article by Nancy M. Petry et al. (see record 2014-33234-002). Professor Petry et al. present an international consensus related to diagnostic criteria for internet gaming disorder (IGD) in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorder, fifth edition (DSM-5). This consensus aims to diagnose IGD in a consistent manner around the world. The wording of the criteria exactly reflect DSM-5 criteria as a whole. This consensus is an important work, as the presentation of IGD is highly heterogeneous. Online gaming is a popular behaviour in modern society and most criteria could be found in healthy online gamers at a lower frequency, shorter duration or lower intensity. This might explain why five or more criteria are deemed necessary to diagnose IGD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Countries](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychodiagnosis](#)
[Computer Games](#)
[Evaluation Criteria](#)
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

52. Stepping up the game.

Citation: Addiction, September 2014, vol./is. 109/9(1409-1411), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2014)
Author(s): Goudriaan, Anna E
Correspondence Address: Goudriaan, Anna E., agoudriaan@gmail.com
Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Language: English
Abstract: Comments on an article by Nancy M. Petry et al. (see record 2014-33234-002). Petry et al. present an international consensus for assessing internet gaming disorder, an important and necessary effort in moving the field of internet gaming disorder further. First, this consensus on assessment may generate more consistency in future research on internet gaming disorder, a field which is characterized by inconsistency in the way internet gaming disorder is defined. This inconsistency can largely be explained by the lack of inclusion of gaming disorder as a psychiatric diagnosis, until now. With the inclusion of Internet gaming disorder as the sole non-substance addiction in the appendix of the

DSM-5, the decision to come to an international consensus on how to assess internet gaming disorder is very timely. In this way, future studies can use the same assessments methods, which can inform and guide decision-making on whether inclusion of internet gambling disorder in coming revisions of the DSM-5 is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Countries](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychodiagnosis](#)
[Computer Games](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

53. Issues raised by the DSM-5 internet gaming disorder classification and proposed diagnostic criteria.

Citation: *Addiction*, September 2014, vol./is. 109/9(1408-1409), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Dowling, Nicki A

Correspondence Address: Dowling, Nicki A., nicki.dowling@deakin.edu.au

Institution: School of Psychology, Deakin University, Burwood, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Nancy M. Petry et al. (see record 2014-33234-002). Petry et al. have made an important contribution to research and practice by standardizing the diagnostic criteria for this disorder, which is included as a condition for further study in the DSM-5. It is likely that these developments will stimulate a more consistent evidence base and enhance diagnosis, prognosis, treatment opportunities, prevention efforts and industry regulation. Although timely, given global rises in access and interaction with increasingly pervasive digital technologies, these developments raise several issues. Petry et al. note that the criteria should be subject to systematic investigation and empirical validation. Future research may indicate that the diagnostic threshold fails to differentiate non-dependent from dependent use, that some criteria do not add to diagnostic accuracy or that some criteria are more central to diagnosis than others. Like gambling disorder, there may also be a need for exclusion criteria and specifiers relating to course, remission and current severity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Countries](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychodiagnosis](#)
[Computer Games](#)
[Evaluation Criteria](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

54. Re-thinking Internet gaming: From recreation to addiction.

Citation: *Addiction*, September 2014, vol./is. 109/9(1407-1408), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Subramaniam, Mythily

Correspondence Address: Subramaniam, Mythily: Research Division, Institute of Mental Health, Buangkok Green Medical Park, 10 Buangkok View, Singapore, Singapore, 539747, Mythily@imh.com.sg

Institution: Research Division, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore, Singapore

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Nancy M. Petry et al. (see record 2014-33234-002). The paper by Petry et al. is extremely timely, given the recent development including the identification of the unmet needs that must be addressed. The authors have attempted to standardize the DSM-5 internet gaming criteria and made a case for the use of structured questions with consistent wording, while ensuring that clinicians and researchers in different countries could contribute to the development and wording of these items. The translation of the items in different languages and making them freely available has ensured that researchers can use the items 'off the shelf' and not invest in stringent translation protocols that are often expensive and delay project time-lines. This expert consensus, while ensuring the development of standardized criteria and items which can be used to compare and contrast the phenomenon globally, is open to modification, as the authors acknowledge that further research is needed to determine if the nine criteria indeed define the features of the condition as well as the appropriateness of the suggested wording. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Countries](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychodiagnosis](#)
[Computer Games](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Evaluation Criteria](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

55. An international consensus for assessing internet gaming disorder using the new DSM-5 approach.

Citation: *Addiction*, September 2014, vol./is. 109/9(1399-1406), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Petry, Nancy M; Rehbein, Florian; Gentile, Douglas A; Lemmens, Jeroen S; Rumpf, Hans-Jurgen; Mosle, Thomas; Bischof, Gallus; Tao, Ran; Fung, Daniel S. S; Borges, Guilherme; Auriacombe, Marc; Ibanez, Angels Gonzalez; Tam, Philip; O'Brien, Charles P

Correspondence Address: Petry, Nancy M.: Calhoun Cardiology Center, 263 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, CT, US, 06030-3944, npetry@uchc.edu

Institution: University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hanover, Germany; Iowa State University, Ames, IA, US; University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; University of Lubeck, Lubeck, Germany; Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hanover, Germany; University of Lubeck, Lubeck, Germany; General Hospital of Beijing Military Region, Beijing, China; Institute of Mental Health, Singapore; National Institute of Psychiatry, Mexico City, Mexico; Universite de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; Network for Internet Investigation and Research Australia, Sydney, NSW, Australia; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: For the first time, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders (DSM-5) introduces non-substance addictions as psychiatric diagnoses. The aims of this paper are to (i) present the main controversies surrounding the decision to include internet

gaming disorder, but not internet addiction more globally, as a non-substance addiction in the research appendix of the DSM-5, and (ii) discuss the meaning behind the DSM-5 criteria for internet gaming disorder. The paper also proposes a common method for assessing internet gaming disorder. Although the need for common diagnostic criteria is not debated, the existence of multiple instruments reflect the divergence of opinions in the field regarding how best to diagnose this condition. Methods: We convened international experts from European, North and South American, Asian and Australasian countries to discuss and achieve consensus about assessing internet gaming disorder as defined within DSM-5. Results: We describe the intended meaning behind each of the nine DSM-5 criteria for internet gaming disorder and present a single item that best reflects each criterion, translated into the 10 main languages of countries in which research on this condition has been conducted. Conclusions: Using results from this cross-cultural collaboration, we outline important research directions for understanding and assessing internet gaming disorder. As this field moves forward, it is critical that researchers and clinicians around the world begin to apply a common methodology; this report is the first to achieve an international consensus related to the assessment of internet gaming disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Countries](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychodiagnosis](#)
[Computer Games](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

56. Social engagement, setting and alcohol use among a sample of older Australians.

Citation: Health & Social Care in the Community, September 2014, vol./is. 22/5(524-532), 0966-0410;1365-2524 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Dare, Julie; Wilkinson, Celia; Allsop, Steve; Waters, Stacey; McHale, Sheila

Correspondence Address: Dare, Julie: School of Exercise and Health Sciences, Edith Cowan University, 270 Joondalup Drive, Joondalup, WAU, Australia, 6027, j.dare@ecu.edu.au

Institution: School of Exercise and Health Sciences, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, WAU, Australia; School of Exercise and Health Sciences, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, WAU, Australia; National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, Shenton Park, WAU, Australia; School of Exercise and Health Sciences, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, WAU, Australia; Palmerston Association, Northbridge, WAU, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: The harms associated with risky alcohol consumption have long been researched and recognised in the health field. However, little available research has focused on older people or extended analysis of alcohol use by this segment of the population beyond a biomedical perspective. With the rapid ageing of the global population, research that investigates alcohol use among older people from a social perspective is important. This article reports on research with a group of older women and men, to identify and explain factors that influence alcohol consumption. In-depth interviews were conducted in Perth, Western Australia with 20 men and 22 women aged 65-74 years who were living in either private residences or retirement villages. The study findings indicated that alcohol use was linked with social engagement in activities across both settings, and that moderate alcohol use appeared to serve an important function as a 'social lubricant'. The major facilitating factors for alcohol use included the frequency of opportunities for social engagement and access to a ready-made social group in retirement villages. The major constraining factor across both settings was driving. Interestingly, health was not viewed

as a major facilitating or constraining factor for alcohol consumption. Conclusions from the research were that alcohol serves an important role in enhancing social engagement, and there appear to be important associations between residential setting and alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Retirement Communities](#)
[*Social Interaction](#)
[*Social Issues](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Retirement](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Health and Social Care in the Community*

