

Search Results

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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. Neural correlates of hot and cold executive functions in polysubstance addiction: Association between neuropsychological performance and resting brain metabolism as measured by positron emission tomography.

- Citation:** Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging, September 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0925-4927 (Sep 5, 2012)
- Author(s):** Moreno-Lopez, Laura; Stamatakis, Emmanuel Andreas; Fernandez-Serrano, Maria Jose; Gomez-Rio, Manuel; Rodriguez-Fernandez, Antonio; Perez-Garcia, Miguel; Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio
- Abstract:** The study of substance-abuse-related neuropsychological deficits and brain alterations may provide a better understanding of the neuroadaptations associated with addiction. In this study we investigated the association between performance on neuropsychological tests of cold and hot executive functions and regional brain metabolism. Measured with positron emission tomography (PET), in a sample of 49 substance-dependent individuals (SDI). Neuropsychological performance in the SDI group was compared to that of a non-drug-using control group of 30 participants, and associated with two sets of PET-derived dependent measures: one based on regions of interest (examining mean uptake in selected regions), and a second based on voxel uptake measures (using Statistical Parametric Mapping voxel-based whole-brain analyses). Behavioral analyses showed that SDI had poorer performance than controls across executive function and emotion processing measures. Regression models showed that SDI's performance in "cold" executive tests (i.e., updating, inhibition and flexibility) was associated with regional metabolism in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC), mid-superior frontal gyrus, superior and inferior temporal gyrus and inferior parietal cortex, whereas performance in "hot" executive functions (i.e., self-regulation, decision-making and emotion perception) was associated with DLPFC, mid-superior frontal gyrus, anterior and mid-posterior cingulate, and temporal and fusiform gyrus. These results are discussed in terms of their relevance for the understanding of cognitive dysfunction and neuroadaptations linked to addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Effects of passion for massively multiplayer online role-playing games on interpersonal relationships.

- Citation:** Journal of Media Psychology: Theories, Methods, and Applications, 2012, vol./is. 24/2(77-86), 1864-1105;2151-2388 (2012)
- Author(s):** Utz, Sonja; Jonas, Kai J; Tonkens, Ellen
- Correspondence Address:** Utz, Sonja: Department of Communication Sciences, VU University of Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1081, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1081 HV, s.utz@vu.nl
- Institution:** Utz, Sonja: Department of Communication Sciences, VU University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Jonas, Kai J.: Social Psychology Department, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Tonkens, Ellen: Social Psychology Department, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Game research suffers from using a variety of concepts to predict the (often negative) effects of playing games. These concepts often overlap (e.g., addiction or pathological gaming), include negative consequences in their definition, or are very game-specific (e.g., collective play). We argue that the field would benefit from using concepts that are well-established in other domains. Extending earlier work to the interpersonal domain, we examined the effects of obsessive and harmonious passion for massively multiplayer online role-playing games (MMORPGs) on the number and quality of online and offline friendships. Obsessive passion describes an irrepresible urge to engage in an activity, whereas harmonious passion describes the voluntary engagement in an activity. In an online survey of 406 MMORPG players, we found differential relationships between

obsessive and harmonious passion and the number and quality of online and offline friendships. The results confirmed the usefulness of the dualistic model of passion for consequences of online gaming. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Hogrefe Publishing; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Friendship](#)
[*Interpersonal Relationships](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)
[*Role Playing Games](#)
[Internet](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. Developing a Theory Driven Text Messaging Intervention for Addiction Care With User Driven Content.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, September 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Sep 10, 2012)

Author(s): Muench, Frederick; Weiss, Rebecca A; Kuerbis, Alexis; Morgenstern, Jon

Abstract: The number of text messaging interventions designed to initiate and support behavioral health changes have been steadily increasing over the past 5 years. Messaging interventions can be tailored and adapted to an individual's needs in their natural environment-fostering just-in-time therapies and making them a logical intervention for addiction continuing care. This study assessed the acceptability of using text messaging for substance abuse continuing care and the intervention preferences of individuals in substance abuse treatment in order to develop an interactive mobile text messaging intervention. Fifty individuals enrolled in intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment completed an assessment battery relating to preferred logistics of mobile interventions, behavior change strategies, and types of messages they thought would be most helpful to them at different time points. Results indicated that 98% participants were potentially interested in using text messaging as a continuing care strategy. Participants wrote different types of messages that they perceived might be most helpful, based on various hypothetical situations often encountered during the recovery process. Although individuals tended to prefer benefit driven over consequence driven messages, differences in the perceived benefits of change among individuals predicted message preference. Implications for the development of mobile messaging interventions for the addictions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

4. Substance use disorder among people with first-episode psychosis: A systematic review of course and treatment.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, September 2011, vol./is. 62/9(1007-1012), 1075-2730 (Sep 1, 2011)

Author(s): Wisdom, Jennifer P; Manuel, Jennifer I; Drake, Robert E

Correspondence Address: Wisdom, Jennifer P.: Division of Mental Health Services and Policy Research, New York State Psychiatric Institute, 1051 Riverside Drive, Box 100, New York, NY, US, 10032, jwisdom@nyspi.columbia.edu

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: People experiencing a first episode of psychosis frequently have co-occurring substance use disorders, usually involving alcohol and cannabis, which put them at risk for prolonged psychosis, psychotic relapse, and other adverse outcomes. Yet few studies of first-episode psychosis have addressed the course of substance use disorders and the response to specialized substance abuse treatments. Methods: The authors searched MEDLINE, PsycINFO, and other medical databases for English-language articles published between 1990 and 2009. Included studies addressed two research questions. First, do some clients become abstinent after a first episode of psychosis without specialized substance abuse treatments? Second, for clients who continue to use substances after a first episode of psychosis, does the addition of specialized substance abuse treatment enhance outcomes? Results: Nine studies without specialized substance abuse treatment and five with specialized substance abuse treatment assessed the course of substance use (primarily cannabis and alcohol) after a first episode of psychosis. Many clients (approximately half) became abstinent or significantly reduced their alcohol and drug use after a first episode of psychosis. The few available studies of specialized substance abuse treatments did not find better rates of abstinence or reduction. Conclusions: Experience, education, treatment, or other factors led many clients to curtail their substance use disorders after a first episode of psychosis. Specialized interventions for others need to be developed and tested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Disease Course](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

5. Qualitative evaluation of suicide and overdose risk assessment procedures among veterans in substance use disorder treatment clinics.

Citation: Archives of Suicide Research, July 2012, vol./is. 16/3(250-262), 1381-1118;1543-6136 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Webster, Linda; Eisenberg, Anna; Bohnert, Amy S. B; Kleinberg, Felicia; Ilgen, Mark A

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Language: English

Abstract: The objective of this study was to examine risk assessment practices for suicide and unintentional overdose to inform ongoing care in substance use disorder clinics. Focus groups were conducted via telephone among a random sample of treatment providers (N = 19) from Veterans Health Administration substance use disorder clinics across the nation. Themes were coded by research staff. Treatment providers reported consistent and clear guidelines for risk assessment of suicide among patients. Unintentional overdose questions elicited dissimilar responses which indicated a lack of cohesion and uniformity in risk assessment practices across clinics. Suicide risk assessment protocols are cohesively implemented by treatment providers. Unintentional overdose risk, however,

may be less consistently assessed in clinics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Academy for Suicide Research

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Clinics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. The moderating role of distress tolerance in the relationship between posttraumatic stress disorder symptom clusters and suicidal behavior among trauma exposed substance users in residential treatment.

Citation: Archives of Suicide Research, July 2012, vol./is. 16/3(198-211), 1381-1118;1543-6136 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Anestis, Michael D; Tull, Matthew T; Bagge, Courtney L; Gratz, Kim L

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Language: English

Abstract: The co-occurrence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorders (SUDs) is associated with greater risk for suicidal behavior than either disorder alone. Research highlights the relevance of PTSD symptoms in particular to suicide risk within this population. Research has also provided support for an association between distress tolerance (DT) and both PTSD symptoms and suicidal behavior. This study examined the role of DT in the relationship between PTSD symptom severity and suicidal behavior in a sample of 164 SUD inpatients with a history of Criterion A traumatic exposure. Results indicated that DT moderated the relationship between PTSD symptoms (overall, re-experiencing, and hyperarousal) and medically attended suicide attempts, with the magnitude of the relationship increasing at higher levels of DT. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Academy for Suicide Research

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Distress](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Spirituality and substance use in a sample of Russian adolescents.

Citation: International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health, June 2012, vol./is. 24/2(149-152), 0334-0139;2191-0278 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Pokhrel, Pallav; Sussman, Steve; Regmi, Shekhar; Hallam, Jeffrey S; Kniazhev, Vadim; Masagutov, Radik

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Institution: Pokhrel, Pallav: University of Hawaii Cancer Center, Honolulu, HI; Sussman, Steve: University of Southern California, Alhambra, CA; Regmi, Shekhar: University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Amherst, MA; Hallam, Jeffrey S.: Center of Health Behavior Research, University of Mississippi, University, MS; Kniazev, Vadim: Bashkir State Medical University, Ufa; Masagutov, Radik: Bashkir State Medical University, Ufa

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: The aim was to examine the effects of spirituality on recent cigarette and alcohol use, intentions to use cigarette and alcohol, and perceived risks of cigarette/alcohol use in a sample of Russian adolescents. Methods: Cross-sectional data were obtained from 362 10th graders from Ufa, Russia. Results: Adolescents scoring higher on spirituality were significantly more likely to report lower levels of intentions to use cigarettes or alcohol. However, spirituality was not associated with recent cigarette/alcohol use or perceived risks. Analyzed separately for ethnic Russians and non-Russians, the relationship between spirituality and intentions were significant only among ethnic non-Russians. Conclusions: Our data suggests that the protective effects of spirituality on substance use may not be universal and may depend on subjects' national, ethnic, or religious background. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Walter de Gruyter; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Intention](#)
[*Spirituality](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Consequences of prenatal substance use.

Citation: International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health, June 2012, vol./is. 24/2(105-112), 0334-0139;2191-0278 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Sithisarn, Thitinant; Granger, Don T; Bada, Henrietta S

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Institution: Sithisarn, Thitinant: Department of Pediatrics, University of Kentucky College of Medicine, Lexington, KY; Granger, Don T.: Department of Pediatrics, University of Kentucky College of Medicine, Lexington, KY; Bada, Henrietta S.: Department of Pediatrics, University of Kentucky College of Medicine, Lexington, KY

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Prenatal substance use is a major public health problem and a social morbidity, with consequences on the drug user and the offspring. Objective: This review focuses on the child and adolescent outcomes following in utero drug exposure. Methods: Studies on the effects of specific substances, legal and illegal; i.e., tobacco or nicotine, alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, opiates, and methamphetamine were evaluated and analyzed. Results: In general, manifestations of prenatal exposure to legal and illegal substances include varying deficits in birth anthropometric measurements, mild-to-moderate transient neurobehavioral alterations in infancy and long-term behavioral problems noted from early childhood to adolescence. Severity of expression of behavioral problems is influenced by environmental factors. Further, behavioral alterations following in utero drug exposure often exist with mental health co-morbidities. Conclusion: Because of the long-term consequences of prenatal drug exposure on child and adolescent mental health, health providers need to promote substance use prevention, screen for exposure effects and provide or refer affected youths for intervention services. Preventive measures and treatment should consider other factors that may further increase the risk of

psychopathology in the exposed children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Walter de Gruyter; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Offspring](#)
[*Prenatal Exposure](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Morbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. Rationale and consequences of reclassifying obesity as an addictive disorder: Neurobiology, food environment and social policy perspectives.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, August 2012, vol./is. 107/1(126-137), 0031-9384 (Aug 20, 2012)

Author(s): Allen, Patricia J; Batra, Payal; Geiger, Brenda M; Wommack, Tara; Gilhooly, Cheryl; Pothos, Emmanuel N

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Institution: Allen, Patricia J.: Department of Psychology, Tufts University, Boston, MA; Batra, Payal: Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy, Tufts University, Boston, MA; Geiger, Brenda M.: Department of Molecular Physiology and Pharmacology, Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, MA; Wommack, Tara: Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy, Tufts University, Boston, MA; Gilhooly, Cheryl: Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy, Tufts University, Boston, MA; Pothos, Emmanuel N.: Department of Molecular Physiology and Pharmacology, Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: The rapid increase in the prevalence of obesity is a priority for investigators from across numerous disciplines, including biology, nutritional science, and public health and policy. In this paper, we systematically examine the premise that common dietary obesity is an addictive disorder, based on the criteria for addiction described in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) of Mental Disorders of the American Psychiatric Association, version IV, and consider the consequences of such a reclassification of obesity for public policy. Specifically, we discuss evidence from both human and animal studies investigating the effects of various types and amounts of food and the food environment in obese individuals. Neurobiological studies have shown that the hedonic brain pathways activated by palatable food overlap considerably with those activated by drugs of abuse and suffer significant deficits after chronic exposure to high-energy diets. Furthermore, food as a stimulus can induce the sensitization, compulsion and relapse patterns observed in individuals who are addicted to illicit drugs. The current food environment encourages these addictive-like behaviors where increased exposure through advertisements, proximity and increased portion sizes are routine. Taking lessons from the tobacco experience, it is clear that reclassifying common dietary obesity as an addictive disorder would necessitate policy changes (e.g., regulatory efforts, economic strategies, and educational approaches). These policies could be instrumental in addressing the obesity epidemic, by encouraging the food industry and the political leadership to collaborate with the scientific and medical community in establishing new and more effective therapeutic approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Obesity](#)

[*Psychodiagnostic Typologies](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[Food](#)
[Government Policy Making](#)
[Hyperphagia](#)
[Neurobiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. fMRI response in the medial prefrontal cortex predicts cocaine but not sucrose self-administration history.

Citation: NeuroImage, September 2012, vol./is. 62/3(1857-1866), 1053-8119 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Lu, Hanbing; Chefer, Svetlana; Kurup, Pradeep K; Guillem, Karine; Vaupel, D. Bruce; Ross, Thomas J; Moore, Anna; Yang, Yihong; Peoples, Laura L; Stein, Elliot A

Correspondence Address: Stein, Elliot A.: Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIH, 251 Bayview Blvd, Suite 200, RM7A711, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, estein@mail.nih.gov

Institution: Lu, Hanbing: Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD; Chefer, Svetlana: Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD; Kurup, Pradeep K.: Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD; Guillem, Karine: Department of Psychiatry, TRL, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; Vaupel, D. Bruce: Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD; Ross, Thomas J.: Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD; Moore, Anna: Molecular Imaging Laboratory, MGH, Department of Radiology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Charlestown, MD; Yang, Yihong: Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD; Peoples, Laura L.: Department of Psychiatry, TRL, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; Stein, Elliot A.: Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Repeated cocaine exposure induces long-lasting neuroadaptations that alter subsequent responsiveness to the drug. However, systems-level investigation of these neuroplastic consequences is limited. We employed a rodent model of drug addiction to investigate neuroadaptations associated with prolonged forced abstinence after long-term cocaine self-administration (SA). Since natural rewards also activate the mesolimbic reward system in a partially overlapping fashion as cocaine, our design also included a sucrose SA group. Rats were trained to self-administer cocaine or sucrose using a fixed-ratio one, long-access schedule (6 h/day for 20 days). A third group of naive, sedentary rats served as a negative control. After 30 days of abstinence, the reactivity of the reward system was assessed with functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) following an intravenous cocaine injection challenge. A strong positive fMRI response, as measured by fractional cerebral blood volume changes relative to baseline (CBV%), was seen in the sedentary control group in such cortico-limbic regions as medial prefrontal cortex and anterior cingulate cortex. In contrast, both the cocaine and sucrose SA groups demonstrated a very similar initial negative fMRI response followed by an attenuated positive response. The magnitude of the mPFC response was significantly correlated with the total amount of reinforcer intake during the training sessions for the cocaine SA but not for the sucrose SA group. Given that the two SA groups had identical histories of operant training and handling, this region specific group difference revealed by regression analysis may reflect the development of neuroadaptive mechanisms specifically related to the emergence of addiction-like behavior that occurs only in cocaine SA animals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Prefrontal Cortex
 *Rewards
 *Sugars
 Limbic System
 Rats
 Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Source: PsycINFO

11. The tobacco-dependence clinic: Intensive tobacco-dependence treatment in an addiction services outpatient setting.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, January 2011, vol./is. 20/1(45-55), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jan-Feb 2011)

Author(s): Khara, Milan; Okoli, Chizimuzo T. C

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Institution: Khara, Milan: Vancouver Coastal Health Tobacco Dependence Clinic, Vancouver, BC; Okoli, Chizimuzo T. C.: University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC

Language: English

Abstract: We present outcomes from an intensive tobacco-dependence treatment program for addiction services clients at three different sites. Data from 202 participants were analyzed. For individuals who completed the program, the abstinence rate was 43%. Not having a primary substance use history and a lower carbon monoxide (CO) level at intake predicted abstinence; whereas being female, the particular site of intervention, receiving both nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) and oral medication, and having a lower CO level at baseline predicted program completion. Drug treatment clients can successfully quit smoking at rates similar to the general population when given access to intensive tobacco-dependence treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Dependency
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Outpatients
 *Smoking Cessation
 *Tobacco Smoking

Source: PsycINFO

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

12. Utilization of residential alcoholism treatment in bipolar disorder.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, January 2011, vol./is. 20/1(40-44), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jan-Feb 2011)

Author(s): Hall-Flavin, Daniel K; Schneekloth, Terry D; Loukianova, Larissa L; Karpyak, Victor M; Lesnick, Timothy G; Biernacka, Joanna M; Mrazek, David A; Frye, Mark A

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Despite the high prevalence rate of comorbid alcohol dependence and bipolar disorder, little is known about how many bipolar patients are actively engaged in addiction treatment or the alcohol consumption characteristics of this group. This retrospective study reviewed the medical records from patients with alcohol dependence admitted to residential treatment at our institution (n = 588). The analyses focused on alcoholism severity measures and discharge clinical diagnoses. Patients with alcoholism + bipolar disorder comprised only 5% of the total study group. The number of drinking years was lower for patients with alcoholism+bipolar disorder (23.1 +/- 17.7) than for those with alcoholism + depression (26.8 +/- 13.9) or alcoholism alone (28.1 +/- 13.2). A trend of higher mean lifetime maximum daily drinks was observed for patients with alcoholism + bipolar disorder; this was because of the significantly higher maximum drinks for women with bipolar disorder (21.0 +/- 11.5) than for women in other diagnostic groups. Despite high rates of comorbidity in community-based studies, this retrospective study suggests that patients with bipolar disorder are not highly represented in residential alcoholism addiction treatment. Future studies are encouraged to better understand utilization rates of addiction treatment among patients with bipolar disorder and to identify clinical correlates that predispose bipolar women to high-dose drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** International Conference on Bipolar Disorder. Jan, 2008. Delhi. India. Presented in part at the aforementioned conference.
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

13. A web-based study of gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB): Patterns, experiences, and functions of use.

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, January 2011, vol./is. 20/1(30-39), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jan-Feb 2011)
- Author(s):** Stein, L. A. R.; Lebeau, Rebecca; Clair, Mary; Martin, Rosemarie; Bryant, Monte; Storti, Susan; Monti, Peter
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- Institution:** Stein, L. A. R.: Social Sciences Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI; Lebeau, Rebecca: Social Sciences Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI; Clair, Mary: Social Sciences Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI; Martin, Rosemarie: Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI; Bryant, Monte: Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI; Storti, Susan: Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI; Monti, Peter: Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** GHB (gamma hydroxybutyrate) was developed as a general anesthetic. Due to dosing difficulty and side effects, regular use was discontinued. Medical uses include treating sleep and alcohol disorders. In the 1990s, it was promoted as a supplement and taken to improve mood and sex. GHB and its analogs (gamma butyrolactone and butanediol) were widely available until federal regulations were put into effect with mounting evidence of

adverse events. This survey (N = 61) study was conducted to assess patterns, experiences, and functions of use. Much of what is understood regarding GHB treatment is based on hospital case studies for overdose and withdrawal. Not enough is known about prevention, reducing use and associated problems, or relapse. We know little about specific drug effect expectancies, triggers, coping skills, and consequences of use (positive/negative). While the drug treatment literature has a wealth of information to draw upon, GHB-specific information may greatly assist relapse prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[*Gamma Hydroxybutyrate](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

14. Human growth hormone abuse in male weightlifters.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, January 2011, vol./is. 20/1(9-13), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jan-Feb 2011)

Author(s): Brennan, Brian P; Kanayama, Gen; Hudson, James I; Pope, Harrison G Jr.

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Institution: Brennan, Brian P.: Biological Psychiatry Laboratory, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA; Kanayama, Gen: Biological Psychiatry Laboratory, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA; Hudson, James I.: Biological Psychiatry Laboratory, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA; Pope, Harrison G.: Biological Psychiatry Laboratory, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA

Language: English

Abstract: In a study of performance-enhancing substance use among 231 experienced young male weightlifters, we found that 27 (12%) reported illicit use of human growth hormone (HGH) or its bioactive derivative, insulin-like growth factor-1. All of these 27 men also reported use of anabolic-androgenic steroids (AAS) and 22 (81%) met criteria for current or past AAS dependence. Fifteen (56%) also reported current or past dependence on opioids, cocaine, and/or ecstasy. These findings suggest that among young male weightlifters, illicit HGH use has become a common form of substance abuse, frequently associated with both AAS dependence and classical substance dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Weightlifting](#)
[*Performance Enhancing Drugs](#)
[Human Males](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

15. The loss of metabolic control on alcohol drinking in heavy drinking alcohol-dependent subjects.

Citation: PLoS ONE, July 2012, vol./is. 7/7, 1932-6203 (Jul 9, 2012)

Author(s): de Timary, Philippe; Cani, Patrice D; Duchemin, Julie; Neyrinck, Audrey M; Gihousse, Dominique; Laterre, Pierre-Francois; Badaoui, Abdenor; Leclercq, Sophie; Delzenne, Nathalie M; Starkel, Peter