57. Health-related internet habits and health anxiety in university students.

Citation: Anxiety, Stress & Coping: An International Journal, September 2014, vol./is. 27/5(542-554), 1061-5806;1477-2205 (Sep 2014)
Author(s): Singh, Karpmpaul; Brown, Richard J
Correspondence Address: Singh, Karpmpaul: School of Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, 2nd floor, Zochonis Building, Brunswick Street, Oxford Road, Manchester, United Kingdom, M13 9PL, karpmpaul.singh@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk
Institution: School of Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; School of Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: Health-related Internet use has grown rapidly, yet little research has considered how health anxious individuals use the Internet for this purpose. Our aim was to examine the relationships between health anxiety and the extent of, reasons for, and consequences of health-related Internet usage in university students (n = 255). Responses on a purpose-made Internet use questionnaire were correlated with health anxiety scores; multiple regression analyses controlling for depression and anxiety were also conducted. Health anxiety positively correlated with (all ps < .01): frequency of health-related searching (rs = .163), proportion of health-related information sought (rs = .200), time spent online for health purposes (rs = .166), and number of searches for both illness (rs = .453) and wellness (rs = .208) information. Health anxiety further positively correlated with advantages perceived in health-related Internet use (rs = .183), heightened tension (rs = .364) and relief (rs = .174) post-search, and perceived doctor disadvantages (rs = .306), yet a greater likelihood to visit a doctor post-search (rs = .217). Health anxiety also correlated with six measures of possible addiction to using the Internet for health purposes (rs range = .171 to .366, all ps < .01). Some (including several potentially dysfunctional) aspects of health-related Internet use correlate with health anxiety. Research evaluating the possible role of Internet use in the development and maintenance of health anxiety is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Anxiety](#)
[*Hypochondriasis](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[College Students](#)
[Habits](#)
[Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. A longitudinal study of the effects of coping motives, negative affect and drinking level on drinking problems among college students.

Citation: Anxiety, Stress & Coping: An International Journal, September 2014, vol./is. 27/5(527-541), 1061-5806;1477-2205 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Armeli, Stephen; Dranoff, Erik; Tennen, Howard; Austad, Carol Shaw; Fallahi, Carolyn R; Raskin, Sarah; Wood, Rebecca; Pearlson, Godfrey

Correspondence Address: Armeli, Stephen: Department of Psychology, Fairleigh Dickinson University, 1000 River Road, Teaneck, NJ, US, 07666, armeli@fdu.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck, NJ, US; Department of Psychology, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck, NJ, US; Department of Community Medicine, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US; Department of Psychological Science, Central Connecticut State University, New Britain, CT, US; Department of Psychological Science, Central Connecticut State University, New Britain, CT, US; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience Program, Trinity College, Hartford, CT, US; Department of Psychological Science, Central Connecticut State University, New Britain, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: We examined among college students the interactive effects of drinking to cope (DTC) motivation, anxiety and depression symptoms, and drinking level in predicting drinking-related problems (DRPs). Using an Internet-based survey, participants (N = 844, 53% women) first reported on their drinking motives and monthly for up to three months, they reported on their drinking level, anxiety, depression, and DRPs. We found a three-way interaction between DTC motivation and average levels of drinking and anxiety (but not depression) in predicting DRPs. Specifically, among individuals with stronger DTC motives, higher mean levels of anxiety were associated with a stronger positive association between mean drinking levels and DRPs. We did not find three-way interactions in the models examining monthly changes in anxiety, depression, and drinking in predicting monthly DRPs. However, individuals high in DTC motivation showed a stronger positive association between changes in drinking level and DRPs. The results are discussed in terms of mechanisms related to attention-allocation and self-control resource depletion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Anxiety](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[College Students](#)
[Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Controversial therapies for children.

Citation: Comprehensive evidence based interventions for children and adolescents., 2014(31-42) (2014)

Author(s): Koocher, Gerald P; McMann, Madeline R; Stout, Annika O

- Institution:** College of Science and Health, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychology, Simmons College, Boston, MA, US; Department of Psychology, Simmons College, Boston, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) Acceptance or rejection of approaches to treating psychological problems has varied considerably over time as a function of scientific progress and the Zeitgeist of the society in question. Controversy may arise in the context of new discoveries, cultural preferences, religious values, historical trends, and other social forces. As a reaction toward improved treatment outcomes, the medical and psychological communities have increasingly supported a quest to identify and implement evidence-based practices (EBPs). In so doing, some interventions have become recognized as less effective than others, totally ineffective, or even harmful (Beyerstein, 2001; Lilienfeld, 2007). Two Delphi polls of experts have revealed a consensus about such psychological treatment and assessment techniques generally regarded as discredited for broad use (Norcross, Koocher, & Garofalo, 2006) and in the treatment of addictions (Norcross, Koocher, Fala, & Wexler, 2010). The authors of this chapter have undertaken a similar study focused on approaches used with children and adolescents. In seeking to define controversial treatment in today's context, we have relied on criteria used as standards of evidence used for expert testimony in courts of law, such as those delineated in the Daubert (1991) and Kumho Tire Company cases (1999). For example, in Daubert (1993), the courts cited factors, such as testing, peer review, error rates, and acceptability in the relevant scientific community, some or all of which might prove helpful in determining the validity of a particular scientific theory or technique. The Kumho decision extends this reasoning to technical testimony and claims that one could prove causality by the absence of significant findings. These criteria have helped us select controversial discredited treatments, still advocated by some practitioners in narrow or remote segments of the mental health community, for discussion in this chapter. As illustrations of discredited psychotherapeutic techniques sometimes advocated for use in treating children and adolescents, we have selected six to review in this chapter. Presented in alphabetical order, these include: aromatherapy, boot camp and disciplinary boarding schools interventions (including "Scared Straight" interventions), Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.), so-called energy psychology, rebirthing, and reparative or sexual preference conversion therapies. In each instance we describe the technique, cite any available evidence for its use with children or adolescents, and provide information on any particular known harms or adverse consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Childhood Development](#)
[*Health Care Delivery](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Alternative Medicine](#)
[Conditioning](#)
[Drug Education](#)
[Legal Decisions](#)
[Aromatherapy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 60. Perceived neighborhood safety, recovery capital, and successful outcomes among mothers 10 years after substance abuse treatment.**
- Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, September 2014, vol./is. 49/11(1491-1503), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Evans, Elizabeth; Li, Libo; Buoncristiani, Samantha; Hser, Yih-Ing
- Correspondence Address:** Evans, Elizabeth: University of California Los Angeles, 11075 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90025, laevans@ucla.edu

Institution: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs (ISAP), Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA, US; Integrated Substance Abuse Programs (ISAP), Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA, US; Integrated Substance Abuse Programs (ISAP), Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA, US; Integrated Substance Abuse Programs (ISAP), Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examines perceived neighborhood characteristics associated with successful outcome among mothers 10 years after being treated for substance use disorders. Data were obtained from 713 mothers first studied at admission to drug treatment in California in 2000-2002 and followed up in 2009-2011. At follow-up, 53.6% of mothers had a successful outcome (i.e., no use of illicit drugs and not involved with the criminal justice system). Perceived neighborhood safety almost doubled the odds of success. Perceived neighborhood safety interacted with social involvement, decreasing the odds of success among mothers who reported more versus less neighborhood social involvement. Perceived neighborhood climate is associated with long-term outcomes among mothers with substance use disorders independent of individual-level characteristics, underscoring the need for further efforts to understand its interaction with recovery capital in ways that promote and impede health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Mothers](#)
[*Neighborhoods](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Safety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

61. The association between engaging in romantic relationships and Mexican adolescent substance use offers: Exploring gender differences.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, September 2014, vol./is. 49/11(1480-1490), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Booth, Jaime M; Marsiglia, Flavio F; Nuno-Gutierrez, Bertha L; Perez, Maria Garcia