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- Institution:** de Timary, Philippe: Department of Adult Psychiatry, Saint-Luc Academic Hospital, Institute of Neuroscience, Catholic University of Louvain, Brussels; Cani, Patrice D.: Metabolism and Nutrition Research Group, Louvain Drug Research Institute, Catholic University of Louvain, Brussels; Duchemin, Julie: Department of Adult Psychiatry, Saint-Luc Academic Hospital, Institute of Neuroscience, Catholic University of Louvain, Brussels; Neyrinck, Audrey M.: Metabolism and Nutrition Research Group, Louvain Drug Research Institute, Catholic University of Louvain, Brussels; Gihousse, Dominique: Department of Dietetics, Saint-Luc Academic Hospital, Catholic University of Louvain, Brussels; Laterre, Pierre-Francois: Department of Anesthesiology, Saint-Luc Academic Hospital, Catholic University of Louvain, Brussels; Badaoui, Abdenor: Department of Gastroenterology, Saint-Luc Academic Hospital, Catholic University of Louvain, Brussels; Leclercq, Sophie: Department of Adult Psychiatry, Saint-Luc Academic Hospital, Institute of Neuroscience, Catholic University of Louvain, Brussels; Delzenne, Nathalie M.: Metabolism and Nutrition Research Group, Louvain Drug Research Institute, Catholic University of Louvain, Brussels; Starkel, Peter: Department of Gastroenterology, Saint-Luc Academic Hospital, Catholic University of Louvain, Brussels
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Most physiological studies interested in alcohol-dependence examined ethanol as a pharmacological agent rather than a nutrient. We conducted two studies, which assessed the metabolic and endocrine factors involved in the regulation of alcohol and nutrient intake in alcohol-dependent (AD) subjects. We also examined the potential role of a disruption in energy balance in alcohol-dependence. Methods and Results: In Study-1, quantitative dietetic interviews of eating and drinking habits were conducted with 97 AD subjects. The population was split around a median alcohol intake value of 12.5 kcal/kg/day. The results showed that the "low alcohol" drinking AD subjects had high Body Mass Index (BMI) and Fat Mass (FM) and alcohol intake was compensated for by a decrease in non-alcoholic intakes. "High alcohol" drinking AD subjects, on the other hand, had low BMI and FM and the total caloric intakes were largely above norms. In Study-2, 24 AD inpatients were submitted to dietetic interviews, calorimetry and blood samplings for the measurement of biomarkers of the regulation of metabolism and satiety, on day 2, 5 and 16 of abstinence. These patients were compared with 20 controls matched for age and gender. We observed in AD patients an increase in cortisol, leptin and PYY plasma levels and a decrease in ghrelin, which might explain the observed decrease in non-alcoholic intakes. However, alcoholic and non-alcoholic intakes correlated positively with basal metabolism and negatively with leptin and leptin/BMI. Conclusion: For individuals consuming below 12.5 kcal/kg/day of alcohol, alcohol intake is compensated for by a decrease in non-alcoholic nutrient intakes, probably due to changes in metabolic and satiety factors. For individuals consuming above 12.5 kcal/kg/day of alcohol, alcohol accelerates metabolism and decreases fat mass and leptin levels, and the total caloric intake largely exceeds norms. A dual model for regulation of energy intake in AD subjects is proposed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: de Timary et al.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Energy Expenditure](#)
[*Food Intake](#)
[*Metabolism](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

16. Association of Neurexin 3 polymorphisms with smoking behavior.

- Citation:** Genes, Brain & Behavior, August 2012, vol./is. 11/6(704-711), 1601-1848;1601-183X (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Docampo, E; Ribases, M; Gratacos, M; Bruguera, E; Cabezas, C; Sanchez-Mora, C; Nieva, G; Puente, D; Argimon-Pallas, J. M; Casas, M; Rabionet, R; Estivill, X

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Language: English

Abstract: The Neurexin 3 gene (NRXN3) has been associated with dependence on various addictive substances, as well as with the degree of smoking in schizophrenic patients and impulsivity among tobacco abusers. To further evaluate the role of NRXN3 in nicotine addiction, we analyzed single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and a copy number variant (CNV) within the NRXN3 genomic region. An initial study was carried out on 157 smokers and 595 controls, all of Spanish Caucasian origin. Nicotine dependence was assessed using the Fagerstrom index and the number of cigarettes smoked per day. The 45 NRXN3 SNPs genotyped included all the SNPs previously associated with disease, and a previously described deletion within NRXN3. This analysis was replicated in 276 additional independent smokers and 568 controls. Case-control association analyses were performed at the allele, genotype and haplotype levels. Allelic and genotypic association tests showed that three NRXN3 SNPs were associated with a lower risk of being a smoker. The haplotype analysis showed that one block of 16 Kb, consisting of two of the significant SNPs (rs221473 and rs221497), was also associated with lower risk of being a smoker in both the discovery and the replication cohorts, reaching a higher level of significance when the whole sample was considered [odds ratio = 0.57 (0.42-0.77), permuted P = 0.0075]. By contrast, the NRXN3 CNV was not associated with smoking behavior. Taken together, our results confirm a role for NRXN3 in susceptibility to smoking behavior, and strongly implicate this gene in genetic vulnerability to addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Genes, Brain and Behavior-Blackwell Publishing Ltd and International Behavioural and Neural Genetics Society; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Genotypes](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

17. Life stress, the dopamine receptor gene, and emerging adult drug use trajectories: A longitudinal, multilevel, mediated moderation analysis.

Citation: Development and Psychopathology, August 2012, vol./is. 24/3(941-951), 0954-5794;1469-2198 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Brody, Gene H; Chen, Yi-Fu; Yu, Tianyi; Beach, Steven R. H; Kogan, Steven M; Simons, Ronald L; Windle, Michael; Philibert, Robert A

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Institution: Brody, Gene H.: University of Georgia, Athens, GA; Chen, Yi-Fu: University of Georgia, Athens, GA; Yu, Tianyi: University of Georgia, Athens, GA; Beach, Steven R. H.: University of Georgia, Athens, GA; Kogan, Steven M.: University of Georgia, Athens, GA; Simons, Ronald L.: University of Georgia, Athens, GA; Windle, Michael: Emory University, Atlanta, GA; Philibert, Robert A.: University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA

Language: English

Abstract: This study was designed to examine the prospective relations of life stress and genetic status with increases in drug use. African Americans (N = 399) in rural Georgia (Wave 1 mean age = 17 years) provided three waves of data across 27.5 months and a saliva sample from which the dopamine receptor D4 (DRD4) gene was genotyped. Multilevel growth curve modeling analysis indicated that emerging adults manifested the highest escalations in drug use when they reported high life stress and carried an allele of DRD4 with 7 or more repeats (7 + R allele). In addition, emerging adults who reported high life stress and carried the 7 + R allele evinced the largest increases in two proximal risk factors for drug use: affiliations with drug-using companions and drug use vulnerability cognitions. Furthermore, when the Gene x Environment interaction effects on the increases in affiliations with drug-using companions and vulnerability cognitions were entered into the model forecasting drug use, the Life Stress x DRD4 Status interaction on drug use became nonsignificant in the presence of the risk mechanisms. This finding provides an example of "second generation" Gene x Environment interaction research in which the interaction's effects on proximal risk mechanisms account for its effects on outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Blacks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Childhood maltreatment and illicit drug use in middle adulthood: The role of neighborhood characteristics.

Citation: Development and Psychopathology, August 2012, vol./is. 24/3(723-738), 0954-5794;1469-2198 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Chauhan, Preeti; Widom, Cathy Spatz

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Institution: Chauhan, Preeti: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY, New York, NY; Widom, Cathy Spatz: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: This paper examined whether childhood maltreatment increases the risk of living in neighborhoods with less desirable characteristics (i.e., more disorder and disadvantage, less social cohesion, social control and advantage, and fewer resources) in middle adulthood and whether these neighborhood characteristics influence subsequent illicit drug use. Using a prospective cohort design study, court documented cases of childhood abuse and neglect and matched controls (n = 833) were first interviewed as young adults (mean age = 29 years) from 1989 to 1995 and again in middle adulthood from 2000 to 2002 (mean age = 40 years) and 2003 to 2005 (mean age = 41 years). In middle adulthood, individuals with histories of childhood abuse and neglect were more likely to live in neighborhoods with more disorder and disadvantage and less social cohesion and advantage compared to controls and to engage in illicit drug use during the past year. Path

analyses showed an indirect effect on illicit drug use via neighborhood disorder among maltreated children, even after accounting for drug abuse symptoms in young adulthood, although this was sex specific and race specific, affecting women and Whites. Overall, child abuse and neglect places children on a negative trajectory that dynamically influences negative outcomes at multiple levels into middle adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: American Society for Criminology Conference. 2011. Washington, DC, US. Portions of this paper were presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Neighborhoods](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Brain fMRI study of crave induced by cue pictures in online game addicts (male adolescents).

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, August 2012, vol./is. 233/2(563-576), 0166-4328 (Aug 1, 2012)

Author(s): Sun, Yueji; Ying, Huang; Seetohul, Ravi M; Xuemei, Wang; Ya, Zheng; Qian, Li; Guoqing, Xu; Ye, Sun

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Institution: Sun, Yueji: Dalian Medical University, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Sciences, Dalian; Ying, Huang: Dalian Medical University, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Sciences, Dalian; Seetohul, Ravi M.: Dalian Medical University, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Sciences, Dalian; Xuemei, Wang: fMRI Examining Center, Central Hospital of Dalian, Dalian; Ya, Zheng: Dalian Medical University, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Sciences, Dalian; Qian, Li: fMRI Examining Center, Central Hospital of Dalian, Dalian; Guoqing, Xu: Dalian Medical University, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Sciences, Dalian; Ye, Sun: Dalian Medical University, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Sciences, Dalian

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To study crave-related cerebral regions induced by game figure cues in online game addicts. fMRI brain imaging was done when the subjects were shown picture cues of the WoW (World of Warcraft, Version: 4.1.014250) game. Methods: 10 male addicts of WoW were selected as addicts' group, and 10 other healthy male non-addicts who were matched by age, were used as non-game addicts' group. All volunteers participated in fMRI paradigms. WoW associated cue pictures and neutral pictures were shown. We examined functional cerebral regions activated by the pictures with 3.0T Philips MRI. The imaging signals' database was analyzed by SPM5. The correlation between game craving scores and different image results were assessed. Results: When the game addicts watch the pictures, some brain areas show increased signal activity namely: dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, bilateral temporal cortex, cerebellum, right inferior parietal lobule, right cuneus, right hippocampus, parahippocampal gyrus, left caudate nucleus. But in these same brain regions we did not observe remarkable activities in the control group. Differential image signal densities of the addict group were subtracted from the health control group, results of which were expressed in the bilateral dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, anterior cingulate cortex, inferior parietal lobe and inferior temporal gyrus, cerebellum, right insular and the right angular gyrus. The increased imaging signal densities were significant and positively correlated with the craving scale scores in the bilateral prefrontal cortex, anterior cingulate cortex and right inferior parietal lobe. Conclusions: Craving of online game addicts was successfully induced by game cue pictures. Crave related brain areas are: dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, anterior cingulate cortex, and right inferior parietal lobe. The brain regions are overlapped with cognitive and emotion related processing brain areas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cues](#)
[*Games](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Pictorial Stimuli](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Brain](#)
[Craving](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Rewarding and reinforcing effects of the NMDA receptor antagonist-benzodiazepine combination, zoletil: Difference between acute and repeated exposure.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, August 2012, vol./is. 233/2(434-442), 0166-4328 (Aug 1, 2012)

Author(s): de la Pena, June Bryan I; Lee, Hae Chang; de la Pena, Ike C; Woo, Tae Soon; Yoon, Seo Young; Lee, Hye Lim; Han, Jin Soo; Lee, Jeong Ik; Cho, Yoon Ju; Shin, Chan Young; Cheong, Jae Hoon

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Institution: de la Pena, June Bryan I.: Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Department of Pharmacy, Sahmyook University, Seoul; Lee, Hae Chang: Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Department of Pharmacy, Sahmyook University, Seoul; de la Pena, Ike C.: Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Department of Pharmacy, Sahmyook University, Seoul; Woo, Tae Soon: Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Department of Pharmacy, Sahmyook University, Seoul; Yoon, Seo Young: Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Department of Pharmacy, Sahmyook University, Seoul; Lee, Hye Lim: Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Department of Pharmacy, Sahmyook University, Seoul; Han, Jin Soo: Department of Laboratory Animal Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine, Konkuk University, Seoul; Lee, Jeong Ik: Regenerative Medicine Laboratory, Center for Stem Cell Research, Department of Biomedical Science and Technology, SMART Institute of Advanced Biomedical Science, Konkuk University, Seoul; Cho, Yoon Ju: Department of Pet Science, Seojeong College University, Gyeonggi-do; Shin, Chan Young: Center for Geriatric Neuroscience, Research Institute of Biomedical Science and Technology, Konkuk University, Seoul; Cheong, Jae Hoon: Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Department of Pharmacy, Sahmyook University, Seoul

Language: English

Abstract: Zoletil is a 1:1 combination of the N-methyl-d-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonist, tiletamine, and the benzodiazepine, zolazepam, commonly used as a veterinary anesthetic. There have been previous reports on the abuse of zoletil in humans, and these motivated us to investigate the rewarding and reinforcing effects of the drug. We experimented whether zoletil and its constituents, tiletamine and zolazepam, produces place preference and/or facilitates self-administration. Then we compared the effects of zoletil to that of the recreationally abused veterinary anesthetic, ketamine. We also delved into the consequences of drug pre-exposure, thus parallel experiments were performed on rats pre-treated with the drug for 14 days. Our findings indicated that zoletil produced neither reward nor reinforcement in drug-naive rats; however, repeated pre-treatment of zoletil produced significant place preference and self-administration. Tiletamine generated both place preference and self-administration; while zolazepam induced place preference but was not self-administered, even in pre-treated animals. The rewarding and reinforcing effects produced by zoletil were comparable to that of ketamine. Therefore, zoletil per se, has no motivational effects but the changes in neuronal functions and behavior

consequential to repeated zolmitriptan treatment may contribute in part to the addiction liability of the drug. Furthermore, the present study suggests that complex interactions occur with acute or repeated treatment of an NMDA receptor antagonist-benzodiazepine combination. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Ketamine](#)
[*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)
[*Reinforcement](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Place Conditioning](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Facilitated extinction of morphine conditioned place preference with Tat-GluA23Y interference peptide.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, August 2012, vol./is. 233/2(389-397), 0166-4328 (Aug 1, 2012)

Author(s): Dias, C.; Wang, Y. T.; Phillips, A. G

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Language: English

Abstract: Neuroplasticity including long-term depression (LTD) has been implicated in both learning processes and addiction. LTD can be blocked by intravenous administration of the interference peptide Tat-GluA23Y that prevents regulated endocytosis of the alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-isoxazole-4-propionic acid (AMPA) receptor. In this study, Tat-GluA23Y was used to assess the role of LTD in the induction, expression, extinction and reinstatement of morphine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP). CPP was established in rats by pairing morphine (5 mg/kg, i.p.) or saline with a specific environmental context using a balanced protocol. Tat-GluA23Y (0; 1.5; 2.25 nmol/g; i.v.), scrambled peptide (Tat-GluA2sc), or vehicle was administered during the acquisition phase or prior to the test for CPP. Tat-GluA23Y had no effect on the induction or initial expression of morphine-induced CPP. Rats that received Tat-GluA23Y or Tat-GluA2sc during acquisition were subsequently tested for 11 consecutive days in order to extinguish morphine CPP. CPP was then reinstated by an injection of morphine (5 mg/kg, i.p.). Co-administration of morphine and Tat-GluA23Y during acquisition greatly facilitated extinction of CPP without affecting morphine-induced reinstatement of CPP. Using an intermittent retest schedule with bi-weekly tests to measure the maintenance of CPP, Tat-GluA23Y during the acquisition phase had no effect on the maintenance of CPP. We propose that co-administration of Tat-GluA23Y with morphine during acquisition of CPP weakens the association between morphine and contextual cues leading to rapid extinction of morphine CPP with repeated daily testing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Morphine](#)
[*Neural Plasticity](#)
[*Peptides](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)

[*Long-term Depression \(Neuronal\)](#)
[Rats](#)
[AMPA](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Individual differences are critical in determining modafinil-induced behavioral sensitization and cross-sensitization with methamphetamine in mice.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, August 2012, vol./is. 233/2(367-374), 0166-4328 (Aug 1, 2012)

Author(s): da Costa Soeiro, Aline; Di Monteiro Moreira, Karin; Abrahao, Karina Possa; Hartmann Quadros, Isabel Marian; Menezes Oliveira, Maria Gabriela

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Language: English

Abstract: Modafinil is a non-amphetaminic psychostimulant used therapeutically for sleep and psychiatric disorders. However, some studies indicate that modafinil can have addictive properties. The present study examined whether modafinil can produce behavioral sensitization in mice, an experience and drug-dependent behavioral adaptation, and if individual differences play a role in this process. We further tested context-related factors and cross-sensitization between modafinil and methamphetamine. Important individual differences in the behavioral sensitization of Swiss Albino mice were observed after repeated administration of 50mg/kg modafinil (Experiment 1), or 1mg/kg methamphetamine (Experiment 2). Only mice classified as sensitized subgroup developed clear behavioral sensitization to the drugs. After a withdrawal period, mice received challenges of modafinil (Experiment 1), or methamphetamine (Experiment 2) and locomotor activity was evaluated in the activity cages (previous context) and in the open field arena (new context) in order to evaluate the context dependency of behavioral sensitization. The expression of sensitization to modafinil, but not to methamphetamine, was affected by contextual testing conditions, since modafinil-sensitized mice only expressed sensitization in the activity cage, but not in the open field. Subsequently, locomotor cross-sensitization between methamphetamine and modafinil was assessed by challenging modafinil-pretreated mice with 1mg/kg methamphetamine (Experiment 1), and methamphetamine-pretreated mice with 50mg/kg modafinil (Experiment 2). We observed a symmetrical cross-sensitization between the drugs only in those mice that were classified as sensitized subgroup. Our findings indicate that repeated exposure to modafinil induces behavioral sensitization only in some animals by similar neurobiological, but not contextual, mechanisms to those of methamphetamine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Analeptic Drugs](#)
[*Individual Differences](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Sensitization](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Meditation-induced changes in high-frequency heart rate variability predict smoking outcomes.

Citation: Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, March 2012, vol./is. 6/, 1662-5161 (Mar 19, 2012)

Author(s): Libby, Daniel J; Worhunsky, Patrick D; Pilver, Corey E; Brewer, Judson A

Correspondence Address: Brewer, Judson A.: VA Connecticut Healthcare System, 950 Campbell Ave., Building 36, Room 142, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, judson.brewer@yale.edu

Institution: Libby, Daniel J.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Worhunsky, Patrick D.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Pilver, Corey E.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Brewer, Judson A.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT

Language: English

Abstract: Background: High-frequency heart rate variability (HF-HRV) is a measure of parasympathetic nervous system (PNS) output that has been associated with enhanced self-regulation. Low resting levels of HF-HRV are associated with nicotine dependence and blunted stress-related changes in HF-HRV are associated with decreased ability to resist smoking. Meditation has been shown to increase HF-HRV. However, it is unknown whether tonic levels of HF-HRV or acute changes in HF-HRV during meditation predict treatment responses in addictive behaviors such as smoking cessation. Purpose: To investigate the relationship between HF-HRV and subsequent smoking outcomes. Methods: HF-HRV during resting baseline and during mindfulness meditation was measured within two weeks of completing a 4-week smoking cessation intervention in a sample of 31 community participants. Self-report measures of smoking were obtained at a follow up 17-weeks after the initiation of treatment. Results: Regression analyses indicated that individuals exhibiting acute increases in HF-HRV from resting baseline to meditation smoked fewer cigarettes at follow-up than those who exhibited acute decreases in HF-HRV ($b = -4.89, p = 0.008$). Conclusion: Acute changes in HF-HRV in response to meditation may be a useful tool to predict smoking cessation treatment response. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Libby, Worhunsky, Pilver and Brewer; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Heart Rate](#)
[*Meditation](#)
[*Physiological Correlates](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Parasympathetic Nervous System](#)
[Self Regulation](#)
[Self Report](#)
[Mindfulness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

24. In the wide of the narcissistic universe - A trip for two.

Original Title: In den weiten des narzisstischen universums - ein reise fur zwei.

Citation: Selbstpsychologie: Europäische Zeitschrift für psychoanalytische Therapie und Forschung/ Self Psychology: European Journal for Psychoanalytic Therapy and Research, 2012, vol./is. 13/47(98-112), 1615-343X (2012)

Author(s): Wagenbichler, Christian

Institution: Wagenbichler, Christian: Anton Proksch Institut - Klinikum, Wien

Language: German

Abstract: In this case-study the author chooses to apply an addiction-theory-based approach in the work with a 40 year old female patient, which he found helpful despite fact that the

patient did not primarily present an overt addiction related problem. Rooted in his interest in the etiology of addiction and in his experience in the treatment of addictive disorders in both inpatient and outpatients settings, the author found conceptualisation of addiction within a self-psychological framework presented by Hary Paul and Richard B. Ulman particularly useful in order to understand the magical functions of the activities addictive patients indulge in in order to generate responses unfulfilled selfobject-needs. These magical functions appear to be frequently extended onto the other within the interactional and relational realm to the extent that the is needed solely in a specific way to fulfill particular selfobject-needs. Hence therapist often find themselves in a transference constellation in which narcissistic phantasies both participants coalesce and form a common narcissistic universe. It is such a constellation that also appears to have emerged in the presented case, securing thereby foundation of the specific nature of the therapeutic relationship. However, as the narcissistic phantasy collapses, this sets off a process in which it gradually becomes to acknowledge and to accept the selfobject-needs in question. The acceptance of the need for infantile grandiosity and of those moments when this phase-appropriate was painfully and harmfully shattered is the prerequisite for the eventual transformation into more mature forms of narcissism, the author believes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Narcissism](#)
[*Psychoanalysis](#)
[*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[*Self Psychology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. Alcohol dependence associated with increased utilitarian moral judgment: A case control study.

Citation: PLoS ONE, June 2012, vol./is. 7/6, 1932-6203 (Jun 28, 2012)

Author(s): Khemiri, Lotfi; Guterstam, Joar; Franck, Johan; Jayaram-Lindstrom, Nitya

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Institution: Khemiri, Lotfi: Division of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm; Guterstam, Joar: Division of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm; Franck, Johan: Division of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm; Jayaram-Lindstrom, Nitya: Division of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm

Language: English

Abstract: Recent studies indicate that emotional processes, mediated by the ventromedial prefrontal cortex (VMPC), are of great importance for moral judgment. Neurological patients with VMPC dysfunction have been shown to generate increased utilitarian moral judgments, i.e. are more likely to endorse emotionally aversive actions in order to maximize aggregate welfare, when faced with emotionally salient personal moral dilemmas. Patients with alcohol dependence (AD) also exhibit impairments in functions mediated by the prefrontal cortex, but whether they exhibit increased utilitarian moral reasoning has not previously been investigated. The aim of this study was to investigate moral judgment in AD patients (n = 20) compared to healthy controls (n = 20) matched by sex, age and education years. Each subject responded to a battery of 50 hypothetical dilemmas categorized as non-moral, moral impersonal and moral personal. They also responded to a questionnaire evaluating explicit knowledge of social and moral norms. Results confirmed our hypothesis that AD patients generated increased utilitarian moral judgment compared to controls when faced with moral personal dilemmas. Crucially, there was no difference in their responses to non-moral or impersonal moral dilemmas, nor knowledge of explicit social and moral norms. One possible explanation is that damage to the VMPC, caused by long term repeated exposure to alcohol results in emotional dysfunction, predisposing to utilitarian moral judgment. This work elucidates a novel aspect of the neuropsychological profile of AD patients, namely a tendency to generate

utilitarian moral judgment when faced with emotionally salient moral personal dilemmas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Khemiri et al.; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Judgment](#)
[*Morality](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

26. Histamine and motivation.

Citation: Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience, July 2012, vol./is. 6/, 1662-5137 (Jul 4, 2012)
Author(s): Torrealba, Fernando; Riveros, Maria E; Contreras, Marco; Valdes, Jose L
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Institution: Torrealba, Fernando: Facultad de Ciencias Biologicas, Departamento de Fisiologia, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago; Riveros, Maria E.: Facultad de Ciencias Biologicas, Departamento de Fisiologia, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago; Contreras, Marco: Facultad de Ciencias Biologicas, Departamento de Fisiologia, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago; Valdes, Jose L.: Facultad de Medicina, Departamento de Fisiologia y Biofisica, Instituto de Ciencias Biomedicas, Universidad de Chile
Language: English
Abstract: Brain histamine may affect a variety of different behavioral and physiological functions; however, its role in promoting wakefulness has overshadowed its other important functions. Here, we review evidence indicating that brain histamine plays a central role in motivation and emphasize its differential involvement in the appetitive and consummatory phases of motivated behaviors. We discuss the inputs that control histaminergic neurons of the tuberomammillary nucleus (TMN) of the hypothalamus, which determine the distinct role of these neurons in appetitive behavior, sleep/wake cycles, and food anticipatory responses. Moreover, we review evidence supporting the dysfunction of histaminergic neurons and the cortical input of histamine in regulating specific forms of decreased motivation (apathy). In addition, we discuss the relationship between the histamine system and drug addiction in the context of motivation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Torrealba, Riveros, Contreras and Valdes; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Apathy](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Histamine](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Neuropsychology](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

27. What users think about the differences between caffeine and illicit/prescription stimulants for cognitive enhancement.