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Language: English

Abstract: Gender differences in alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs use in Mexico are rapidly disappearing. This study explores the possible relationship between engaging in romantic relationships on substance use offers and the moderating effects of gender among a group of adolescents (N = 432) living in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. The data used to test these relationships were collected through self-administered surveys in 2010. OLS regressions were estimated, predicting substance offers. The results demonstrate an association between having been in a relationship and receiving substance use offers in the previous 12 months. Having had a boyfriend/girlfriend had a significant influence on the offers received by adolescent females, but not for males. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Usage
 *Male Female Relations
 *Interpersonal Relationships
 Adolescent Development
 Human Sex Differences
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

62. Homeless drug users and information technology: A qualitative study with potential implications for recovery from drug dependence.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, September 2014, vol./is. 49/11(1465-1472), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2014)
Author(s): Neale, Joanne; Stevenson, Caral
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Institution: Addictions Department, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychology, Social Work and Public Health, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: Background: Having access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) is a prerequisite to meaningful participation in society. Objectives: This paper seeks to: i. explore the engagement of homeless drug users (HDUs) with ICTs and ii. discuss the findings with reference to recovery from drug dependence. Methods: The study design was qualitative and longitudinal, involving data collected in 2012-13 via 52 semi-structured interviews with 30 homeless drug users (25 men; five women). Participants were recruited from 17 hostels in two English cities. Interview data were analyzed using Framework. Results: HDUs had access to ICTs, used ICTs, and wanted to engage with them more. Experiences of digital exclusion were a function of participants' inability to afford ICTs, the relatively cheap and poor quality technology available to them, limited knowledge about ICTs, and lack of support in using them. That HDUs were often unable to take full advantage of technology because they had nobody to explain what their devices could do or to show them how they worked was ironic given that using ICTs to (re)establish and maintain relationships were functions of technology that HDUs particularly liked. Conclusions: The physical, human, cultural, and social capital of HDUs influenced their access to, and use of, ICTs. Equally, ICTs were themselves an important recovery resource. Services and others should endeavor to provide HDUs with easy access to good quality technology, as well as offers of support and education so that all individuals have the knowledge and confidence to make optimum use of the technology that is available to them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Homeless
 *Information Technology
 *Recovery (Disorders)
 Drug Dependency
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

63. Response inhibition moderates the association between drug use and risky sexual behavior.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, September 2014, vol./is. 49/11(1457-1464), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Nydegger, Liesl A; Ames, Susan L; Stacy, Alan W; Grenard, Jerry L

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Institution: Claremont Graduate University, School of Community & Global Health, Claremont, CA, US; Claremont Graduate University, School of Community & Global Health, Claremont, CA, US; Claremont Graduate University, School of Community & Global Health, Claremont, CA, US; Claremont Graduate University, School of Community & Global Health, Claremont, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: HIV infection is problematic among all drug users, not only injection drug users. Drug users are at risk for contracting HIV by engaging in risky sexual behaviors. Objective: The present study sought to determine whether inhibitory processes moderate the relationship between problematic drug use and HIV-risk behaviors (unprotected sex and multiple sex partners). Methods: One hundred ninety-six drug offenders enrolled in drug education programs were administered a battery of computer-based assessments. Measures included a cued go/no-go assessment of inhibitory processes, the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST) assessment of problematic drug use, and self-report assessment of condom use and multiple sex partners. Results: Findings revealed that response inhibition assessed by the proportion of false alarms on the cued go/no-go moderated the relationship between problematic drug use and an important measure of HIV risk (condom nonuse) among drug offenders. However, response inhibition did not moderate the relationship between problematic drug use and another measure of HIV risk: multiple sex partners. Conclusions: Among this sample of drug offenders, we have found a relationship between problematic drug use and condom nonuse, which is exacerbated by poor control of inhibition. These findings have implications for the development of HIV intervention components among high-risk populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Response Inhibition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

64. Polymorphisms of COMT Val158Met and DAT1 3'-UTR VNTR in illicit drug use and drug-related psychiatric disorders.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, September 2014, vol./is. 49/11(1385-1391), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: To investigate the involvement of COMT Val158Met and DAT1 3'-UTR VNTR genotypes in the pathogenesis of illicit drug use and drug-induced psychotic disorders (DIP), 187 substance users and 386 normal controls were recruited from Northern Taiwan. Substance users and normal controls significantly differed in allele frequencies of COMT Val158Met ($p = 0.039$) but not in allele frequencies of DAT1 3'-UTR VNTR ($p = 0.879$). However, neither allele frequencies of COMT Val158Met nor allele frequencies of DAT1 3'-UTR VNTR were associated with DIP. The findings should be confirmed in further studies of a larger sample size and a more homogenous patient group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Affective Disorders](#)
[Etiology](#)
[Genotypes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

65. Poppers, an emerging drug. Results reporting system in drug information.

Original Title: Poppers, una droga emergente. Resultados del Sistema de Reporte de Informacion en Drogas.

Citation: Salud Mental, May 2014, vol./is. 37/3(225-231), 0185-3325 (May-Jun 2014)

Author(s): Castro, Arturo Ortiz; Mercado, Denize Maday Meza; Martinez, Rosario Martinez

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Language: Spanish

Abstract: Introduction: In Mexico City, according to the results of the Information Report System in Drug SRID, the first reports about the use of poppers date from 1988. The consumption of poppers has gradually increased throw on the years. Objective: Given that one of the purposes of the SRID is to identify new drugs and areas that require further investigation, a descriptive study was performed to determine the characteristics associated with the consumption of poppers. Materials and methods: To evaluate the use of poppers, data collected by the Information Reporting System on Drugs will be analyzed, during the period 2000- 2012 I, as well as the trends in use for 24 years. The instrument used is the card "Individual Report on Consumption of Drugs", which is applied in health and justice institutions of the Federal District during the months of June and November of each year. Results: The most relevant results among poppers consumption occurs in the group of adolescents from 15 to 19 and young adults aged 20-24 years. Another outstanding data are the ages of first use of this substance, and the frequency with which it is consumed. Conclusions: From the results, it is necessary to propose research lines that reveal the use of poppers in young people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Abuse Reporting](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Inhalant Abuse](#)
[Nitrogen](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Scientific cooperation on drug abuse between Latin American and the European Union (2001-2010) from the ISI Web of Science.

Original Title: Colaboracion cientifica en drogodependencias entre Latino America y la Union Europea (2001-2010) a partir de la ISI Web of Science.

Citation: Salud Mental, May 2014, vol./is. 37/3(205-216), 0185-3325 (May-Jun 2014)

Author(s): Schneider, Daniela Ribeiro; Vidal-Infer, Antonio; Bolanos-Pizarro, Maxima; Aleixandre-Benavent, Rafael; Canigral, Francisco J. Bueno; Valderrama-Zurian, Juan Carlos

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Language: Spanish

Abstract: Background: The importance of collaboration among research groups in the drug abuse field has been increasingly reinforced. These collaborations consolidate the scientific activity and guarantee the improvement of methods and outcomes. This study aims at analyzing the collaboration networks on drug abuse between Latin American and European countries by means of applying bibliometric methods and collaboration networks analysis. Methods: The search was conducted through the Science Citation Index Expand - ed and Social Sciences Citation Index from ISI Web of Science data base. A total of 228 articles were found by using a specific drug abuse search strategy during the period 2001-2010. Articles belonging to WOS categories non-related to health sciences were excluded. Results: The European country with the higher amount of collaborative articles was Spain (n = 69) and Brazil was the Latin American country (n = 73). United States of America had an active role in the collaboration net - works (n = 85). The most productive institution and author were from Mexico. The collaborative work between Latin America and Europe has increased from 2001 (n = 4) to 2010 (n = 50). The collaboration networks analysis showed that Spain and Brazil (n = 27) as well as Spain and Colombia (n = 23) were the countries with the highest joint production. Conclusions: The last decade has seen a significant increase in the scientific collaboration between Latin American and European in drug addiction studies, where Brazil and Mexico stand out in Latin American countries, as well as Spain and Italy in Europe. The role of the United States leadership in international research networks is emphasized and identified, occupying an intermediary role in the collaboration between different countries and continents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Collaboration](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)
[*Social Networks](#)
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Youth, violence and non-injection drug use: Nexus of vulnerabilities among lesbian and bisexual sex workers.