Citation: PLoS ONE, June 2012, vol./is. 7/6, 1932-6203 (Jun 29, 2012)
Author(s): Franke, Andreas G; Lieb, Klaus; Hildt, Elisabeth
Correspondence Address: Franke, Andreas G., afranke@uni-mainz.de

- Institution:** Franke, Andreas G.: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Centre, Mainz; Lieb, Klaus: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Centre, Mainz; Hildt, Elisabeth: Department of Philosophy, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Pharmacological cognitive enhancement (CE) is a topic of increasing public awareness. In the scientific literature on student use of CE as a study aid for academic performance enhancement, there are high prevalence rates regarding the use of caffeinated substances (coffee, caffeinated drinks, caffeine tablets) but remarkably lower prevalence rates regarding the use of illicit/prescription stimulants such as amphetamines or methylphenidate. While the literature considers the reasons and mechanisms for these different prevalence rates from a theoretical standpoint, it lacks empirical data to account for healthy students who use both, caffeine and illicit/prescription stimulants, exclusively for the purpose of CE. Therefore, we extensively interviewed a sample of 18 healthy university students reporting non-medical use of caffeine as well as illicit/ prescription stimulants for the purpose of CE in a face-to-face setting about their opinions regarding differences in general and morally-relevant differences between caffeine and stimulant use for CE. 44% of all participants answered that there is a general difference between the use of caffeine and illicit/prescription stimulants for CE, 28% did not differentiate, 28% could not decide. Furthermore, 39% stated that there is a moral difference, 56% answered that there is no moral difference and one participant was not able to comment on moral aspects. Participants came to their judgements by applying three dimensions: medical, ethical and legal. Weighing the medical, ethical and legal aspects corresponded to the students' individual preferences of substances used for CE. However, their views only partly depicted evidence-based medical aspects and the ethical issues involved. This result shows the need for well-directed and differentiated information to prevent the potentially harmful use of illicit or prescription stimulants for CE. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Franke et al.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Caffeine](#)
[*College Academic Achievement](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
[College Students](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

28. The amygdala central nucleus: A new region implicated in habit learning.

- Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, June 2012, vol./is. 32/23(7769-7770), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Jun 6, 2012)
- Author(s):** Maddux, Jean-Marie N; Schiffino, Felipe L; Chang, Stephen E
- Correspondence Address:** Maddux, Jean-Marie N.: Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Johns Hopkins University, 3400 North Charles Street, Baltimore, MD, US, 21218, j.m.maddux@jhu.edu
- Institution:** Maddux, Jean-Marie N.: Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD; Schiffino, Felipe L.: Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD; Chang, Stephen E.: Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Comments on an article by NW. Lingawi & BW. Balleine (see record 2012-06138-031). Lingawi and Balleine builds upon this work and furthers our understanding of the neural

circuits underlying habitual instrumental behavior. Authors identified the anterior portion of the amygdala central nucleus (aCeN) as a necessary brain region for the acquisition of habits. All rats were overtrained on a lever-press response and, thereafter, the outcome was devalued using a conditioned taste-aversion procedure involving injections of LiCl. Authors findings, are unique in their identification of aCeN, and its interaction with DLS, as important for habit learning. Authors claim that aCeN is involved in the learning of habits, future studies are needed to disambiguate its role in the acquisition of the habitual instrumental response from the performance of that very response. Finally, Lingawi and Balleine's findings suggest another potentially fruitful line of research. In humans and rodents, stress can induce a shift from goal-directed to habitual instrumental behavior. Lingawi and Balleine have specifically identified aCeN as another brain region involved in habitual behavior, the interplay of stress peptides in this area may be particularly useful in furthering our understanding of not only the learning processes guiding instrumental conditioning, but also of neural and behavioral dysfunction as they relate to socially important issues, such as drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Habits](#)
[*Striatum](#)
[*Visual Cortex](#)
[Animal Learning](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Clinical correlates of cannabis use among adolescent psychiatric inpatients.

Citation: European Psychiatry, August 2012, vol./is. 27/6(470-475), 0924-9338 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Lev-Ran, S; Aviram, A; Braw, Y; Nitzan, U; Ratzoni, G; Fennig, S

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Institution: Lev-Ran, S.: Shalvata Mental Health Center, Hod Hasharon; Aviram, A.: Rabin Medical Center, Beilinson Hospital, Petah Tikva; Braw, Y.: Shalvata Mental Health Center, Hod Hasharon; Nitzan, U.: Shalvata Mental Health Center, Hod Hasharon; Ratzoni, G.: Shalvata Mental Health Center, Hod Hasharon; Fennig, S.: Shalvata Mental Health Center, Hod Hasharon

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: This study sought to determine the clinical correlates of adolescents with cannabis use and no additional drug use (CU) compared to adolescents with no drug use (NDU) among a group of adolescent psychiatric inpatients in Israel. Methods: Two hundred and thirty-six patients consecutively admitted to an adolescent inpatient unit at a university-affiliated mental health center in Israel during a 3-year period were screened. Individuals with polydrug use were excluded from the study. Results: Prevalence of cannabis use was 13%. In the CU group, 39% were diagnosed with attention deficit and disruptive behavior disorders compared with 16% in the NDU group. Antipsychotics were the most common medications prescribed in both groups. Mood stabilizers were more frequently prescribed to CU than to NDU patients (39% vs 16%, respectively). A higher prevalence of alcohol abuse and criminal behaviors was found among CU compared to NDU patients (61% and 39% vs 6% and 4%, respectively). Conclusions: The high prevalence of disruptive behaviors and frequent treatment with antipsychotics and mood stabilizers in the CU group may be related to the strong association between externalizing behavior and cannabis use and the non-specific pharmacological treatment of disruptive behaviors. Formal screening for cannabis use should be considered in psychiatric facilities. Specifically, adolescents with disruptive behaviors could benefit from early interventions, before and after cannabis initiation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Neuroleptic Drugs](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Mood Stabilizers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Prevalence and impact of cannabis use disorders in adolescents with early onset first episode psychosis.

Citation: European Psychiatry, August 2012, vol./is. 27/6(463-469), 0924-9338 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Schimmelmann, B. G; Conus, P; Cotton, S; Kupferschmid, S; McGorry, P. D; Lambert, M

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Institution: Schimmelmann, B. G.: University Hospital of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Bern; Conus, P.: Treatment and Early Intervention in Psychosis Program (TIPP), Department of Psychiatry, CHUV, Lausanne; Cotton, S.: Orygen Youth Health and Research Centre, Centre for Youth Mental Health, Melbourne, VIC; Kupferschmid, S.: University Hospital of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Bern; McGorry, P. D.: Orygen Youth Health and Research Centre, Centre for Youth Mental Health, Melbourne, VIC; Lambert, M.: Orygen Youth Health and Research Centre, Centre for Youth Mental Health, Melbourne, VIC

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Previous studies on the impact of cannabis use disorders (CU) on outcome in psychosis were predominantly based on non representative samples, often have not controlled for confounders and rarely focused on adolescent patients. Thus, the aims of the present study were to assess: (i) prevalence of CU; (ii) baseline and pretreatment differences between CU and those without CU (NCU); (iii) the impact of baseline and course of CU on 18-month outcomes in a representative cohort of adolescents with early onset first episode psychosis (EOP). Methods: The sample comprised 99 adolescents (age 14 to 18) with EOP (onset age 14 to 17), admitted to the Early Psychosis Prevention and Intervention Centre in Australia. Data were collected from medical files using a standardized questionnaire. Results: Prevalence of lifetime CU was 65.7%, of current CU at baseline 53.5%, and of persistent CU throughout treatment 26.3%. Baseline CU compared to NCU had significantly higher illness-severity, lower psychosocial functioning, less insight, lower premorbid functioning and longer duration of untreated psychosis. Compared to all other groups, only persistent CU was linked to worse outcomes and more service disengagement. Effect sizes were medium controlling for relevant confounders. Medication non-adherence did not explain the association between persistent CU and worse outcome. Conclusions: Baseline CU was associated with worse baseline characteristics, but only persistent CU was linked with worse outcome. About half of those with baseline CU reduced cannabis during treatment. For these, effectively treating the psychotic disorder may already be beneficial. However, future research is necessary on the reasons for persistent CU in EOP and its treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Differences in drug consumption, comorbidity and health service use of opioid addicts across six European urban regions (TREAT-project).

- Citation:** European Psychiatry, August 2012, vol./is. 27/6(455-462), 0924-9338 (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** Reissner, V; Kokkevi, A; Schifano, F; Room, R; Storbjork, J; Stohler, R; DiFuria, L; Rehm, J; Geyer, M; Holscher, F; Scherbaum, N
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- Institution:** Reissner, V.: Addiction Research Group, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, LVR Hospital, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen; Kokkevi, A.: Department of Psychiatry, University Mental Health Research Institute (UMHRI), Eginition Hospital, Athens; Schifano, F.: School of Pharmacy, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield; Room, R.: Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Stockholm University, Stockholm; Storbjork, J.: Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Stockholm University, Stockholm; Stohler, R.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Zurich (PUK), Zurich; DiFuria, L.: Servizio per le Tossicodipendenze 1, Padova; Rehm, J.: ISGF Addiction and Health Research Institute, Zurich; Geyer, M.: Addiction Research Group, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, LVR-Hospital, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen; Holscher, F.: Addiction Research Group, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, LVR-Hospital, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen; Scherbaum, N.: Addiction Research Group, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, LVR-Hospital, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: This comparative study investigated consumption patterns, comorbidity and treatment utilization of opioid addicts in six European cities (Athens, Essen, London, Padua, Stockholm, Zurich). Subjects and methods: Data were collected by structured face-to-face interviews. The representative sample comprises 599 addicts (100 patients per centre, 99 in London) at the start of a treatment episode. Results: Patients were dependent on opioids for about 10 years. Regional differences were significant regarding the patients' drug consumption pattern and their method of heroin administration (up to a fourth of the patients in Essen, London and Zurich usually smoke heroin). Concomitant use of benzodiazepines, cannabis and alcohol was common in all regions with the German and English samples showing the highest level of polydrug use. The prevalence of major depression was high in all regions (50%). Stockholm and London patients worry most about their physical health. Differences in the amount of needle sharing and especially in the use of public health service were prominent between the sites. Opioid addiction was a long-term disorder associated with a high burden of comorbidity and social problems in all cities. Conclusion: The results of the study show significant interregional differences of opioid addicts which might require different treatment strategies in European countries to handle the problem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2010
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Treatment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

32. Practice nurses and general practitioners: Perspectives on the role and future development of practice nursing in Ireland.