Citation: AIDS Care, September 2014, vol./is. 26/9(1090-1094), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Lyons, Tara; Kerr, Thomas; Duff, Putu; Feng, Cindy; Shannon, Kate

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Language: English

Abstract: Despite increasing evidence of enhanced HIV risk among sexual minority populations, and sex workers (SWs) in particular, there remains a paucity of epidemiological data on the risk environments of SWs who identify as lesbian or bisexual. Therefore, this short report describes a study that examined the individual, interpersonal and structural associations with lesbian or bisexual identity among SWs in Vancouver, Canada. Analysis drew on data from an open prospective cohort of street and hidden off-street SWs in Vancouver. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regressions were used to examine the independent relationships between individual, interpersonal, work environment and structural factors and lesbian or bisexual identity. Of the 510 individuals in our sample, 95 (18.6%) identified as lesbian or bisexual. In multivariable analysis, reporting non-injection drug use in the last six months (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 2.89; 95% confidence intervals [CI] = 1.42, 5.75), youth <24 years of age (AOR = 2.43; 95% CI = 1.24, 4.73) and experiencing client-perpetrated verbal, physical and/or sexual violence in the last six months (AOR = 1.85; 95% CI = 1.15, 2.98) remained independently associated with lesbian/bisexual identity, after adjusting for potential confounders. The findings demonstrate an urgent need for evidence-based social and structural HIV prevention interventions. In particular, policies and programmes tailored to lesbian and bisexual youth and women working in sex work, including those that prevent violence and address issues of non-injection stimulant use are required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bisexuality](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Lesbianism](#)
[*Prostitution](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[HIV](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Reducing risky relationships: A multisite randomized trial of a prison-based intervention for reducing HIV sexual risk behaviors among women with a history of drug use.

Citation: AIDS Care, September 2014, vol./is. 26/9(1071-1079), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Knudsen, Hannah K; Staton-Tindall, Michele; Oser, Carrie B; Havens, Jennifer R; Leukefeld, Carl G

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Language: English

Abstract: Cocaine sensitization is a marker for some facets of addiction, is greater in female rats, and may be influenced by their sex hormones. We compared the modulatory effects of endogenous or exogenous estradiol and progesterone on cocaine-induced behavioral sensitization in 106 female rats. Ovariectomized female rats received progesterone (0.5 mg/mL), estradiol (0.05 mg/mL), progesterone plus estradiol, or the oil vehicle. Sham-operated control females received oil. Control and acute subgroups received injections of saline, while the repeated group received cocaine (15 mg/kg, ip) for 8 days. After 10 days, the acute and repeated groups received a challenge dose of cocaine, after which locomotion and stereotypy were monitored. The estrous cycle phase was evaluated and blood was collected to verify hormone levels. Repeated cocaine treatment induced overall behavioral sensitization in female rats, with increased locomotion and stereotypies. In detailed analysis, ovariectomized rats showed no locomotor sensitization; however, the sensitization of stereotypies was maintained. Only females with endogenous estradiol and progesterone demonstrated increased locomotor activity after cocaine challenge. Estradiol replacement enhanced stereotyped behaviors after repeated cocaine administration. Cocaine sensitization of stereotyped behaviors in female rats was reduced after progesterone replacement, either alone or concomitant with estradiol. The behavioral responses (locomotion and stereotypy) to cocaine were affected differently, depending on whether the female hormones were of an endogenous or exogenous origin. Therefore, hormonal cycling appears to be an important factor in the sensitization of females. Although estradiol increases the risk of cocaine sensitization, progesterone warrants further study as a pharmacological treatment in the prevention of psychostimulant abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Physical Activity](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Estradiol](#)
[Female Animals](#)
[Progesterone](#)
[Rats](#)
[Stereotyped Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. *Rhodiola rosea* L. Extract and its active compound salidroside antagonized both induction and reinstatement of nicotine place preference in mice.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, May 2014, vol./is. 231/10(2077-2086), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (May 2014)

Author(s): Titomanlio, Federica; Perfumi, Marina; Mattioli, Laura

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Conventional pharmacological treatments for drug addiction aim to reduce three most important aspects: withdrawal syndrome, craving, and relapse. Pharmacological treatments currently available for the treatment of tobacco smoking are able to alleviate withdrawal symptoms but are not sufficiently effective in reducing craving and rarely effective to prevent relapse. *Rhodiolarosea* L., a well-known traditional oriental medicine with anxiolytic, antidepressive, antistress, and adaptogenic properties, has been recently shown to be effective in the prevention and treatment of

nicotine-withdrawal symptoms. Objectives: The present study used the conditioned place preference (CPP) model to systematically investigate, in mice, the effects of a *R. rosea* L. extract (RHO) and its active compound salidroside (SDS), on the reinforcing properties of nicotine and their efficacy in the vulnerability to reinstatement. Methods: To study the effects on the rewarding properties of nicotine, RHO (10, 15, and 20 mg/kg) and SDS (0.2 mg/kg) were tested both in the acquisition and expression of CPP induced by nicotine injection (0.5 mg/kg). Moreover, the efficacy of RHO and SDS in preventing relapse induced by nicotine priming (0.1 mg/kg, s.c.) and by restraint stress was also evaluated. Results: Results showed the ability of RHO and salidroside to significantly reduce the rewarding properties of nicotine at all doses tested. RHO and SDS also suppressed both priming- and stress-induced reinstatement of CPP. Conclusions: The present study showed the positive effects of *R. rosea* L. in reducing rewarding properties and preventing relapse to nicotine and evidenced the important role of salidroside in the effects of the extract. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Mice](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Locomotion](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

71. CAGN repeat of the androgen receptor is linked to proopiomelanocortin promoter methylation—Relevance for craving of male alcohol-dependent patients?

Citation: Psychopharmacology, May 2014, vol./is. 231/10(2059-2066), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (May 2014)

Author(s): Muschler, Marc Andre Nicolas; Lenz, Bernd; Hillemacher, Thomas; Kraus, Cornelia; Kornhuber, Johannes; Frieling, Helge; Bleich, Stefan

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale Previous: findings of the Franconian Alcoholism Research Studies showed that both the CAGn of the androgen receptor (AR) and the promoter methylation of the hypothalamic peptide proopiomelanocortin (POMC) were associated with craving of male alcohol-dependent patients. Objectives: Based on the strong interactions between the

hypothalamic- pituitary-gonadal (HPG) and the hypothalamic- pituitary-adrenal axis (HPA), this study investigated the relationships between the CAGn repeat of the AR, POMC promoter methylation and craving of male alcohol-dependent patients. Methods: This analysis covers 84 male patients with a diagnosis of alcohol dependence (DSM-IV). We sequenced the POMC gene promoter using bisulfite modified DNA to display the methylation status. Furthermore, we sequenced the CAGn repeat within exon 1 of the AR gene. Craving was quantified by the Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale. Results: We found an inverse correlation between the number of CAGn repeats of the AR and the POMC methylation status in this study. Altogether, the POMC promoter methylation accounted for 33 % of the relationship between CAGn AR polymorphism and craving. Conclusions: This work shows that the AR and the POMC gene might functionally interact with each other and subsequently mediate craving in alcohol-dependent patients. The paper discusses different mechanisms which might underlie our findings involving sex hormones' and sex determining region of Y-gene's regulatory function on DNA-methyltransferase activity. In conclusion, the results give insight in the interaction between HPG and HPA axis. This study is a further step on the way to a better understanding of genetic and non-genetic factors underlying craving for alcohol. (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: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Androgens](#)
[*Peptides](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Genes](#)
[Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

72. Drug abstinence: Exploring animal models and behavioral treatment strategies.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, May 2014, vol./is. 231/10(2045-2058), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (May 2014)

Author(s): Peck, Joshua A; Ranaldi, Robert

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Institution: Graduate Center, City University of New York, New York, NY, US; Graduate Center, City University of New York, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background and rationale: An enormous amount of resources has been devoted to the development of pharmacotherapies for drug addiction, with relatively little or no long-term success reported. The current review argues that a successful drug addiction treatment program will likely be one that focuses on both the neural mechanisms and the environmental contingencies that mediate drug use. Further, because the neural mechanisms and environmental factors that support abstinence in humans are similar in laboratory animals, several animal models of abstinence and relapse have been developed. Thus, this review also compares the similarities in the mechanisms that lead to abstinence between animals and humans. Objective: We evaluate the construct and face validities of the behavioral strategies that help support human drug abstinence. Further, we crucially evaluate animal models by assessing their validity and utility in addressing human behavior that leads to long-term abstinence. Conclusions: We found that the behavioral strategies with the greatest likelihood of supporting long-term abstinence are those that are carried out in drug addicts' natural setting(s) and while drug is readily available. Further, the behavioral strategies that may be most successful in supporting abstinence in

humans are those that employ both positive consequences for abstinent related behavior and negative consequences for continued drug seeking or taking. Moreover, the animal models of abstinence and relapse that more closely represent the factors that support long-term abstinence in humans are those that limit their use of extinction or forced abstinence and present negative consequences for drug seeking and taking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Literature Review](#)
[Test Validity](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

73. Involvement of aquaporin 4 in astrocyte function and neuropsychiatric disorders.

Citation: CNS Neuroscience & Therapeutics, May 2014, vol./is. 20/5(385-390), 1755-5930;1755-5949 (May 2014)

Author(s): Xiao, Ming; Hu, Gang

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Institution: Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Neurodegeneration, Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing, China; Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Neurodegeneration, Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing, China

Language: English

Abstract: Aquaporin 4 (AQP4) is the main water channel in the central nervous system (CNS) and specifically localized to astrocyte processes. Recent studies indicate that AQP4 regulates various biological functions of astrocytes, including maintaining CNS water balance, spatial buffering of extracellular potassium, calcium signal transduction, regulation of neurotransmission, synaptic plasticity, and adult neurogenesis, while under neuropathological conditions, AQP4 has a role in astrogliosis and proinflammatory cytokine secretion. In addition, accumulating evidence suggests that, besides cerebral edema, neuromyelitis optica and epilepsy, AQP4 participates in the onset and progression of Alzheimer disease, Parkinson disease, depression, and drug addiction. This review summarizes recent findings and highlights the involvement of AQP4 in astrocyte function and neuropsychiatric disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Central Nervous System](#)
[*Nervous System Disorders](#)
[*Proteins](#)
[*Astrocytes](#)
[Neuropsychiatry](#)
[Neurotransmission](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *CNS Neuroscience and Therapeutics*

74. Cerebral effects of binge drinking in youth: A neuroscience perspective.

Original Title: Effets cerebraux du binge drinking chez les jeunes: L'eclairage des neurosciences.

Citation: Neuropsychiatrie de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence, May 2014, vol./is. 62/3(177-185), 0222-9617 (May 2014)

Author(s): Maurage, P

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Institution: Laboratoire de Psychopathologie Experimentale (LEP), Universite Catholique de Louvain (UCL), Institut de Recherche en Sciences Psychologiques (IPSY), Louvain-la-Neuve, Spain

Language: French

Abstract: The frequency and intensity of alcohol consumption episodes has rapidly increased among adolescents and young adults during the last decade. Particularly, binge drinking habits, globally defined as an alcohol consumption pattern characterized by excessive but episodic alcohol intakes with an alternation between intense intoxications episodes and withdrawal periods, have recently expanded towards younger populations. These alcohol-related problems in youth are now considered as a central public health concern in Western countries. The psychological, interpersonal and social problems associated with binge drinking are now well established, but the cerebral correlates of this habit remain poorly understood. Animal studies have suggested that binge drinking might rapidly lead to large-scale cerebral impairments, notably because the immature adolescent brain is particularly sensitive to alcohol effects and because the repeated alternation between intoxications and withdrawals is particularly deleterious for the brain. However, this proposal has up to now received only limited support from human studies. On the basis of a precise definition of binge drinking, the present paper thus centrally aims at reviewing the current knowledge concerning brain impairments observed among binge drinkers, and at proposing a potential research agenda to favour the development of this topic in the following years. Recent data obtained by means of neuropsychological, electrophysiological and neuroimaging techniques will first be presented, before identifying the crucial yet still underexplored questions to be investigated in this research field, and particularly: (1) the specificity of the deficits for binge drinking as compared to other alcohol consumption patterns; (2) the age and gender variations concerning the brain effects related to excessive alcohol consumption; (3) the causal link between cerebral impairments and binge drinking habits, with the proposal that some brain changes might precede the appearance of binge drinking; (4) the continuity between the successive stages of alcohol-related problems, from alcohol abuse in binge drinking to alcohol-dependence; (5) the proposal that a cerebral compensation might take place in the first stages of binge drinking, some brain regions being activated during cognitive tasks to compensate for altered activations in other brain areas. Finally, the major implications that could be allowed by a better understanding of this issue at theoretical and clinical points of view will be underlined. A particular emphasis will be put on the critical need to rapidly develop a combined neuroscience approach in order to further identify the structural and functional effects of binge drinking habits on the brain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Brain](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Neurosciences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Definitions of medication-overuse headache in population-based studies and their implications on prevalence estimates: A systematic review.

- Citation:** Cephalalgia, May 2014, vol./is. 34/6(409-425), 0333-1024;1468-2982 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Westergaard, Maria L; Hansen, Ebba Holme; Glumer, Charlotte; Olesen, Jes; Jensen, Rigmor H
- Correspondence Address:** Westergaard, Maria L.: Danish Headache Center, Glostrup Hospital, Nordre Ringvej 67, Omrade Nord Bolig 14, Glostrup, Denmark, 2600, maria.lurenda.westergaard@regionh.dk
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Case definitions of medication-overuse headache (MOH) in population-based research have changed over time. This study aims to review MOH prevalence reports with respect to these changes, and to propose a practical case definition for future studies based on the ICHD-3 beta. Methods: A systematic literature search was conducted to identify MOH prevalence studies. Findings were summarized according to diagnostic criteria. Results: Twenty-seven studies were included. The commonly used case definition for MOH was headache >15 days/month with concurrent medication overuse >3 months. There were varying definitions for what was considered as overuse. Studies that all used ICHD-2 criteria showed a wide range of prevalence among adults: 0.5%-7.2%. Conclusions: There are limits to comparing prevalence of MOH across studies and over time. The wide range of reported prevalence might not only be due to changing criteria, but also the diversity of countries now publishing data. The criterion "headache occurring on >15 days per month" with concurrent medication overuse can be applied in population-based studies. However, the new requirement that a respondent must have "a preexisting headache disorder" has not been previously validated. Exclusion of other headache diagnoses by expert evaluation and ancillary examinations is not feasible in large population-based studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Headache Society; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Headache](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[International Classification of Diseases](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Cephalalgia](#)

76. Can we know the prevalence of MOH?

- Citation:** Cephalalgia, May 2014, vol./is. 34/6(403-404), 0333-1024;1468-2982 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Steiner, T. J
- Correspondence Address:** Steiner, T. J.: Division of Neuroscience and Mental Health, Imperial College London, St Dunstan's Road, London, United Kingdom, W6 8RP, t.steiner@imperial.ac.uk
- Institution:** Department of Neuroscience, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway
- Language:** English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Maria L. Westergaard et al. (see record 2014-13981-004). The definition of medication overuse headache (MOH) has been unstable from the time of its recognition; diagnostic criteria have changed through the various editions of the International Classification of Headache Disorders (ICHD) (5-8), while alternative proposals have led to an epidemiologically unhelpful conflation of MOH with chronic migraine. Westergaard et al. directly confronted one of these problems and offered proposals to overcome the other. They base their arguments on published studies of MOH prevalence, finding, from a systematic literature search, 27 reports of 24 datasets from 16 countries. The unspoken concern is that, unless accepted diagnostic criteria are applicable in population-based research, prevalence can never be known. Westergaard et al. find the past experience of adapting criteria instructive as a guide for how future population-based studies can use ICHD-3 beta and proposed alternative criteria for MOH specifically for such studies. Essentially these omit criterion C. Exclusion of other headache diagnoses cannot be easily implemented', they argue, 'and should not hinder efforts to estimate prevalence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Headache Society; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Headache](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[International Classification of Diseases](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Cephalalgia*