- Citation:** Journal of Clinical Nursing, August 2012, vol./is. 21/15-16(2286-2295), 0962-1067;1365-2702 (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** McCarthy, Geraldine; Cornally, Nicola; Moran, Joe; Courtney, Marie
- Correspondence Address:** Cornally, Nicola: Catherine McAuley School of Nursing and Midwifery, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland, n.cornally@ucc.ie
- Institution:** McCarthy, Geraldine: Catherine McAuley School of Nursing and Midwifery, University College Cork, Cork; Cornally, Nicola: Catherine McAuley School of Nursing and Midwifery, University College Cork, Cork; Moran, Joe: Department of General Practice, College of Medicine and Health, University College Cork, Cork; Courtney, Marie: Nursing and Midwifery Planning and Development Unit, Cork
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims and objectives: To explore the role dimensions, competence and professional development needs of practice nurses in Ireland from both the general practitioner's and practice nurse's perspective and highlight any agreement/disagreement between the professions. Background: Economic pressure on healthcare delivery is promoting a re-evaluation of professional roles and boundaries. This coupled with a primary care sector that is evolving prompted an investigation into the role dimensions and competence of the practice nurse. There is a lack of empirical data comparing the general practitioner's and practice nurse's perspective on the current role of the nurse, clinical competence (existing and required), strategic direction for the role and continuing professional development. Design: A descriptive cross-sectional survey design was used. Methods: A random sample of general practitioners (n = 414) and a purposeful sample of practice nurses (n = 451) participated. Data from each profession were analysed and comparisons drawn. Results: General practitioners and practice nurses agree (+/-5%) that the nursing role is centred on immunisation, direct clinical care and elements of chronic disease management. However, in some areas such as preconceptual advice, family planning, advice on menopause, continence promotion and research, there was a 30% difference between the general practitioners perceptions of the nurse's involvement and the practice nurse's actual involvement in the role. Perceived competency differed in a number of areas with nurses more likely to indicate competency in health promotion activities. Both disciplines acknowledged that only a minority of practice nurses were competent in audit, research and dealing with 'problems with living' (relationship breakdown, addiction and parenting). Conclusion: There is some congruence of opinion among practice nurses and general practitioners in Ireland regarding the current role of the practice nurse. Divergent opinions on the nurses' involvement in a particular aspect of the role may be due to the general practitioners underestimating the nurse's involvement in the role. Training is required in the areas of audit, research and 'problems with living'. Relevance to clinical practice: This research provides data for role clarity and evidence-based role development for practice nurses within the context of evolving primary care services. It also indicates how general practitioners perceive the nursing role. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*General Practitioners](#)
[*Nurses](#)
[*Professional Development](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

33. Potentially inappropriate medication use in individuals with mild cognitive impairment: Results from the Kerala Einstein Study.

- Citation:** Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, July 2012, vol./is. 60/7(1369-1370), 0002-8614;1532-5415 (Jul 2012)
- Author(s):** Tsai, Richard; Verghese, Joe; Noone, Mohan; Johnson, Beena; Pradeep, Vayyattu G

Institution: Tsai, Richard: Department of Neurology, Albert Einstein College of Medicine Bronx, Bronx, NY; Verghese, Joe: Department of Neurology, Albert Einstein College of Medicine Bronx, Bronx, NY; Noone, Mohan: Department of Neurology, Baby Memorial Hospital Kozhikode, Kerala; Johnson, Beena: Department of Neurology, Baby Memorial Hospital Kozhikode, Kerala; Pradeep, Vayyattu G.: Department of Neurology, Baby Memorial Hospital Kozhikode, Kerala

Language: English

Abstract: The study presented in this letter investigated potentially inappropriate medication use in individuals with mild cognitive impairment (MCI). Twenty-seven individuals with MCI (mean age 70.9, 40.7% women) attending neurology clinics at Baby Memorial Hospital, Kozhikode, India, between October 2008 and October 2010 were identified as part of the Kerala Einstein Study (KES). MCI was diagnosed in individuals without dementia with cognitive complaints and objective impairment (1.5 standard deviations or more below age and sex appropriate means) on tests of memory, attention and executive function, or language at consensus diagnostic conferences attended by two or more study clinicians. Higher PIM use (18.5%) was seen in individuals with MCI in a clinic-based population from Kerala, India. Individuals with MCI had an eight times greater risk of being on PIM than cognitively normal adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors Journal compilation-The American Geriatrics Society; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Geriatrics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

34. Effect of Medicare Part D benzodiazepine exclusion on psychotropic use in benzodiazepine users.

Citation: Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, July 2012, vol./is. 60/7(1292-1297), 0002-8614;1532-5415 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Ong, Michael K; Xu, Haiyong; Zhang, Lily; Azocar, Francisca; Ettner, Susan L

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To evaluate the effect of the Medicare benzodiazepine coverage exclusion on psychotropic use of benzodiazepine users. Design Pre-post design with concurrent control group. Setting: General community. Participants: Intervention and comparison cohorts of individuals drawn from the same insurer who were prescribed benzodiazepines through the end of 2005. Intervention participants (n = 19,339) were elderly adults from a large, national Medicare Advantage plan subject to benzodiazepine exclusion as a result of the Medicare Modernization Act (MMA). Comparison participants (n = 3,488) were

near-elderly individuals enrolled in a managed care plan not subject to the MMA benzodiazepine exclusion. Measurements: Any psychotropic drug use and expenditures. Results: In the intervention cohort, benzodiazepine use and expenditures significantly declined from 100% and \$134 in 2005 to 74.8% and \$59, respectively, in 2007. Nonbenzodiazepine psychotropic drug use and expenditures significantly increased from 35.8% and \$163 in 2005 to 39.5% and \$207, respectively, in 2007. In the comparison cohort, benzodiazepine use and expenditures also significantly declined from 100% and \$173 in 2005 to 57.5% and \$105, respectively, in 2007, but nonbenzodiazepine psychotropic drug use and expenditures significantly declined from 55.4% and \$647 in 2005 to 45.1% and \$572, respectively, in 2007. Changes in antidepressant and anxiolytic use were the primary cause of changes in nonbenzodiazepine psychotropic drugs in both cohorts. Conclusion: Use of benzodiazepines continued in elderly adults despite negative financial incentives, possibly because of the low costs of such medications. Although some substitution occurred with antidepressants and anxiolytics, the magnitude of this increase did not fully offset the reduction in benzodiazepine use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

- Conference Information:** Society for General Internal Medicine. May, 2011. Phoenix, AZ, US. This paper was presented at the aforementioned conference and the Academy Health Research Meeting, Seattle, Washington, June 13, 2011; and the 21st National Institute of Mental Health Mental Health Services Research Conference, Washington, District of Columbia, July 27, 2011.
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors Journal compilation-The American Geriatrics Society; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Medicare](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

35. Review of Marijuana and madness (2nd edn).

- Citation:** Psychological Medicine, August 2012, vol./is. 42/8(1785), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** McGrath, John J
- Correspondence Address:** McGrath, John J., j.mcgrath@uq.edu.au
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, Marijuana and Madness (2nd Edn) by D. Castle, R. M. Murray, and D. C. D'Souza (2011). The first edition of this book was published in 2004. Eight years later, there is much new material in the second edition. The original 13 chapters have expanded to 21. New chapters explore the potential impact of cannabis use on neurodevelopment and the pubertal brain. Chapters related to the impact of cannabis use on brain function, and the epidemiological evidence implicating cannabis use as a causal factor related to schizophrenia, have been updated. The second edition includes a new chapter on bipolar disorder. There is greater attention on the links between cannabis use and psychotic-like experiences. The chapters are well written and the overall layout is excellent. Hopefully the next edition can have the color plates appearing within the relevant chapters rather than bunched in the middle of chapter 11. This book will have a broad appeal. The chapter on treatment of cannabis use in those with psychosis will appeal to the clinician, but the book will be of greatest interest to the research community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Prognosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

36. Addiction to near death in adolescence.

Citation: Journal of Child Psychotherapy, August 2012, vol./is. 38/2(111-129), 0075-417X;1469-9370 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Shaw, Janet

Correspondence Address: Shaw, Janet: Northern School of Child and Adolescent Psychotherapy, Bevan House, 34-36 Springwell Road, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS12 1AW, janet.shaw4@nhs.net

Institution: Shaw, Janet: Northern School of Child and Adolescent Psychotherapy, Leeds

Language: English

Abstract: This paper takes Betty Joseph's concept of 'addiction to near death', which describes a clinical situation in which sadism and masochism dominate the relationships of a particular group of patients, and applies it specifically to the case material of a girl in adolescent psychotherapy treatment. A link is made between the patient's retreat from mature genital sexuality as she approaches adulthood and the use of sadism and masochism towards this aim. The paper concludes with a discussion on the increase in strength and potency of sadism and masochism in adolescence as contributing to the high risk of destructive and self-destructive behaviour present in this age group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Association of Child Psychotherapists; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Death and Dying](#)
[*Masochism](#)
[*Sadism](#)
[*Self Injurious Behavior](#)
[Adolescent Psychotherapy](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Sexuality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Cocaine dose and self-administration history, but not initial cocaine locomotor responsiveness, affects sensitization to the motivational effects of cocaine in rats.

Citation: The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, July 2012, vol./is. 342/1(214-221), 0022-3565;1521-0103 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Mandt, Bruce H; Gomez, Emily; Johnston, Nickie L; Zahniser, Nancy R; Allen, Richard M

Correspondence Address: Mandt, Bruce H.: Department of Psychology, University of Colorado Denver, P.O. Box 173364, Campus Box 173, Denver, CO, US, 80217, bruce.mandt@ucdenver.edu

Institution: Mandt, Bruce H.: Department of Psychology, University of Colorado Denver, Denver, CO; Gomez, Emily: Department of Psychology, University of Colorado Denver, Denver, CO; Johnston, Nickie L.: Department of Psychology, University of Colorado Denver, Denver, CO; Zahniser, Nancy R.: Department of Pharmacology, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, CO; Allen, Richard M.: Department of Psychology, University of Colorado Denver, Denver, CO

Language: English

- Abstract:** Cocaine addiction is a significant and complex disease. Part of this complexity is caused by the variability of the drug experience early in drug use (initial responsiveness, amount of use, etc.). In rats, individual differences in initial cocaine responsiveness and cocaine self-administration history both predict the development of cocaine sensitization, a putative mechanism contributing to the development of cocaine addiction. Here, we sought to determine the role of these factors and cocaine dose on the development of sensitization to cocaine's motivational effects during the earliest stages of self-administration. Rats were classified as either low or high cocaine responders (LCRs or HCRs, respectively) based on acute cocaine-induced locomotor activity (10 mg/kg i.p.) before learning to self-administer cocaine (0.6 mg/kg/infusion i.v.) under a fixed ratio 1 (FR1) schedule of reinforcement. After acquisition, rats self-administered cocaine (0.6 or 1.2 mg/kg/infusion) under a progressive ratio (PR) schedule of reinforcement either immediately or after an additional five FR1 sessions (0.6 or 1.2 mg/kg/infusion). No LCR/HCR differences in sensitization were observed. However, regardless of LCR/HCR classification, exposure to the higher dose of cocaine produced sensitization to cocaine's motivational effects on the PR schedule (i.e., increased break points) and an escalation of consumption on the FR schedule. Thus, our results reveal a novel model for studying escalation and sensitization very early after acquisition and suggest that sensitization may be important in the earliest stages of the cocaine addiction process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Animal Motivation](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Dosages](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Drug Sensitivity](#)
[Animal Locomotion](#)
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 38. The symbolic constitution of addiction: Language, alienation, ambivalence.**
- Citation:** Health: An Interdisciplinary Journal for the Social Study of Health, Illness and Medicine, July 2012, vol./is. 16/4(434-447), 1363-4593;1461-7196 (Jul 2012)
- Author(s):** Kemp, Ryan
- Correspondence Address:** Kemp, Ryan: Gatehouse Alcohol Team, St Bernard's Hospital, Ealing, London, United Kingdom, UB1 3EU, ryan.kemp@nhs.net
- Institution:** Kemp, Ryan: Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust, London
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The author offers an articulation of addiction, via existential-phenomenology and Lacanian psychoanalysis, where it is argued that the addicted subject is constituted via a symbolic structuring evolving from societal practices, laws and the effects of language. Language carries a heritage, which bears on the knowledge and practices of designated subjects and practitioners of that discourse. Addiction, as one particular form of embodied existence and knowledgeable practice, finds expression through the speech and habits of the addict. Addiction, it is argued, is symbolically saturated with ambivalence and alienation. Also the addict is described as the complete modern technocratic subject, consumed by the ideology of consumption. The clinical implications are briefly explored where it is noted that two major approaches to addiction, namely 12-step fellowships and motivational interviewing, both attend to language as a critical component of their treatment approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alienation](#)
[*Ambivalence](#)
[*Language](#)
[*Phenomenology](#)
[*Psychoanalysis](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

39. The recovery model and complex health needs: What health psychology can learn from mental health and substance misuse service provision.