77. Relationship between alcohol dependence, escape drinking, and early neural attention to alcohol-related cues.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, May 2014, vol./is. 231/9(2031-2040), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (May 2014)

Author(s): Dickter, Cheryl L; Forestell, Catherine A; Hammett, Patrick J; Young, Chelsie M

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Institution: Department of Psychology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA, US;
 Department of Psychology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA, US;
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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Previous work has indicated that implicit attentional biases to alcohol-related cues are indicative of susceptibility to alcohol dependence and escape drinking, or drinking to avoid dysphoric mood or emotions. Objective: The goal of the current study was to examine whether alcohol dependence and escape drinking were associated with early neural attentional biases to alcohol cues. Methods: Electroencephalography data were recorded from 54 college students who reported that they regularly drank alcohol, while they viewed alcohol and control pictures that contained human content (active) or no human content (inactive). Results: Those who were alcohol dependent showed more neural attentional bias to the active alcohol-related stimuli than to the matched control stimuli early in processing, as indicated by N1 amplitude. Escape drinkers showed greater neural attention to the active alcohol cues than non-escape drinkers, as measured by larger N2 amplitudes. Conclusions: While alcohol dependence is associated with enhanced automatic attentional biases early in processing, escape drinking is associated with more controlled attentional biases to active alcohol cues during a relatively later stage in processing. These findings reveal important information about the time-course of attentional processing in problem drinkers and have important implications for addiction models and treatment. (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: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Avoidance](#)
[*Evoked Potentials](#)
[*Attentional Bias](#)
[Cues](#)
[Emotional States](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ;
 Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

78. Effect of fendiline on the maintenance and expression of methamphetamine-induced conditioned place preference in Sprague-Dawley rats.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, May 2014, vol./is. 231/9(2019-2029), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (May 2014)

Author(s): Voigt, Robin M; Riddle, Jennifer L; Napier, T. Celeste

Correspondence Address: Napier, T. Celeste: Rush University Medical Center, Cohn Research Building, 1735 W Harrison St., Suite 424, Chicago, IL, US, 60612, celeste_napier@rush.edu

Institution: Department of Pharmacology, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, IL, US;
 Department of Pharmacology, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, IL, US;
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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Fendiline is a GABAB receptor-positive allosteric modulator and L-type Ca²⁺ channel blocker that is safe for human use. Based on these pharmacological properties, fendiline may be useful to disrupt associative memories that can drive relapse to drug use in drug-addicted individuals. Objective: The current study evaluated the potential of fendiline to inhibit the maintenance and expression of learned associations between methamphetamine (meth) and an environmental context using conditioned place preference (CPP) in rats, to model for the associative learning that occurs during drug abuse by humans. Methods: Following meth conditioning (1 mg/kg), fendiline (5 mg/kg) was administered at various post-conditioning times to ascertain if there was a temporal window during which fendiline would be effective. Results: Two once-daily injections of fendiline did not influence the maintenance of CPP regardless of the postconditioning treatment time while 10 once-daily fendiline treatments inhibited CPP maintenance ($p < 0.05$). Fendiline administered immediately prior to the CPP test inhibited expression of meth-induced CPP in rats with a fendiline treatment history of 10 once-daily injections ($p < 0.05$) or those that received two injections that corresponded to the last 2 days of the 10-day treatment ($p < 0.05$). Fendiline did not produce preference or aversion on its own, nor did it alter motivated motor behavior. Conclusion: Maintenance and expression of meth CPP is mitigated by repeated fendiline treatments when administered during the days that precede CPP testing. Reduction in the significance of meth-associated cues can reduce relapse; therefore, fendiline may be of value for addiction therapy in abstinent, meth-addicted humans. (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: [*Channel Blockers](#)
[*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid Agonists](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ;
 Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

79. Addicted to palatable foods: Comparing the neurobiology of Bulimia Nervosa to that of drug addiction.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, May 2014, vol./is. 231/9(1897-1912), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (May 2014)
Author(s): Hadad, Natalie A; Knackstedt, Lori A
Correspondence Address: Knackstedt, Lori A.: Department of Psychology, University of Florida, P.O. Box 112250, Gainesville, FL, US, 32611-2250, knack@ufl.edu
Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US
Language: English
Abstract: Rationale: Bulimia nervosa (BN) is highly comorbid with substance abuse and shares common phenotypic and genetic predispositions with drug addiction. Although treatments for the two disorders are similar, controversy remains about whether BN should be classified as addiction. Objectives: Here, we review the animal and human literature with the goal of assessing whether BN and drug addiction share a common neurobiology. Results: Similar neurobiological features are present following administration of drugs and bingeing on palatable food, especially sugar. Specifically, both disorders involve increases in extracellular dopamine (DA), D1 binding, D3 messenger RNA (mRNA), and FosB in the nucleus accumbens (NAc). Animal models of BN reveal increases in ventral tegmental area (VTA) DA and enzymes involved in DA synthesis that resemble changes observed after exposure to addictive drugs. Additionally, alterations in the expression of glutamate receptors and prefrontal cortex activity present in human BN or following sugar bingeing in animals are comparable to the effects of addictive drugs. The two disorders differ in regards to alterations in NAc D2 binding, VTA DAT mRNA expression, and the efficacy of drugs targeting glutamate to treat these disorders. Conclusions: Although additional empirical studies are necessary, the synthesis of the two bodies of research presented here suggests that BN shares many neurobiological features with drug addiction. While few Food and Drug Administration approved options currently exist for the treatment of drug addiction, pharmacotherapies developed in the future, which target the glutamate, DA, and opioid systems, may be beneficial for the treatment of both BN and drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Bulimia](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[Binge Eating](#)
[Food](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Glutamic Acid](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Psychopharmacology](#)
[Purging \(Eating Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ;
 Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

80. Treating pain in addicted patients: Recommendations from an expert panel.

- Citation:** Population Health Management, April 2014, vol./is. 17/2(79-89), 1942-7891;1942-7905 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Cheatle, Martin; Comer, Dominique; Wunsch, Martha; Skoufalos, Alexis; Reddy, Yeshwant
- Correspondence Address:** Comer, Dominique: Jefferson School of Population Health, 901 Walnut Street, 10th Floor, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19107, dominique.comer@jefferson.edu
- Institution:** University of Pennsylvania, Center for Studies of Addiction, Philadelphia, PA, US; Jefferson School of Population Health, Philadelphia, PA, US; TASL Clinic, Blackburg, VA, US; Jefferson School of Population Health, Philadelphia, PA, US; Neurological Associates, Columbus, OH, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Clinicians may face pragmatic, ethical, and legal issues when treating addicted patients. Equal pressures exist for clinicians to always address the health care needs of these patients in addition to their addiction. Although controversial, mainly because of the lack of evidence regarding their long-term efficacy, the use of opioids for the treatment of chronic pain management is widespread. Their use for pain management in the addicted population can present even more challenges, especially when evaluating the likelihood of drug-seeking behavior. As the misuse and abuse of opioids continues to burgeon, clinicians must be particularly vigilant when prescribing chronic opioid therapy. The purpose of this article is to summarize recommendations from a recent meeting of experts convened to recommend how primary care physicians should approach treatment of chronic pain for addicted patients when an addiction specialist is not available for a referral. As there is a significant gap in guidelines and recommendations in this specific area of care, this article serves to create a foundation for expanding chronic pain guidelines in the area of treating the addicted population. This summary is designed to be a practical how-to guide for primary care physicians, discussing risk assessment, patient satisfaction, and recommended therapeutic approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pain Management](#)
[*Treatment Guidelines](#)
[Chronic Pain](#)
[Health Care Services](#)
[Risk Assessment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

81. Addiction science advocacy: Mobilizing political support to influence public policy.

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, March 2014, vol./is. 25/2(329-331), 0955-3959 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Polcin, Douglas L
- Correspondence Address:** Polcin, Douglas L.: Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, 6475 Christie Avenue, Suite 400, Emeryville, CA, US, 94608-1010, DPolcin@arg.org
- Institution:** Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This paper proposes a new conceptualization of addiction work that makes public policy advocacy central to prevention, treatment, and recovery. The term "addiction science

advocacy" is offered as a way to conceptualize what is needed in the addiction field to translate scientific findings into public policy and thereby reduce the harmful consequences of drug problems. Although there are a plethora of evidence based strategies to reduce and prevent harmful consequences associated with drug problems, interventions and their beneficial effects are often neglected, misunderstood, mischaracterized, and underutilized due to destructive social and political influences. This paper suggests that addiction practitioners, researchers, and educators have historically developed professional identities that are too narrow to effectively counteract forces that are destructive to a science based approach to addiction. Addiction science advocacy rejects the contention that treatment and prevention should be politically neutral because that neutrality is increasingly used by others to ignore, dilute, and redefine important findings. There is therefore an urgent need for development of broader professional identities that emphasize influence of public policy as an integral component of one's work. This paper proposes strategies for addiction professionals to influence policies at national and local community levels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Advocacy](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

82. Factors associated with recent symptoms of an injection site infection or injury among people who inject drugs in three English cities.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, March 2014, vol./is. 25/2(303-307), 0955-3959 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Hope, V. D.; Hickman, M; Parry, J. V; Ncube, F

Correspondence Address: Hope, V. D.: Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance and Control, Public Health England, 61 Colindale Avenue, London, United Kingdom, NW9 5EQ, vivian.hope@lshtm.ac.uk

Institution: Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance and Control, Public Health England, London, United Kingdom; School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom; Microbiology Services, Public Health England, London, United Kingdom; Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance and Control, Public Health England, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background: People who inject drugs (PWID) are at risk of injection site infections and injuries. The factors associated with recent symptoms of these problems are examined. Method: PWID recruited using respondent driven sampling, underwent a computer-assisted interview and provided a dried-blood spot sample. Weight data were examined using logistic regression. Results: The mean age of the 855 participants was 32 years, and 25% were women. During the preceding 28 days, 94% had injected heroin and 50% crack-cocaine; with 41% injecting into their arms and 47% their groin. The passing on of used needles/syringes was reported by 9.7% and receiving by 8.0%. During the preceding 28 days, 21% reported having redness, swelling and tenderness, 6.1% an abscess, and 5.2% a sore/open wound at an injection site; with a quarter (24%) reporting one or more of these. A range of factors were associated with these symptoms; all three symptoms were associated with more frequent injection and the use of multiple injection sites; two of the symptoms were also associated with having recently overdosed and the use of particular injection sites. Conclusions: Injection site infections and injuries are

common among PWID and targeted interventions are needed to reduce risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Infectious Disorders](#)
[*Injections](#)
[Injuries](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

83. Incarceration among street-involved youth in a Canadian study: Implications for health and policy interventions.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, March 2014, vol./is. 25/2(291-296), 0955-3959 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Omura, John D; Wood, Evan; Nguyen, Paul; Kerr, Thomas; DeBeck, Kora

Correspondence Address: DeBeck, Kora: BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, 608-1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6Z 1Y6, uhri-kd@cfenet.ubc.ca

Institution: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Risk factors for incarceration have been well described among adult drug using populations; however, less is known about incarceration among at-risk youth. This study examines the prevalence and correlates of incarceration among street-involved youth in a Canadian setting. Methods: From September 2005 to May 2012, data were collected from the At-Risk Youth Study, a prospective cohort of street-involved youth aged 14-26 who use illicit drugs. Generalized estimating equation (GEE) logistic regression was used to identify factors associated with recent incarceration defined as incarceration in the previous six months. Results: Among 1019 participants, 362 (36%) reported having been recently incarcerated during the study period. In multivariate GEE analysis, homelessness (adjusted odds ratio [AOR]=1.60), daily crystal methamphetamine use (AOR=1.56), public injecting (AOR=1.33), drug dealing (AOR=1.48) and being a victim of violence (AOR=1.68) were independently associated with incarceration (all $p < 0.05$). Conversely, female gender (AOR=0.48), lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or two-spirited (LGBT) identification (AOR=0.47) and increasing age of first hard drug use (AOR=0.96) were negatively associated with incarceration (all $p < 0.05$). Conclusion: Incarceration was common among our study sample. Youth who were homeless, used crystal methamphetamine, and engaged in risky behaviors including public injection and drug dealing were significantly more likely to have been recently incarcerated. Structural interventions including expanding addiction treatment and supportive housing for at-risk youth may help reduce criminal justice involvement among this population and associated health, social and fiscal costs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Health Care Policy](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

[Gangs](#)
[Transgender](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

84. "Every 'Never' I Ever Said Came True": Transitions from opioid pills to heroin injecting.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, March 2014, vol./is. 25/2(257-266), 0955-3959 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Mars, Sarah G; Bourgois, Philippe; Karandinos, George; Montero, Fernando; Ciccarone, Daniel

Correspondence Address: Mars, Sarah G., MarsS@fcm.ucsf.edu

Institution: University of California, San Francisco, CA, US; University of Pennsylvania, PA, US; Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US; Columbia University, New York, NY, US; University of California, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This qualitative study documents the pathways to injecting heroin by users in Philadelphia and San Francisco before and during a pharmaceutical opioid pill epidemic. Data was collected through in-depth, semi-structured interviews (conducted between 2010 and 2012) that were, conducted against a background of longer-term participant-observation, ethnographic studies of street-based drug users and dealers in Philadelphia (2007-12) and San Francisco (1994-2007, 2012). Philadelphia and San Francisco were selected for their contrasting political economies, immigration patterns and source type of heroin. In Philadelphia the ethnographers found heroin injectors, usually white users, who had started their opiate using careers with prescription opioids rather than transitioning from other drugs. In both Philadelphia and San Francisco, most of the young heroin injectors interviewed began, their drug-use trajectories with opioid pills-usually Percocet (oxycodone and acetaminophen), generic short acting oxycodone or, OxyContin (long-acting oxycodone)-before transitioning to heroin, usually by nasal inhalation (sniffing) or smoking at first, followed by injecting. While most of the Philadelphia users were born in the city or its suburbs and had started using both opioid pills and heroin there, many of the San Francisco users had initiated their pill and sometimes heroin use elsewhere and had migrated to the city from around the country. Nevertheless, patterns of transition of younger injectors were similar in both cities suggesting an evolving national pattern. In contrast, older users in both Philadelphia and San Francisco were more likely to have graduated to heroin injection from non-opiate drugs such as cannabis, methamphetamine and cocaine. Pharmaceutical opioid initiates typically reported switching to heroin for reasons of cost and ease-of-access to supply after becoming physically and emotionally dependent on opioid pills. Many expressed surprise and dismay at their progression to sniffing and subsequently to injecting heroin. Historically and structurally these users found themselves caught at the intersection of two major developments in the opiate supply: (1) an over 500% increase in opiate pill prescription from 1997 to 2005 resulting in easy access to diverted supplies of less stigmatized opiates than heroin and (2) a heroin supply glut, following the US entry of Colombian-sourced, heroin in the early 1990s, that decreased cost and increased purity at the retail level. A nationwide up-cycle of heroin use may be occurring among young inner city, suburban and rural youth fueled by widespread prescription opioid pill use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[Cognitive Hypothesis Testing](#)
[Injections](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Transitional Objects](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from Elsevier in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

85. Drug dealers' rational choices on which customers to rip-off.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, March 2014, vol./is. 25/2(251-256), 0955-3959 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Jacques, Scott; Allen, Andrea; Wright, Richard