Citation: Journal of Health Psychology, July 2012, vol./is. 17/5(731-741), 1359-1053;1461-7277 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Webb, Lucy

Correspondence Address: Webb, Lucy: Faculty of Psychology, Health & Social Care, Manchester Metropolitan University, Elizabeth Gaskell Campus, Hathersage Road, Manchester, United Kingdom, M13 0JA, l.webb@mmu.ac.uk

Institution: Webb, Lucy: Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester

Language: English

Abstract: This article reviews key arguments around evidence-based practice and outlines the methodological demands for effective adoption of recovery model principles. The recovery model is outlined and demonstrated as compatible with current needs in substance misuse service provision. However, the concepts of evidence-based practice and the recovery model are currently incompatible unless the current value system of evidence-based practice changes to accommodate the methodologies demanded by the recovery model. It is suggested that critical health psychology has an important role to play in widening the scope of evidence-based practice to better accommodate complex social health needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Health Care Psychology](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Health Service Needs](#)
[Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

40. Sensation-seeking, performance genres and substance use among musicians.

Citation: Psychology of Music, July 2012, vol./is. 40/4(389-410), 0305-7356;1741-3087 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Miller, Kathleen E; Quigley, Brian M

Correspondence Address: Miller, Kathleen E.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, 1021 Main Street, Buffalo, NY, US, 14203, kmiller@ria.buffalo.edu

Institution: Miller, Kathleen E.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY; Quigley, Brian M.: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Popular cultural imagery has long assumed that musicians routinely use both licit and illicit substances for recreational purposes, to enhance creativity or to cope with the vicissitudes of an artistic lifestyle. To date, however, there has been little empirical examination of the presumed links between drugs and musical performance. In this analysis, we examined relationships among personality, musical performance genres, and the use of substances both licit (tobacco and alcohol) and illicit (marijuana and other drugs). Drawing on self-report survey data from a sample of 226 Western New York professional and amateur musicians, we used hierarchical regression analyses to test the simultaneous effects of sensation-seeking and performance genres on eight substance use outcomes, controlling for gender, age, race, and ethnicity. All forms of substance use were positively associated with sensation-seeking. Substance use outcomes were positively associated with Intense/Rebellious genres (e.g., rock) and to a lesser extent with Energetic/Rhythmic genres (e.g., rap/hiphop), but negatively associated with Upbeat/Conventional genres (e.g., pop) and Reflective/Complex genres (e.g., jazz). The relationships between performance genres and both smoking and alcohol use were gender-specific. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Music](#)
[*Musicians](#)
[*Performance](#)
[*Sensation Seeking](#)
[Personality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Quality of life and barriers to symptom management in colon cancer.

Citation: European Journal of Oncology Nursing, July 2012, vol./is. 16/3(276-280), 1462-3889 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Sun, Virginia; Borneman, Tami; Koczywas, Marianna; Cristea, Mihaela; Piper, Barbara F; Uman, Gwen; Ferrell, Betty

Correspondence Address: Sun, Virginia: City of Hope - Nursing Research and Education, 1500 East Duarte Road, Duarte, CA, US, 91010, vsun@coh.org

Institution: Sun, Virginia: City of Hope - Nursing Research and Education, Duarte, CA; Borneman, Tami: City of Hope - Nursing Research and Education, Duarte, CA; Koczywas, Marianna: City of Hope - Medical Oncology and Therapeutics Research, Duarte, CA; Cristea, Mihaela: City of Hope - Medical Oncology and Therapeutics Research, Duarte, CA; Piper, Barbara F.: Scottsdale Healthcare, University of Arizona, Scottsdale, AZ; Uman, Gwen: Vital Research, Los Angeles, CA; Ferrell, Betty: City of Hope - Nursing Research and Education, Duarte, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose of the research: Pain and fatigue are recognized as critical symptoms that impact QOL for patients with colon cancer. Barriers to optimum pain and fatigue relief include patient-related beliefs and attitudes about the treatment of cancer-related symptoms. The overall objective of this paper was to describe quality of life (QOL) and barriers to pain and fatigue management in patients with colon cancer. Methods and sample: This longitudinal, descriptive study included was conducted in the ambulatory clinic of one NCI-designated comprehensive cancer center. A cohort of 56 patients with colon cancer and a pain and/or fatigue of ≥ 4 (moderate to severe) was recruited. Subjects completed questionnaires to assess subjective ratings of overall QOL, fatigue, barriers to pain and fatigue, and pain and fatigue knowledge. Key results: The majority of subjects (58%) reported having moderate to severe (4-6) fatigue at the time of accrual. Overall QOL score was moderate (M = 5.20, SD = 1.43), and the social well-being subscale had the lowest score (M = 4.57, SD = 1.82). Patient barriers to pain and fatigue existed in

attitudes and beliefs regarding addiction, tolerance, and that fatigue is an inevitable part of cancer and its treatments. Patient knowledge of pain and fatigue was high (77%-88% correct), but lack of knowledge persisted in areas such as addiction to pain medications and utilizing physical activity to manage fatigue. Conclusions: Several patient-related attitudes and beliefs may hinder optimum relief of symptoms such as pain and fatigue. Social well-being may be a major determinant of overall QOL for patients with colon cancer. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Disease Management](#)
[*Neoplasms](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. The intended and unintended consequences of benzodiazepine monitoring programmes: A review of the literature.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics, February 2012, vol./is. 37/1(7-21), 0269-4727;1365-2710 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Fisher, J; Sanyal, C; Frail, D; Sketris, I

Correspondence Address: Fisher, J.: Dalhousie University, 5968 College St., Halifax, NS, Canada, B3H 3J5, judith.fisher@cdha.nshealth.ca

Institution: Fisher, J.: College of Pharmacy, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS; Sanyal, C.: College of Pharmacy, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS; Frail, D.: Pharmaceutical Services, Nova Scotia Department of Health and Wellness, Halifax, NS; Sketris, I.: College of Pharmacy, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS

Language: English

Abstract: What is known and Objective: Concern has been expressed regarding the potential over-prescription of benzodiazepines (BZDs) and their potential for misuse and abuse. Patterns of BZD use can be tracked by prescription monitoring programmes (PMPs). This study reviews the literature examining the impact of PMPs on the use of BZDs. Methods: Studies published in English from January 1980 to April 2009 were identified through PubMed, EMBASE, IPA, CINHL and Web of Science using MeSH terms: 'Benzodiazepines' OR 'Benzodiazepines/supply and distribution' AND ('Social Control, Formal/legislation, jurisprudence'); Emtree terms: 'drug control'/exp AND 'benzodiazepine derivative'/exp/mj. A broad search strategy was also used: benzodiazepines; triplicate prescription program; prescription monitoring program; triplicate prescribing; and triplicate prescription policy. Results and Discussion: This search identified 32 relevant articles that addressed the impact of implementation of a PMP for BZDs in New York State in 1989. Overall, BZD prescribing declined following implementation, but the decline was not consistent across population groups. In particular, marginalized and vulnerable populations, such as persons with chronic mental health disorders, may be disproportionately affected. What is new and Conclusion: We provide a critical review of the impact of PMPs on the use of BZDs. PM decreases overall use of BZDs, but may have unintended consequences that differentially impact certain populations. Furthermore, research is warranted to understand better the long-term costs and benefits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Monitoring](#)

[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

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

43. A cross-sectional study on substance use and family characteristics of adolescents with symptoms of attention deficit and hyperactivity.

Original Title: Dikkat Eksikligi ve Hiperaktivite Belirtileri Bulunan Ergenlerde Madde Kullanimi ve Aile Ozellikleri Ustune Kesitsel Bir Calisma.

Citation: Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni/ Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology, September 2011, vol./is. 21/3(225-231), 1017-7833;1302-9657 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Onal, Arzu; Ogel, Kultegin; Eke, Ceyda

Correspondence Address: Onal, Arzu: Acibadem Hastanesi, Acibadem Universitesi, Istanbul, Turkey, arzu@acibadem.com

Institution: Onal, Arzu: Acibadem Hastanesi, Acibadem Universitesi, Yeniden saglik ve Egitim Dernegi, Istanbul; Ogel, Kultegin: Acibadem Hastanesi, Acibadem Universitesi, Yeniden Saglik ve Egitim Dernegi, Istanbul; Eke, Ceyda: Acibadem Hastanesi, Acibadem Universitesi, Yeniden saglik ve egitim dernegi, Istanbul

Language: Turkish

Abstract: Introduction: The genetic aspect of Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is recognized without any dispute. For adolescents with a diagnosis of ADHD, development of substance dependency and interfamilial characteristics are important. These are factors which also affect the course of ADHD. Aims: It was intended to investigate the interfamilial characteristics and potential risks of adolescents with and without ADHD, as well as the factors which affect the onset of substance use for adolescents with ADHD. Method: The research has been conducted in 15 different administrative districts of Istanbul, among 10th grade students from different regions and different levels of socioeconomic status. The multistep cluster sampling method was used for the selection of the sample. YSR 11-18 (Youth Self Report) and a questionnaire which was developed by the researchers were used. A total of 3483 questionnaires were completed. Results: Among the research sample, 73.5% (n = 2009) consisted of young people without any diagnosis. The proportion of participants with ADHD symptoms and no substance use was found to be 12.51% (n = 342), participants having both ADHD symptoms and substance use formed 4.02% (n = 110) of the sample and the ones without any ADHD symptoms, but present substance use made up 9.95% (n = 272) of the sample. Alcohol use of the mother or history of substance use by the mother, father, siblings or relatives is higher for substance users whether or not ADHD symptoms are present, in comparison to other diagnostic groups. When the variables within sociodemographic factors, parent characteristics and the child raising practices of the parents were investigated with a logistic regression analysis, it was found that low academic achievement at school, the mother's alcohol use, the fact that the time when the child is supposed to come home is not certain and the parents' lack of agreed upon behavior regarding rules are the factors which determine substance use among young people with ADHD. Conclusions: The results of this study have established that low academic achievement at school, the mother's alcohol use, not having a certain time when the child is supposed to come home and the parents' lack of agreed upon behavior regarding rules as the factors which determine substance use among young people with ADHD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)
[Family Background](#)