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Institution: Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Social Sciences, Clayton State University, Morrow, GA, US; Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Missouri-St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Drug dealers are infamous for overcharging customers and handing over less than owed. One reason rip-offs frequently occur is blackmarket participants have limited access to formal means of dispute resolution and, as such, are attractive prey. Yet drug dealers do not cheat every customer. Though this is implicitly understood in the literature, sparse theoretical attention has been given to which customers are ripped-off and why. Methods: To address that lacuna, this paper uses the rationality perspective to analyze qualitative data obtained in interviews with 25 unincarcerated drug sellers operating in disadvantaged neighborhoods of St. Louis, Missouri. Results: We find that dealers typically rip-off six types of customers: persons who are strangers, first-time or irregular customers; do not have sufficient money on hand to make a purchase; are uninformed about going market rates; are deemed unlikely to retaliate; are offensive; or are addicted to drugs. Dealers target these groups due to perceiving them as unlikely to be repeat business; not worth the hassle of doing business with; unlikely to realize they are being ripped-off; in the wrong and thus deserving of payback; and, unwilling to retaliate or take their money elsewhere. Conclusion: Our findings are discussed in relation to their practical implications, including the importance of giving blackmarket participants greater access to law, and how customers may prevent being ripped-off. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminals](#)
[*Illegal Drug Distribution](#)
[*Rationality](#)
[Conflict Resolution](#)
[Decision Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from Elsevier in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

86. Views and experiences of hepatitis C testing and diagnosis among people who inject drugs: Systematic review of qualitative research.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, March 2014, vol./is. 25/2(204-211), 0955-3959 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Jones, L; Atkinson, A; Bates, G; McCoy, E; Porcellato, L; Beynon, C; McVeigh, J; Bellis, M. A

Correspondence Address: Jones, L.: Centre for Public Health, Faculty of Education, Health and Community, Liverpool John Moores University, 15-21 Webster Street, Liverpool, United Kingdom, L3 2ET, l.jones1@ljmu.ac.uk

- Institution:** Centre for Public Health, Faculty of Education, Health and Community, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom; Centre for Public Health, Faculty of Education, Health and Community, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom; Centre for Public Health, Faculty of Education, Health and Community, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom; Centre for Public Health, Faculty of Education, Health and Community, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom; Centre for Public Health, Faculty of Education, Health and Community, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom; Centre for Public Health, Faculty of Education, Health and Community, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom; Centre for Public Health, Faculty of Education, Health and Community, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom; Centre for Public Health, Faculty of Education, Health and Community, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom; Centre for Public Health, Faculty of Education, Health and Community, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom; Centre for Public Health, Faculty of Education, Health and Community, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom; Public Health Wales, Cardiff, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Many developed countries are facing a major challenge to improve identification of individuals acutely and chronically infected with hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection. We explored the views and experiences of people who inject drugs (PWID) in relation to HCV testing, and diagnosis through a review and synthesis of qualitative research. Methods: Based on the thematic synthesis of qualitative research. Searches were conducted in 14 databases and supplemented by reference checking, hand searching of selected journals, and searches of relevant websites. Studies of any qualitative design that examined the views and experiences of, and attitudes towards, HCV testing and diagnosis among PWID or practitioners involved in their care were included. Key themes and sub-themes were systematically coded according to the meaning and content of the findings of each study which proceeded to the preparation of a narrative account of the synthesis. Results: 28 qualitative studies were identified. We identified a number of overarching descriptive themes in the literature, finding overall that PWID hold complex and differing views and experiences of testing and diagnosis. Three major themes emerged: missed opportunities for the provision of information and knowledge; shifting priorities between HCV testing and other needs; and testing as unexpected and routine. Evidence of missed opportunities for the provision of knowledge and information about HCV were clear, contributing to delays in seeking testing and providing a context to poor experiences of diagnosis. Influenced by the nature of their personal circumstances, perceptions of the risk associated with HCV and the prioritisation of other needs acted both to encourage and discourage the uptake of HCV testing. Undergoing HCV testing as part of routine health assessment, and an unawareness of being testing was common. An unexpected positive diagnosis exacerbated anxiety and confusion. Conclusion: This review has identified that there are modifiable factors that affect the uptake of HCV testing and experiences of HCV diagnosis among PWID. Intervention development should focus on addressing these factors. There is a need for further research that engages PWID from a diverse range of populations to identify interventions, strategies and approaches that they consider valuable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Developed Countries](#)
[Qualitative Research](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)
- 87. Substance misuse.**
- Citation:** Handbook of psychopathology in intellectual disability: Research, practice, and policy., 2014(205-223), 2192-922X;2192-9238 (2014)

Author(s): Taggart, Laurence; Chaplin, Eddie

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Institution: University of Ulster, Co. Londonderry, United Kingdom; Behavioural and Developmental Psychiatry Clinical Academic Group, King's Health Partners, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Substance use in ID is a relatively new area of study, which has come about as people have taken their place in society as equal citizens. With independence of people with ID come exposure, peer pressure and choices. Risk factors minor those in the main society. In terms of assessment and treatment, there is little evidence of specific services that target this group; although the Netherlands has treatment regimes, many of the service users would be considered not to have a learning disability in other countries given the high IQ cutoff. In terms of assessment and treatment, there are a number of established strategies used. However there is little evidence of the effectiveness or use of different approaches in people with ID. Whatever approach is used, care should be made to make the process inclusive and accessible as a partnership. The challenge is to move towards prevention through effective education programs and strategies, starting at school. To do this the issue needs to be highlighted as we educate people to make positive choices concerning their lifestyle. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Peer Pressure](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Intellectual Development Disorder](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Social and community responsibility therapy (SCRT): A cognitive-behavioral model for the treatment of substance-abusing judicial clients.

Citation: Forensic CBT: A handbook for clinical practice., 2014(252-277) (2014)

Author(s): Wanberg, Kenneth W; Milkman, Harvey B

Institution: Center for Addictions Research and Evaluation (CARE), Arvada, CO, US; Department of Psychology, Metropolitan State University of Denver, Denver, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter provides a systematic treatment of the use of sociocentric approaches with substance-abusing judicial clients. It outlines specific cognitive-behavioral therapy-based strategies that facilitate change from antisocial to prosocial thinking and behavior and that focus on the development of moral and social responsibility toward others, the community, and society at large. We start with a case example that is not associated with any specific person but represents a composite of events, thoughts, emotions, and actions commonly found in judicial clients. This narrative will be referenced throughout the chapter to illustrate the general principles of our model, social and community responsibility therapy. Then we will outline several conceptualizations that are typical for judicial clients and offer some tools practitioners can use to change beliefs and behaviors. Finally we will emphasize the three components of our treatment model: promoting prosocial cognitions, fostering responsible relationships, and building a sense of connection and caring with the larger community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Change](#)
[*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Forensic Psychology](#)

*Prosocial Behavior
 Attitude Change
 Clients
 Cognitions
 Community Involvement
 Responsibility

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89. An integrated REBT-based approach to the treatment of addicted offenders.

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Abstract: (from the chapter) Therapy and counseling until very recently were mostly psychodynamic and still are in many institutions. Specific, research-based ways to help people change and/or accept the way they think, feel, and behave were not at all prevalent 30 years ago and are still not the norm. Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and its most prominent variations, including rational emotive behavior therapy (REBT), offer an advantage to clients who have multiple psychological and behavioral issues. What clients learn about better regulating their emotions can be directly applied to regulating their urges to drink or engage in other types of self-destructive and addictive behaviors. REBT is very user friendly. People understand what it is to think and act irrationally. They also understand the need to practice if they want to get better at something, whether it be basketball, anger management, or sobriety. Finally, REBT works extremely well in groups, and a tremendous amount of helpful material (e.g., worksheets, articles, podcasts, self-help books) can be easily accessed and used by correctional counselors, therapists, and psychologists. The present chapter outlines an integrated, REBT-based, motivation-enhancing approach to treating addiction problems in offenders in community corrections and prison-based settings. The approach is integrated in two ways. First, all good therapy integrates four basic components: (i) an empathetic style leading to an effective therapeutic relationship; (ii) a discussion of past events helping to motivate clients in the present; (iii) effective evidence-based techniques; and (iv) a focus on future goals and values. There is ample research demonstrating that an empathetic style is critical to building an effective, therapeutic working relationship. In addition, addictions often have their roots in the past. Exploring the past with clients helps motivate them to free themselves from present-day, destructive responses. However, too much focus on the past is often inefficient and ineffective. Consequently, the bulk of the chapter focuses on a second kind of integration; the integration of techniques clustered under six headings: behavioral, emotive, cognitive, interpersonal, spiritual/existential, and chemical/nutritional. In sum, effective techniques, taught in an empathetic manner, with respect for past events and with a focus on future goals and values, enhance a person's motivation to change, and make therapy faster and more effective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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