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

44. Brief intervention program for methamphetamine addiction treatment.

Original Title: Metodika kratkeho intervencniho programu k lecbе zavislosti na pervitinu.
Citation: Ceskoslovenska Psychologie, 2011, vol./is. 55/5(459-467), 0009-062X;1804-6436 (2011)
Author(s): Prochazka, Roman; Rehan, Vladimir
Correspondence Address: Prochazka, Roman: P-centrum, Katedra Psychologie, FF, UP, Krizkovskeho 10, Olomouc, Czech Republic, 771 00, roman.prochazka@upol.cz
Institution: Prochazka, Roman: Katedra Psychologie, FF, UP, Olomouc; Rehan, Vladimir: Katedra Psychologie, FF, UP, Olomouc
Language: Czech
Abstract: The project Can I Do It? was based on the formation of a new methodology to work with people who are addicted to methamphetamine. In developing of this methodology, authors work with the Foundation 66 in London, which has been treating people for substance abuse. This methodology deals with brief intervention programs for methamphetamine addiction treatment. The method consists of 12 steps. Topics that are discussed with the client are based on the mapping of client problems and direct the client to abstinence. The principle method of work with clients is based on cognitive behavioral therapy. The benefits of this lies in its application especially in outpatient work with people addicted to methamphetamine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

45. Research contributions of Spanish psychiatry (2004-2009): A bibliometric analysis of a university department.

Citation: Actas Espanolas de Psiquiatria, September 2011, vol./is. 39/5(294-301), 1139-9287 (Sep-Oct 2011)
Author(s): Diaz-Moran, Sira; Tobena, Adolf
Correspondence Address: Diaz-Moran, Sira: Instituto de Neurociencias, Departamento de Psiquiatria y Medicina Legal, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Direccion correo postal, Campus de Bellaterra s/n, Barcelona, Spain, Sira.Diaz@uab.cat
Institution: Diaz-Moran, Sira: Instituto de Neurociencias, Departamento de Psiquiatria y Medicina Legal, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Barcelona; Tobena, Adolf: Instituto de Neurociencias, Departamento de Psiquiatria y Medicina Legal, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Barcelona
Language: English
Abstract: Psychiatric research in Spain went through a notorious increase in quality and quantity of peer-reviewed papers during the last decade of the previous century, in parallel with other medical disciplines. Although there have been systematic studies of scientific production, they are inadequate from the perspective of the research groups and particularly from university departments. We considered this bibliometric study, in order to analyze the scientific production of the Department of Psychiatry and Forensic Medicine, at the Autonomous University of Barcelona, UAB [DPsML]. Methodology: In a cross-sectional survey of independent groups (n = 57, 54% men), indicators were applied to production, quality, visibility/distribution and sustained popularity. Results: DPsML research groups,

published 314 articles and/or reviews (216 international) between 2004-2009, reaching a total of 974 quotations in the period (16 quots./ basic researcher and 11.3 quots./clinical researcher). Contributions at the Thomson Scientific Index [TSI], come from clinical groups (56.48%), and basic groups: 43.52%. The basic groups showed on average impact factor of 5.12 and clinical groups of 2. Conclusions: DP'sML published 11.84% of most cited papers in Spanish psychiatry, 20% in the field of drug addiction and 20.84% in the field of behavioral science, the inconsistent results with other bibliometric studies on the same researchers, shows the need for more tight and demanding indicators and mapping of production encompassing, both research groups as molar units (university departments). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Colleges](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[*Forensic Psychiatry](#)
[*Peer Evaluation](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Implications of models of care for alcohol dependence and other drugs in primary health.

Original Title: Implicacoes dos modelos de atencao a dependencia de alcool e outras drogas na rede basica em saude.

Citation: PSICO, 2011, vol./is. 42/2(168-178), 0103-5371;1980-8623 (2011)

Author(s): Schneider, Daniela Ribeiro; de Lima, Dalberti Sciamana

Correspondence Address: Schneider, Daniela Ribeiro: Rua Padre Lourenco R. de Andrade, 650 - Santo Antonio de Lisboa, Florianopolis, Brazil, CEP 88050-400, danischneider@cfh.ufsc.br

Institution: Schneider, Daniela Ribeiro: Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianopolis; de Lima, Dalberti Sciamana: Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianopolis

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Psychoactive substances have been characterized as a serious problem within Brazil's public health care system; active research and interventions show the complexity of the situation. There are at present several health care models of dependence, with different epistemological, theoretical, and methodological foci, forming a patchwork of proposals. However, research has also shown the low effectiveness of several different treatment models. This article, based on qualitative research conducted in the medium-sized city of Santa Catarina, describes the implications of current patterns of dependence analysis of alcohol and other drugs in primary health care. Results show that the concepts of dependency are still considered dichotomous and deterministic, contradicting the principles of SUS and demonstrating the lack of training in the problem of alcohol dependence and other drug dependence among health personnel. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
[*Theoretical Orientation](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
[Knowledge Level](#)
[Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Anxiety and body image among women growing up in families with addiction problem.

Original Title: Lek a obraz wlasnego ciala u kobiet dorastajacych w rodzinie z problemem uzaleznienia.

Citation: Psychiatria Polska, 2011, vol./is. 45/5(683-692), 0033-2674 (2011)

Author(s): Lelek, Agnieszka; Betkowska-Korpala, Barbara; Jablonski, Marcin

Correspondence Address: Lelek, Agnieszka: Oddzial Psychiatrii, Szpital Specjalistyczny im. Ludwika Rydygiera, ul. Zlotej Jesieni 1, Krakow, Poland, 31-826

Institution: Lelek, Agnieszka: Zaklad Psychologii Lekarskiej Katedry Psychiatrii UJ CM; Betkowska-Korpala, Barbara: Zaklad Psychologii Lekarskiej Katedry Psychiatrii UJ CM; Jablonski, Marcin: Oddzial Psychiatrii, Szpital Specjalistyczny im. Ludwika Rydygiera, Krakow

Language: Polish

Abstract: Aim: The aim of the study was to analyse the correlation between body image and anxiety symptoms as well as psychological discomfort experienced by women growing up in alcoholic families. Method: The group of 61 women (27 years old on average) was surveyed with Body Self Questionnaire and MMPI-2 personality test questionnaires and the results were measured on Scale 7 (Pt). All the participants also attended psychotherapy sessions focused on disorders resulting from growing up in families with alcohol problems. Results: The analysis showed negative correlation ($p < 0.05$) between the results of Scale 7 (Pt) and one's body acceptance ($r = -0.44$), attitude to eating ($r = -0.3$), femininity disclosure ($r = -0.28$) and the experience of intimate relations ($r = -0.27$). Conclusions: The study showed that disordered body image is related to the symptoms described by Scale 7 (Pt): tendency to react with fear, worry, stronger discomfort in social situations, fear of rejection, difficulties in interpersonal relations, poor self-confidence as well as perfectionism and tensed behaviour. A crucial factor that could improve the effectiveness of therapies for women from alcoholic families appears to be an attempt to combine the experience of oneself in physical and emotional spheres, as well as functioning cognitive schemes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Anxiety](#)
[*Body Image](#)
[*Home Environment](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Therapeutical use of the cannabinoids in psychiatry.

Citation: Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria, May 2010, vol./is. 32/Suppl 1(S56-S65), 1516-4446;1809-452X (May 2010)

Author(s): Crippa, Jose Alexandre S; Zuardi, Antonio Waldo; Hallak, Jaime E. C

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To review the main advances related to the potential therapeutic use of cannabinoid compounds in psychiatry. Method: A search was performed in the online databases PubMed, ScieELO, and Lilacs for studies and literature reviews concerning therapeutic applications of cannabinoids in psychiatry, especially cannabidiol, rimonabant, 9-tetrahydrocannabinol, and their analogues. Results: Cannabidiol was found

to have therapeutic potential with antipsychotic, anxiolytic, and antidepressant properties, in addition to being effective in other conditions.⁹ -tetrahydrocannabinol and its analogues were shown to have anxiolytic effects in the treatment of cannabis dependence and to function as an adjuvant in the treatment of schizophrenia, although additional studies are necessary to support this finding. Rimonabant was effective in the treatment of the subjective and physiological symptoms of cannabis intoxication and functioned as an adjuvant in the treatment of tobacco addiction. The potential to induce adverse reactions such as depression and anxiety restrained the clinical use of this CB1 antagonist. Conclusion: Cannabinoids may be of great therapeutic interest to psychiatry; however, further controlled trials are necessary to confirm the existing findings and to establish the safety of such compounds. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)
[Tetrahydrocannabinol](#)
[Rimonabant](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Pharmacological and psychosocial interventions for cannabis use disorders.

Citation: Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria, May 2010, vol./is. 32/Suppl 1(S46-S55), 1516-4446;1809-452X (May 2010)

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Cannabis remains the most widely used illicit substance in most developed countries. Its addictive potential has been established and the need for interventions for cannabis-related problems has become apparent. This article provides a review of the research evaluating potential treatments for cannabis use disorders. Method: A search of publication databases identified research studies and reviews of the scientific literature on psychosocial and pharmacological interventions for cannabis use disorders. Results: For adults, behaviorally-based interventions engender significant positive effects on abstinence and reductions in cannabis use. With adolescents, similar treatments and family-based interventions have demonstrated efficacy. Across studies, response rates appear modest even with the most potent psychosocial treatments. Evaluations of pharmacological approaches to cannabis use disorders have yet to provide clinical efficacy data for any specific medication. Agonist and antagonist approaches appear to offer the most promise. Advances in understanding of the neurobiology of the cannabinoid system provide optimism that the synthesis of compounds that alter CB1 receptor site functioning may produce promising medications. Conclusion: Clinical research has identified effective psychosocial treatments, but has yet to yield effective pharmacotherapies. Much work remains to enhance the potency of and access to interventions for those seeking treatment for cannabis use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Family Intervention](#)

[*Psychosocial Rehabilitation](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Cannabis abuse in patients with psychiatric disorders: An update to old evidence.

Citation: Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria, May 2010, vol./is. 32/Suppl 1(S41-S45), 1516-4446;1809-452X (May 2010)

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To perform an update on cannabis abuse by patients with psychiatric disorders. Method: A search was performed in the electronic databases Medline, The Cochrane Library Database, Lilacs, PubMed, and SciELO, using the keywords 'marijuana abuse', 'cannabis abuse', 'psychiatric disorders', and 'mental disorders'. Articles published until December 2009, dealing with cannabis abuse and dependence in association with other psychiatric disorders were included. Results: Cannabis abuse was found to be associated with increased risk for the onset of schizophrenia and chronic psychotic symptoms, although these findings require confirmation from additional research. Cannabis seems to be one of the drugs of choice of individuals with bipolar disorder, despite evidence that manic states can be induced by its use. Cannabis abuse also occurs frequently in individuals with anxiety disorders, but the relationship between the chronic nature of these conditions and the use of marijuana remains uncertain. In respect to depression, there is no clear evidence to date that depressive patients use cannabis as a form of self-medication. In individuals with psychiatric disorders, the use of cannabis has been associated with increased positive symptoms, additional negative symptoms in the course of illness, impaired treatment compliance, and more hospitalizations. Conclusion: The abuse of cannabis by patients with psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia and mood and anxious disorders has a negative impact both in the acute and advanced stages of these conditions, although further investigation on this association is still necessary. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Bipolar Disorder](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Ethical issues of online psychological counseling.

Citation: Cultural-Historical Psychology, 2010, vol./is. 1/(89-95), 1816-5435 (2010)

Author(s): Menovschikov, V. Yu

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Language: Russian

Abstract: The article deals with disputable issues of psychological counselling at the internet. It outlines general and peculiar ethical problems that proved disturbing in the process of distant counselling. They are licencing, confidentiality, client's and counsellor's identification and crisis interventions (suicide intentions, clients who are dangerous for the other people). The discussion concerns ethical issues of the internet the whole society, for instance, probability of negative emotional and social effects of virtual communication on family and personal life, internet-addiction. The author provides his classification and description of the main ethical problems in the process of therapeutical online communication. The ways of solving these problems as well as perspectives for adaptation of foreign experience in Russian psychological science and practice are sketched. The demand for development and adaptation of leading ethical principles regulating internet usage in different psychological services together with informing counselling psychologists and the other specialists about the emerging ethical issues is shown. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Communication](#)
[*Emotions](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Online Therapy](#)
[*Professional Ethics](#)
[Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO