

# Search Results

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## Search History

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

**1. The effects of cocaine on light-induced activity.**

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- Citation:** Brain Research Bulletin, January 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0361-9230 (Jan 12, 2011)
- Author(s):** Pum, Martin E; Rubio, Anna Rodriguez; Carey, Robert J; Silva, Maria A. De Souza; Muller, Christian P
- Abstract:** Cocaine is a major stimulant drug which can have rewarding and locomotor activating effects. It is used by non-addicts to enhance concentration and performance in a work or social setting. It was suggested that cocaine may amplify the impact of mood and sensory stimulation on behaviour. Here we tested whether cocaine can enhance the impact of novel sensory stimulation on exploratory locomotor activity. In this study the effects of cocaine (0, 2.5, 5.0, 10mg/kg, i.p.) on the locomotor response induced by on-off light stimulation with different light intensities (0, 22, 83, 440lx) was investigated. Visual stimulation increased locomotor activity and grooming behaviour. Cocaine more dramatically increased locomotion and rearing behaviour but suppressed grooming. Also, visual stimulation effects on grooming were reduced by cocaine. The additive relationship between the cocaine and visual stimulation effects on locomotion and rearing combined with their opposing impact upon grooming point to independent mechanisms mediating cocaine- and visual stimulation-induced behavioural activation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

**2. Tamoxifen and mifepriston modulate nicotine induced conditioned place preference in female rats.**

---

- Citation:** Brain Research Bulletin, January 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0361-9230 (Jan 25, 2011)
- Author(s):** Yararbas, Gorkem; Pogun, Sakire
- Abstract:** An increasing number of studies suggest that nicotine/tobacco addiction is modulated by ovarian hormones. The levels of estrogen and progesterone appear to be important in the success of quit attempts and smoking cessation. In women smokers with the diagnosis or risk of breast cancer, the estrogen receptor modulator tamoxifen (TAM) is widely used, and even though the detrimental health effects of smoking are known, this vulnerable group has difficulty quitting and continues to smoke. The current study tested the effect of the estrogen receptor modulator TAM and the progesterone receptor antagonist mifepriston (RU486) on nicotine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP) in adult female rats. A three chambered CPP apparatus was used and nicotine was paired with the initially non-preferred chamber. Rats received nicotine or saline and hormone receptor modulators (vehicle, TAM, RU486) in a 2x3 experimental design. We have previously shown that nicotine induces CPP in male Sprague-Dawley rats but not in females. Our results show that while nicotine alone does not induce CPP in female rats, rats treated with TAM exhibit nicotine-induced CPP. Although RU486 has an aversive effect when applied alone, this is ameliorated by nicotine. These results confirm the role of ovarian hormone receptors in nicotine-induced CPP and may have clinical implications for developing more efficient smoking cessation approaches in women smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

**3. Intermittent ethanol consumption depresses endocannabinoid-signaling in the dorsolateral striatum of rat.**

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- Citation:** Neuropharmacology, January 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Jan 18, 2011)
- Author(s):** Adermark, Louise; Jonsson, Susanne; Ericson, Mia; Soderpalm, Bo

**Abstract:** Recent research suggests that adaptations elicited by drugs of abuse share common features with traditional learning models, and that drugs of abuse cause long-term changes in behavior by altering synaptic function and plasticity. In this study, endocannabinoid (eCB) signaling in the dorsolateral striatum, a brain region vital for habit formation, was evaluated in acutely isolated brain slices from ethanol (EtOH)-consuming rats and control rats. EtOH-consuming rats had free access to a 20% EtOH solution for three 24-hour sessions a week during seven weeks and consumed an average of 3.4g/kg per session. eCB-mediated long-lasting disinhibition (DLL) of population spike (PS) amplitude induced by moderate frequency stimulation was impaired in EtOH-consuming rats, and was not restored by the muscarinic receptor antagonist scopolamine (10µM). The lack of DLL could be linked to a reduced GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor tone, since bicuculline-mediated disinhibition of striatal output was significantly reduced in slices from EtOH-consuming rats. However, eCB signaling induced by high frequency stimulation (HFS) was also impaired in slices from EtOH-consuming rats and isolated control rats. Activation of presynaptic cannabinoid 1 receptors (CB1R) with WIN55,212-2 (250nM, 1µM) significantly modulated PS amplitude in slices from age-matched control rats while slices from EtOH-consuming rats remained unaffected, indicating that eCB signaling is inhibited at a level that is downstream from CB1R activation. Intermittent alcohol intake for seven weeks might thus be sufficient to modulate a presynaptic mechanism that needs to be synergized with CB1R activation for induction of long-term depression (LTD). In conclusion, alcohol consumption inhibits striatal eCB signaling in a way that could be of importance for understanding the neurological underpinnings of addictive behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 4. Cocaine-induced metaplasticity in the nucleus accumbens: Silent synapse and beyond.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, January 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Jan 11, 2011)

**Author(s):** Lee, Brian R; Dong, Yan

**Abstract:** The neuroadaptation theory of addiction suggests that, similar to the development of most memories, exposure to drugs of abuse induces adaptive molecular and cellular changes in the brain which likely mediate addiction-related memories or the addictive state. Compared to other types of memories, addiction-related memories develop fast and last extremely long, suggesting that the cellular and molecular processes that mediate addiction-related memories are exceptionally adept and efficient. We recently demonstrated that repeated exposure to cocaine generated a large portion of "silent" glutamatergic synapses within the nucleus accumbens (NAc). Silent glutamatergic synapses are synaptic connections in which only N-methyl-D-aspartic acid receptor (NMDAR)-mediated responses are readily detected whereas alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid receptors (AMPA) are absent or highly labile. Extensive experimental evidence suggests that silent synapses are conspicuously efficient plasticity sites at which long-lasting plastic changes can be more easily induced and maintained. Thus, generation of silent synapses can be regarded as a process of metaplasticity, which primes the NAc for subsequent durable and robust plasticity for addiction-related memories. Focusing on silent synapse-based metaplasticity, this review discusses how key brain regions, such as the NAc, utilize the metaplasticity mechanism to optimize the plasticity machineries to achieve fast and durable plastic changes following exposure to cocaine. A summary of recent related results suggests that upon cocaine exposure, newly generated silent synapses may prime excitatory synapses within the NAc for long-term potentiation (LTP), thus setting the direction of future plasticity. Furthermore, because cocaine-generated silent synapses are enriched in NMDARs containing the NR2B subunit, the enhanced NR2B-signaling may set up a selective recruitment of certain types of AMPARs. Thus, silent synapse-based metaplasticity may lead to not only quantitative but also qualitative alterations in excitatory synapses within the NAc. This review is one of the first systematic analyses regarding the hypothesis that drugs of abuse induce metaplasticity, which regulates the

susceptibility, the direction, and the molecular details of subsequent plastic changes. Taken together, metaplasticity ultimately serves as a key step in mediating cascades of addiction-related plastic alterations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 5. Introduction.

**Citation:** Cognitive and Behavioral Practice, February 2011, vol./is. 18/1(1-4), 1077-7229 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Westra, Henny A; Arkowitz, Hal

**Correspondence Address:** Westra, Henny A.: York University, 127 BSB, 4700 Keele St., Toronto, ON, Canada, L3J 1P3, hwestra@yorku.ca

**Institution:** Westra, Henny A.: York University, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Motivational Interviewing (MI) drinking but can be adapted to address issues of motivation and ambivalence about change in a wide range of clinical presentations. More recently, MI has been extended to the treatment of a variety of clinical problems, including other addictions, health-related behaviors, chronic disease management, and mental health problems outside of the addictions domain such as anxiety, depression, psychosis, and eating disorders. In this special series, we consider how MI may be used in conjunction with cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) for various mental health problems including eating disorders, depression, suicidal ideation, obsessive-compulsive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, and substance abuse. Both MI and client centered therapies emphasize understanding and reflecting the client's internal frame of reference and working with discrepancies between desired and actual selves. Although CBT has been demonstrated to be effective in the treatment of many different disorders, a significant number of individuals either fail to respond, respond only partially, drop out prematurely, or do not maintain gains at follow-up. Together, the papers in this special series offer exciting new clinical possibilities and directions for navigating important and challenging issues of motivation and increasing engagement in CBT for a wide range of clinical problems. In the final two articles of the series, commentators with expertise in CBT offer their reflections on the papers in this series. They provide stimulating reflections on integrating MI and CBT for a range of mental health problems and the potential for research and clinical advances in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Association for Behavioral and Cognitive Therapies; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Motivational Interviewing](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 6. Review of Methamphetamine addiction: Biological foundations, psychological factors, and social consequences.

**Citation:** Addiction, February 2011, vol./is. 106/2(456-457), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Zweben, Joan

**Institution:** Zweben, Joan: University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Methamphetamine addiction: Biological foundations, psychological factors, and social consequences by Perry N. Halkitis (see record 2009-08051-000). This

comprehensive book looks at methamphetamine dependence from multiple perspectives: biological, psychological and social. His examination of the subgroups includes the black community, women, adolescents and emergent adults, and the gay community highlights the differing patterns of use and highlights the complexity within each group. The author also examines how methamphetamine influences sexual experience and risk-taking in both gay and heterosexual populations and describes the complex factors that influence the paths to methamphetamine use and determine the severity of the consequences. This book illustrates the difficulty in writing for multiple audiences. While those interested primarily in the research will appreciate the book's comprehensive summary, many clinicians will find the style difficult. The book would have benefited from an extended discussion of the abstinence/harm reduction continuum. The author makes the point that these end-points have been unnecessarily polarized, but does not elaborate sufficiently for the reader to see how approaching goals differently might look in practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Biology](#)  
[\\*Biopsychosocial Approach](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Factors](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Holistic Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 7. Review of A thousand dreams: Vancouver's downtown eastside and the fight for its future.

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**Citation:** Addiction, February 2011, vol./is. 106/2(454-455), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** McGowan, Catherine

**Institution:** McGowan, Catherine: London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, A thousand dreams: Vancouver's downtown eastside and the fight for its future by Larry Campbell, Lori Culbert, and Neil Boyd (2009). A Thousand Dreams is a raw and often painful portrait of one of Canada's most notorious neighbourhoods, Vancouver's Downtown Eastside (DTES). Drug dependency is rife in this community, and has become the focus of an ongoing political debate about the nature of addiction and the proper approach required to address it. Although the book was entirely captivating I often found myself struggling to understand its purpose, which is described by the authors as an effort to 'chart a course forward'. Additionally, this book argues that addiction is not a matter of criminal justice but of public health, which makes one question the decision to have this book penned not by an author with an understanding of public health and epidemiology, but by a politician (Campbell), a criminologist (Boyd) and a journalist (Culbert). This book has been written for a lay audience and this type of dissemination is, arguably, of key importance to changing public opinion regarding drug policy both now and in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 8. Review of Treating substance use disorders with adaptive continuing care.

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**Citation:** Addiction, February 2011, vol./is. 106/2(453), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** White, William L

**Institution:** White, William L.: Chestnut Health Systems, Bloomington, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Treating substance use disorders with adaptive continuing care by James R. McKay (see record 2009-08148-000). Recent reviews of the dominant approaches to addiction treatment are filled with calls for a 'seismic shift rather than mere tinkering', a 'quantum leap', a 'fundamental shift in thinking', a 'paradigm shift' and a 'sea change in the culture of addiction service delivery'. McKay's text is rigorously researched and written in an accessible style that will find appreciative audiences among fellow scientists, behavioral health care policy makers and administrators, as well as those working on the front lines of addiction treatment and peer-based recovery support services. The book establishes the scientific rationale for sustained recovery management, summarizes studies to date on various approaches to long term recovery support and suggests future directions for enhancing long-term recovery outcomes. This book is a valuable read for anyone interested in the future of addiction treatment and recovery, and essential reading for those responsible for the planning, funding, design, delivery and evaluation of addiction treatment or peer-based recovery support services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Client Treatment Matching](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Disease Management](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 9. Review of Addiction: A disorder of choice.

**Citation:** Addiction, February 2011, vol./is. 106/2(453-454), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Wiers, Reinout W

**Institution:** Wiers, Reinout W.: University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Addiction: A disorder of choice by Gene Heyman (see record 2009-08521-000). Heyman argues against the dominant current paradigm that addiction is a brain disease. The starting-point in Heyman's analysis is that addictive behaviors are self destructive. If one assumes that people will not engage voluntarily in self-destructive behavior, then the logical conclusion is that addictive behaviors might start with voluntary behaviors, but that people at some point must lose control, and that non-voluntary processes maintain the addiction. Heyman's explanation of addiction lies in the nature of voluntary behavior. His central claim is that voluntary choice can lead to behavior that goes against the self-interest of the individual. More strongly, excess and voluntary choice go hand in hand. The underlying idea is that there are different ways to frame choices: a local and a global perspective. Overall, Heyman's book is thought-provoking. Primed by experiences of listening to those who also see addiction as a matter of choice and would like to return us to the moral view of addiction of the 19th century and the polemical start of the book, I began focusing on what was wrong with the arguments in the book. If alternative perspectives which emphasize the role of non-voluntary processes in addiction (incentive sensitization, automatic and compulsive processes) were given more serious consideration, a later edition of the book could become a classic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Choice Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 10. Teaching community program clinicians motivational interviewing using expert and train-the-trainer strategies.

**Citation:** Addiction, February 2011, vol./is. 106/2(428-441), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2011)  
**Author(s):** Martino, Steve; Ball, Samuel A; Nich, Charla; Canning-Ball, Monica; Rounsaville, Bruce J; Carroll, Kathleen M  
**Correspondence Address:** Martino, Steve: Department of Psychiatry, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, 950 Campbell Avenue (151-D), West Haven, CT, US, 06516, steve.martino@yale.edu  
**Institution:** Martino, Steve: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Aims: The effectiveness of expert-led (EX) and train-the-trainer (TT) strategies was compared to a self-study approach (SS) for teaching clinicians motivational interviewing (MI). Design: Twelve community treatment programs were assigned randomly to the three conditions. EX and TT conditions used skill-building workshops and three monthly supervision sessions guided by treatment integrity ratings, performance feedback and coaching techniques. Trainers in TT were first trained and certified in MI and then prepared carefully to deliver the workshops and supervise MI at their programs. Clinicians in SS only received the training materials. Setting: Licensed out-patient and residential addiction and mental health treatment programs in the US state of Connecticut were involved in the study. Participants: Ninety-two clinicians who provided addiction treatment within these programs and had limited experience with MI participated in the study. Measurements: Primary outcomes were the clinicians' MI adherence and competence and the percentage of clinicians meeting clinical trial standards of MI performance. Assessments occurred at baseline, post-workshop, post-supervision and at 12-week follow-up. Findings: The study found EX and TT, in comparison to SS, improved clinicians' adherence and competence significantly, with higher percentages of clinicians reaching clinical trial standards of MI performance and few differences between EX and TT. Conclusions: This study supports the combined use of workshops and supervision to teach community program clinicians MI and suggests the train-the-trainer approach may be a feasible and effective strategy for disseminating empirically supported treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Clinicians](#)  
[\\*Community Services](#)  
[\\*Teaching](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Communities](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 11. The relationship between addiction and reward bundling: An experiment comparing smokers and non-smokers.

**Citation:** Addiction, February 2011, vol./is. 106/2(402-409), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Hofmeyr, Andre; Ainslie, George; Charlton, Richard; Ross, Don

**Correspondence Address:** Ross, Don: School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Private bag, Rondebosch 7701, Cape Town, South Africa, don.ross@uct.ac.za

**Institution:** Hofmeyr, Andre: School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: Previous studies indicate that addicts show reduced preference for more delayed versus more immediate rewards compared to non-addicts. This may reflect a lower propensity to view such decisions in terms of the larger sequences to which they typically belong (e.g. smoking is a frequently repeated act). Therefore, this study aims to test whether, in a sequence of decisions involving smaller, sooner (SS) versus larger, later (LL) rewards, suggesting or forcing people with a propensity to addiction to make the decision for the series as a whole would increase LL preference. It is hypothesized that people without a propensity to addiction should benefit less from being encouraged to think of reward sequences because they already tend to take that view. Design: Thirty regular smokers (as exemplars of addicted individuals) and 30 non-smokers chose between small short-term and larger long-term monetary rewards over a sequence of four decisions spaced 2 weeks apart. Subjects were divided into three groups: one who made each decision independently with no suggestion that they be considered as a series ('free'), a group to whom it was suggested from the start that they consider each decision as part of the series ('suggested') and a group who were told that their very first choice in the series would be used for the remaining decisions ('forced'). All subjects were paid the amounts they had chosen. Setting: A laboratory room at the University of Cape Town (UCT). Participants: UCT undergraduate volunteers. Analyses: The proportion of LL choices in each subgroup was evaluated by Chi superscript 2 tests and a probit model. Findings: Smokers increased their preference for LL rewards when 'bundling' of individual decisions into a sequence was either suggested or forced. This preference increased with repeated experience. Non-smokers showed neither pattern. Conclusions: The propensity of smokers to prefer small short-term rewards over larger delayed rewards may be mitigated, over a sequence of decisions of this kind, by encouraging or forcing them to think of the sequence as a whole. If replicated, this finding may form the basis of an intervention that could attenuate the choice patterns characteristic of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[Delay of Gratification](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 12. Dopamine release in ventral striatum during Iowa Gambling Task performance is associated with increased excitement levels in pathological gambling.

**Citation:** Addiction, February 2011, vol./is. 106/2(383-390), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Linnet, Jakob; Moller, Arne; Peterson, Ericka; Gjedde, Albert; Doudet, Doris

**Correspondence Address:** Linnet, Jakob: CFIN, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus Sygehus, Norrebrogade 44, Building 10G, Aarhus, Denmark, DK-8000, C, linnet@pet.auh.dk

**Institution:** Linnet, Jakob: Center of Functionally Integrative Neuroscience, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: Gambling excitement is believed to be associated with biological measures of pathological gambling. Here, we tested the hypothesis that dopamine release would be associated with increased excitement levels in Pathological Gamblers compared with

Healthy Controls. Design: Pathological Gamblers and Healthy Controls were experimentally compared in a non-gambling (baseline) and gambling condition. Measurements: We used Positron Emission Tomography (PET) with the tracer raclopride to measure dopamine D 2/3 receptor availability in the ventral striatum during a non-gambling and gambling condition of the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT). After each condition participants rated their excitement level. Setting: Laboratory experiment. Participants: 18 Pathological Gamblers and 16 Healthy Controls. Findings: Pathological Gamblers with dopamine release in the ventral striatum had significantly higher excitement levels than Healthy Controls despite lower IGT performance. No differences in excitement levels and IGT performance were found between Pathological Gamblers and Healthy Controls without dopamine release. Pathological Gamblers showed a significant correlation between dopamine release and excitement level, while no such interaction was found in Healthy Controls. Conclusions: In pathological gamblers dopamine release in the ventral striatum appears to be associated with increased excitement levels despite lower IGT performance. The results might suggest a 'double deficit' function of dopamine in pathological gambling, where dopamine release reinforces maladaptive gambling through increasing excitement levels, reducing inhibition of risky decisions, or a combination of both. These findings may have implications for the understanding of dopamine in pathological gambling and other forms of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Dopamine  
 \*Pathological Gambling  
 \*Striatum  
 Visual Cortex  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 13. Commentary on Grey et al. (2011): Does methadone maintenance therapy adversely affect bone mass?

**Citation:** Addiction, February 2011, vol./is. 106/2(355-356), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2011)  
**Author(s):** Nakchbandi, Inaam A  
**Correspondence Address:** Nakchbandi, Inaam A.: University of Heidelberg, Im Neunheimer Feld 305, 2. OG. R210, Heidelberg, Germany, 69120, inaam.nakchbandi@immu.uni-heidelberg.de  
**Institution:** Nakchbandi, Inaam A.: University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Comments on an article by A. Grey et al. (see record 2011-00975-021). Grey et al. have performed a long-needed study on subjects in a methadone maintenance program, reported in this issue. They found that men, but not women, had decreased bone mineral density. These findings are important, as they can serve to focus the attention of the physicians caring for these subjects on two issues: nutrition and hypogonadism. These two factors are among the most important causes of osteoporosis. The work by Grey et al. should lead physicians caring for such patients to consider two issues: counseling regarding calcium and vitamin D intake, especially in men, and determining gonadal function by asking women about menstrual irregularities and men about the non-specific symptoms associated with hypogonadism, and complementing these with determining total testosterone levels and sex hormone-binding globulin. It would be worthwhile to determine longitudinally in a large group of addicted subjects how bone turnover, bone density and fracture risk change as they transition to methadone maintenance therapy, which is a challenging task indeed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Health

\*Maintenance Therapy  
 \*Methadone Maintenance  
 Bones  
 Human Males

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 14. Impulse control disorders in patients with Parkinson's disease receiving dopamine replacement therapy: Evidence and implications for the addictions field.

**Citation:** Addiction, February 2011, vol./is. 106/2(283-293), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Ambermoon, Polly; Carter, Adrian; Hall, Wayne D; Dissanayaka, Nadeeka N. W; O'Sullivan, John D

**Correspondence Address:** Hall, Wayne D.: UQCCR, University of Queensland, Room 708, Building 71/918, Royal Brisbane Hospital Site, Herston, QLD, Australia, 4029, w.hall@uq.edu.au

**Institution:** Ambermoon, Polly: University of Queensland, UQ Centre for Clinical Research, Herston, QLD, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: To describe the prevalence, phenomenology and correlates of 'impulse control disorders' (ICDs) in patients with Parkinson's disease (PD) treated with dopamine replacement therapy (DRT); to assess the strength of the evidence that DRT plays a contributory causal role in these disorders; and to highlight the implications of these disorders for research in the addiction field. Methods: PubMed and Web of Science databases were searched and the reference lists of papers examined. Results: The prevalence of ICDs in Parkinson's patients using DRT varied between 3.5% and 13.6%, depending on the severity and range of disorders assessed. PD patients with ICDs were: generally younger; had an earlier onset of PD; had a personal or family history of substance abuse or an ICD; and were more likely to be treated with dopamine receptor agonists (DA agonists) than levodopa (L-dopa). There is reasonable evidence that dopaminergic medications play a causal role in ICDs in that they occur at a higher rate in an otherwise low-risk population of adults, begin after initiation of DA agonist therapy and cease upon its discontinuation. A causal relationship is biologically plausible, but the role of other factors (such as concurrent mood disorders) remain to be clarified by better-controlled studies. Conclusions: Impulse control disorders among patients with Parkinson's disease receiving dopamine replacement therapy may provide a unique opportunity for addiction researchers to study the neurobiology of impulsive forms of behaviour (such as problem gambling) that appear to be caused, in part, by the therapeutic use of dopamine receptor agonists. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Addiction  
 \*Drug Therapy  
 \*Epidemiology  
 \*Impulse Control Disorders  
 \*Parkinson's Disease  
 Dopamine  
 Phenomenology

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 15. Addiction research centres and the nurturing of creativity. RAND's Drug Policy Research Center.

**Citation:** Addiction, February 2011, vol./is. 106/2(253-259), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Reuter, Peter; Pacula, Rosalie Liccardo; Caulkins, Jonathan P

**Correspondence Address:** Reuter, Peter: School of Public Policy, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US, 20742, preuter@umd.edu

**Institution:** Reuter, Peter: School of Public Policy, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In September 1989, amid an emotional and ideological debate regarding problematic drug use in the United States and the 'war on drugs', RAND's Drug Policy Research Center (DPRC) was created through private foundation funds. The purpose of this new research center was to provide objective empirical analysis on which to base sound drug policy. Twenty years later, RAND's DPRC continues its work, drawing on a broad range of analytical expertise to evaluate, compare and assess the effectiveness of a similarly broad range of drug policies. More than 60 affiliated researchers in the United States and Europe make up the Center, which attempts to provide objective empirical analyses to better inform drug policies within the United States and abroad. This paper provides a look back at the creation, evolution and growth of the Center. It then describes how the Center operates today and how it has maintained its clear identity and focus by drawing on the analytical capabilities of a talented group of researchers from a broad range of academic disciplines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Laws](#)  
[\\*Government Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Health Care Policy](#)  
[Creativity](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 16. The elephant in the room with the 'grass ceiling'.

**Citation:** Addiction, February 2011, vol./is. 106/2(245-246), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Earleywine, Mitch

**Correspondence Address:** Earleywine, Mitch: University at Albany, SS 369, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY, US, 12222, mearleywine@albany.edu

**Institution:** Earleywine, Mitch: University at Albany, Albany, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by E. C. Temple, R. F. Brown & D. W. Hine (see record 2011-00975-002). The authors make poignant critiques of the literature on cannabis use and misuse. Most of these would apply to other addictions research. In fact, all the sciences could benefit from reliable definitions, improved assessment of covariates, increased statistical power, consistent replications and better attention to the clinically meaningful. Their clarion call for more research is both necessary and appreciated. As these authors emphasize, we now have a vague sense of who is likely to use cannabis, some decent strategies for picking out the few who might develop problems with the plant, useful insights into what to do to help them tackle those problems and a few tips for preventing negative consequences in the first place. Our work is important; but in the meantime, cannabis and the laws associated with it are altering an astounding number of lives. The time for dispassionate academic discourse alone may have passed. A few words about what our data mean for the rationality of arresting people for owning a plant could be most welcome. These need not require larger leaps than the ones we make for prevention and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[Public Health](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 17. Proposals to trial deep brain stimulation to treat addiction are premature.

**Citation:** Addiction, February 2011, vol./is. 106/2(235-237), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Carter, Adrian; Hall, Wayne

**Correspondence Address:** Carter, Adrian, adrian.carter@uq.edu.au

**Institution:** Carter, Adrian: School of Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne, Carlton, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Deep brain stimulation (DBS) is a neurosurgical intervention that has been used to treat intractable cases of Parkinson's disease (PD). DBS involves inserting microelectrodes into specific brain regions to modulate neural activity via a battery-controlled external stimulator in the patient's chest. DBS is being trialled in intractable psychiatric conditions, including Tourette's syndrome, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and depression. Drug addiction has been proposed recently as another disorder in which to trial DBS. We believe that this proposal is premature. DBS has been advocated prematurely for trial as a treatment of addiction on the basis of limited animal models, isolated and selected case studies and the evidence from uncontrolled studies of neurosurgical treatment of opioid addiction. These proposals raise major ethical issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[\\*Deep Brain Stimulation](#)  
[Bioethics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 18. Review of Social work practice with men at risk.

**Citation:** Child & Family Social Work, February 2011, vol./is. 16/1(122-123), 1356-7500;1365-2206 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Jeyasingham, Dharman

**Institution:** Jeyasingham, Dharman: School of Social Work, Psychology and Public Health, University of Salford, Salford, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Social Work Practice with Men at Risk by Rich Furman (2010). This book is concerned with the particular social, psychological and health problems faced by men in the USA. Rich Furman attempts to show how understandings of masculinity can enable a clearer appreciation of the problems experienced by men and how therapeutic social work services can appropriately respond to them. While the book is concerned with the USA and some sections refer to specific services and welfare arrangements in that country, its content is relevant for other countries as well. The book is divided into two parts. The first provides contextualizing discussions around US history, conceptualizations of masculinity and theories of human development as they relate to men. The second part focuses on specific issues-violence, physical and mental health, social changes related to employment-and on specific groups of men: older men, men with addictions, men who have been involved in military combat and men from ethnic minority communities. While this book adopts an approach to masculinities which shuts down some opportunities for critical analysis, it also provides many insightful discussions of men's experiences and adds to what is currently a small amount of literature on social work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Human Males](#)  
[\\*Social Casework](#)  
[\\*Social Services](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Physical Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 19. Selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibition by atomoxetine prevents cue-induced heroin and cocaine seeking.

**Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, February 2011, vol./is. 69/3(266-274), 0006-3223 (Feb 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Economidou, Daina; Dalley, Jeffrey W; Everitt, Barry J

**Correspondence Address:** Economidou, Daina: Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge, United Kingdom, CB2 3EB, de244@cam.ac.uk

**Institution:** Economidou, Daina: Behavioral and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, University of Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Preventing relapse to drug use is a major challenge for drug addiction treatment. We have recently shown that impulsivity predating drug-taking increases the susceptibility to relapse to cocaine seeking and that treatment with the anti-impulsivity drug atomoxetine (ATO), a selective norepinephrine re-uptake inhibitor (norepinephrine transporter), prevents relapse. Here, we investigated further the effects of ATO on cue-maintained heroin and cocaine seeking and relapse and compared these effects with those of the anti-impulsivity stimulant drug methylphenidate (MPH). Methods: Rats were trained to seek and self-administer cocaine or heroin under a second-order schedule of reinforcement. After acquisition of stable responding, groups of rats (n = 10-12) were treated, in a within-subject design, with either ATO or MPH (.3-3.0 mg/kg IP), and the effects on cocaine and heroin seeking were measured. The effects of ATO (.3-1.0 mg/kg) on cue-induced relapse to cocaine seeking after a 1-week period of abstinence were also studied. Results: Atomoxetine significantly decreased both cue-controlled cocaine and heroin seeking, whereas MPH had no significant effect. Atomoxetine also significantly attenuated cue-induced relapse to cocaine seeking after abstinence. The effects of ATO were selective for cue-controlled drug-seeking, because it did not affect responding in the absence of the drug-paired cue; nor did it alter responding for oral sucrose, except minimally at the highest dose, or locomotor activity. Conclusions: Selective norepinephrine transporter inhibition by ATO might be an effective treatment for the prevention of relapse to both stimulant and opiate addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Methylphenidate](#)  
[\\*Atomoxetine](#)  
[Cues](#)  
[Heroin](#)  
[Norepinephrine](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Drug Seeking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 20. Remember the future: Working memory training decreases delay discounting among stimulant addicts.

**Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, February 2011, vol./is. 69/3(260-265), 0006-3223 (Feb 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Bickel, Warren K; Yi, Richard; Landes, Reid D; Hill, Paul F; Baxter, Carole

**Correspondence Address:** Bickel, Warren K.: Department of Psychiatry, Center for Addiction Research, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US, 72205-7199, wbickel@uams.edu

**Institution:** Bickel, Warren K.: Department of Psychiatry, Center for Addiction Research, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Excessive discounting of future rewards has been observed in a variety of disorders and has been linked both to valuation of the past and to memory of past events. Methods: To explore the functionality of discounting and memory, we examined whether training of working memory would result in less discounting of future rewards. In this study, 27 adults in treatment for stimulant use were randomly assigned to receive either working memory training or control training according to a yoked experimental design. Measures of delay discounting and several other cognitive behaviors were assessed pre- and posttraining. Results: Rates of discounting of delayed rewards were significantly reduced among those who received memory training but were unchanged among those who received control training; other cognitive assessments were not affected by memory training. Discount rates were positively correlated with memory training performance measures. Conclusions: To our knowledge, this is the first study demonstrating that neurocognitive training on working memory decreases delay discounting. These results offer further evidence of a functional relationship between delay discounting and working memory. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Delay of Gratification](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Memory Training](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[\\*Short Term Memory](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **21. Methamphetamine self-administration produces attentional set-shifting deficits and alters prefrontal cortical neurophysiology in rats.**

**Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, February 2011, vol./is. 69/3(253-259), 0006-3223 (Feb 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Parsegian, Aram; Glen, W. Bailey Jr.; Lavin, Antonietta; See, Ronald E

**Correspondence Address:** See, Ronald E.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, 173 Ashley Avenue, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, seere@musc.edu

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

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Chronic methamphetamine abusers exhibit deficits in tasks requiring intact prefrontal cortex function, and prefrontal cortex dysfunction has been implicated in the loss of control over drug use. This study used a combination of behavioral and electrophysiologic assessments in rats with a history of long access methamphetamine self-administration to determine methamphetamine-induced changes in prefrontal cortex-dependent attentional set-shifting performance, drug-seeking, and prefrontal cortex neuronal activity. Methods: Male Long-Evans rats self-administered methamphetamine (.02 mg/infusion, intravenous) or received yoked saline infusions for 6 hours a day for 14 days. Cognitive flexibility was assessed using an attentional set-shifting task before 2 weeks of self-administration and 1 day after self-administration. Animals then underwent 11 days of abstinence, followed by three subsequent tests for context-induced drug seeking. Finally, animals were anesthetized, and single-unit in vivo extracellular

recordings were performed in the dorsomedial prefrontal cortex. Results: Methamphetamine-experienced rats showed escalated drug intake and context-induced drug-seeking following abstinence. During the extradimensional set-shift component, meth-experienced rats showed selective impairments that were identical to deficits produced by excitotoxic lesions of the prefrontal cortex. Rats with a history of chronic methamphetamine intake also exhibited higher basal firing frequency and a significantly greater proportion of burst-firing cells in the prefrontal cortex compared with yoked-saline controls. Conclusions: Prefrontal cortex-specific alterations in neuronal function may play a key role in methamphetamine-induced attentional deficits and drug-seeking. These data support the possibility that targeting prefrontal cortex pathology may improve treatment outcome in methamphetamine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Self Administration](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Neurophysiology](#)  
[\\*Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[\\*Set Shifting](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. Impaired emotional-like behavior and serotonergic function during protracted abstinence from chronic morphine.

**Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, February 2011, vol./is. 69/3(236-244), 0006-3223 (Feb 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Goeldner, Celia; Lutz, Pierre-Eric; Darcq, Emmanuel; Halter, Thomas; Clesse, Daniel; Ouagazzal, Abdel-Mouttalib; Kieffer, Brigitte L

**Correspondence Address:** Kieffer, Brigitte L.: IGBMC, Department Neurobiology and Genetics Parc d'innovation, 1 rue Laurent Fries BP 10142, Illkirch, France, 67404, cedex, briki@igbmc.fr

**Institution:** Goeldner, Celia: Institut de Genetique et de Biologie Moleculaire et Cellulaire, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Universite de Strasbourg, Illkirch, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Opiate abuse is a chronic relapsing disorder, and maintaining prolonged abstinence remains a major challenge. Protracted abstinence is characterized by lowered mood, and clinical studies show elevated comorbidity between addiction and depressive disorders. At present, their relationship remains unclear and has been little studied in animal models. Here we investigated emotional alterations during protracted abstinence, in mice with a history of chronic morphine exposure. Methods: C57BL6J mice were exposed to a chronic intermittent escalating morphine regimen (20-100 mg/kg). Physical dependence (naloxone-precipitated withdrawal), despair-related behaviors (tail suspension test), and social behaviors were examined after 1 or 4 weeks of abstinence. Stress hormones and forebrain bioamine levels were analyzed at the end of morphine regimen and after 4 weeks of abstinence. Finally, we examined the effects of chronic fluoxetine during abstinence on morphine-induced behavioral deficits. Results: Acute naloxone-induced withdrawal was clearly measurable after 1 week, and became undetectable after 4 weeks. In contrast, social and despair-related behaviors were unchanged after 1 week, but low sociability and despair-like behavior became significant after 4 weeks. Chronic morphine regimen increased both corticosterone levels and forebrain serotonin turnover, but only serotonergic activity in the dorsal raphe remained impaired after 4 weeks. Remarkably, chronic fluoxetine prevented depressive-like behavioral deficits in 4-week abstinent mice. Conclusions: During protracted abstinence, the immediate consequences of morphine exposure attenuate, whereas fluoxetine-sensitive emotional alterations strengthen with time. Our study establishes a direct link between morphine abstinence and depressive-like symptoms and strongly suggests that serotonin dysfunction represents a main mechanism contributing to mood disorders in opiate abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Emotionality](#)  
[\\*Drug Abstinence](#)  
[\\*Morphine](#)  
[\\*Serotonin](#)  
[Mice](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 23. Exposure to cocaine alters dynorphin-mediated regulation of excitatory synaptic transmission in nucleus accumbens neurons.

**Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, February 2011, vol./is. 69/3(228-235), 0006-3223 (Feb 1, 2011)  
**Author(s):** Mu, Ping; Neumann, Peter A; Panksepp, Jaak; Schluter, Oliver M; Dong, Yan  
**Correspondence Address:** Dong, Yan: Washington State University, Wegner 205, PO Box 646520, Pullman, WA, US, yan\_dong@wsu.edu  
**Institution:** Mu, Ping: Program in Neuroscience, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: Dysregulation of excitatory synaptic input to nucleus accumbens (NAc) medium spiny neurons (MSNs) underlies a key pathophysiology of drug addiction and addiction-associated emotional and motivational alterations. Dynorphin peptides, which exhibit higher affinity to kappa type opioid receptors, are upregulated within the NAc upon exposure to cocaine administration, and the increased dynorphin-signaling in the NAc has been critically implicated in negative mood observed in cocaine- or stress-exposed animals. Despite such apparent behavioral significance of the NAc dynorphins, the understanding of how dynorphins regulate excitatory synaptic transmission in the NAc remains incomplete. Methods: We used electrophysiological recording in brain slices to examine the effects of dynorphins on excitatory synaptic transmission in the NAc. Results: We focused on two key dynorphins, dynorphin A and B. Our current results show that dynorphin A and B differentially regulated excitatory postsynaptic currents (EPSCs) in NAc MSNs. Whereas perfusions of both dynorphin A and B to NAc slices decreased EPSCs in MSNs, the effect of dynorphin A but not dynorphin B was completely reversed by the kappa receptor-selective antagonist nor-binaltorphimine. These results implicate kappa receptor-independent mechanisms in dynorphin B-mediated synaptic effects in the NAc. Furthermore, repeated exposure to cocaine (15 mg/kg/day via intraperitoneal injection for 5 days, with 1, 2, or 14 days withdrawal) completely abolished dynorphin A-mediated modulation of EPSCs in NAc MSNs, whereas the effect of dynorphin B remained largely unchanged. Conclusions: Given the quantitatively higher abundance of dynorphin B in the NAc, our present results suggest that the dynorphin B-mediated, kappa receptor-independent pathways predominate in the overall effect of dynorphins in cocaine-pretreated animals and potentially in cocaine-induced alterations in mood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Dynorphins](#)  
[\\*Neurons](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmission](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[Pathophysiology](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 24. Increased glutamatergic synaptic transmission in the amygdala of drug abusers.

**Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, February 2011, vol./is. 69/3(199-200), 0006-3223 (Feb 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Rayport, Stephen

**Correspondence Address:** Rayport, Stephen: Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, 1051 Riverside Drive, NYSPI Unit 62, New York, NY, US, 10032-2695, sgr1@columbia.edu

**Institution:** Rayport, Stephen: Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by A. Okvist et al. (see record 2011-00010-014). The authors examined markers of glutamatergic synaptic transmission in the amygdala of two samples of drug abuse subjects: one sample who used cocaine, heroin, or both; and a second larger sample of subjects who used heroin. The strategy the authors pursued was to look for correlations amongst functionally interacting proteins that might not manifest as alterations in their levels. A further innovation was to look in the amygdala, which has a role in the encoding of intense, emotionally charged memories and has also been strongly implicated in addictive behavior. The authors have made several remarkable observations in the postmortem amygdala that argue for shared alterations in glutamatergic synaptic transmission in addiction. They measured both messenger RNA expression and protein levels, revealing a striking correlation between PSD-95, a major constituent of the postsynaptic membrane, and GluA1 glutamate receptors. PSD-95 mediates synaptic strengthening by recruiting GluR to the postsynaptic membrane. The authors then examined dynamin-3, which interacts with Homer to maintain a dynamic pool of GluR in an endocytic recycling pool. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)  
[Rewards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 25. Computerized cognitive remediation treatment for substance abuse disorders.

**Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, February 2011, vol./is. 69/3(197-198), 0006-3223 (Feb 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Wexler, Bruce E

**Correspondence Address:** Wexler, Bruce E.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University, 34 Park Street, 2nd Floor, New Haven, CT, US, 06519, Bruce.Wexler@yale.edu

**Institution:** Wexler, Bruce E.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by W. K. Bickel et al. (see record 2011-00010-016). The authors provides a compelling example of the potential value of identifying neurocognitive aspects of psychiatric disorders and then targeting those neurocognitive functions for treatment. Moreover, as the authors point out, the same neurocognitive deficit might extend across existing symptom-based diagnostic categories and so might the value of the treatment that targets it. The authors note previously reported correlations between better working memory (WM) ability and decreased delay discounting. They postulated that increasing WM in their patients with stimulant addiction would therefore decrease delay discounting. The specific computerized cognitive remediation treatment (CCRT) used by the authors is less sophisticated than those in use for schizophrenia. The better of the programs used in schizophrenia have more fine-grained and incremental gradations of difficulty, track performance continuously, and adjust difficulty up or down every 10-15 sec to maintain an optimal level of challenge and success. One goal of future studies will be to build on the valuable foundation provided by the authors in reporting the benefits of

a CCRT approach for an addiction disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Delay of Gratification](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Memory Training](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[\\*Short Term Memory](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

## 26. Alcohol and tobacco: Medical and sociological aspects of use, abuse and addiction.

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**Citation:** Alcohol and tobacco: Medical and sociological aspects of use, abuse and addiction., 2011 (2011)  
**Author(s):** Lesch, Otto-Michael; Walter, Henriette; Wetschka, Christian; Hesselbrock, Michie; Hesselbrock, Victor  
**Institution:** Lesch, Otto-Michael: Alcohol Research Group, Medical University of Vienna, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Vienna, Austria  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the cover) Alcohol and nicotine addiction mostly occur together. Over the last ten years therapeutic aspects and motivational strategies have been considerably improved. Hence, groups and subgroups have been defined and can be treated with specific medication and tailor-made psychotherapies, leading in the long term to considerably better and more effective results than the once broadly applied, rigorous abstinence-based therapies. However, alcohol and nicotine addiction still represent major medical and social problems. In this book, new therapeutic approaches are comprehensively described, outlining the different interactions between personality, environment and the effects of the substance. In addition to prevention-based therapies and diagnosis, essential psychological and sociological strategies, as well as medication-based therapies, are also presented in detail. All of these therapies have realistic aims and are of global validity. In addition, the book provides a broad overview of the American and European epidemiology of alcohol and nicotine addictions. The book is written for all those who care for and offer professional therapy for alcohol and nicotine-addicted patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Alcohols](#)  
[Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Environment](#)  
[Personality](#)  
[Psychotherapy](#)  
[Sociology](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

## 27. Problem gambling and the five factor model in university students.

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**Citation:** Personality and Individual Differences, February 2011, vol./is. 50/3(335-338), 0191-8869 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** MacLaren, Vance V; Best, Lisa A; Dixon, Michael J; Harrigan, Kevin A

**Correspondence Address:** MacLaren, Vance V.: University of Waterloo, Department of Psychology, Problem Gambling Lab, 200 University Avenue West, Waterloo, ON, Canada, N2L 3G1, vancemaclaren@gmail.com

**Institution:** MacLaren, Vance V.: University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The personality traits of treatment-seeking problem gamblers have been compared to healthy control groups in several studies and, although there is consistent evidence for high Neuroticism and low Conscientiousness in problem gamblers, past results may have been affected by selection bias. The current study replicated these findings in a correlational design. The participants were nontreatment-seeking undergraduate students who were screened for excessive and potentially addictive self-defeating behaviors. The Shorter Promis Questionnaire and the NEO PI-R were completed by undergraduate students at two Canadian universities (N = 369). Scores on the gambling subscale showed modest but statistically significant correlations with high Neuroticism, low Agreeableness, and low Conscientiousness. Regression of the gambling subscale onto the facet scores found significant effects of high Impulsiveness and Self-discipline, and low Straightforwardness and Dutifulness. These results suggest that negative affect and disinhibited traits may be risk factors for the development of problem gambling. The results obtained in this and other studies cannot be accounted for by the populations sampled, by selection bias, or by the instrument used to quantify symptoms of problem gambling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Conscientiousness](#)  
[\\*Five Factor Personality Model](#)  
[\\*Neuroticism](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Self Defeating Behavior](#)  
[College Students](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 28. Individual differences in vulnerability for self-injurious behavior: Studies using an animal model.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, February 2011, vol./is. 217/1(148-154), 0166-4328 (Feb 2, 2011)

**Author(s):** Muehlmann, Amber M; Wilkinson, Jennifer A; Devine, Darragh P

**Correspondence Address:** Devine, Darragh P.: University of Florida, Department of Psychology, Behavioral Neuroscience Program, P.O. Box 112250, Gainesville, FL, US, 32611-2250, dpdevine@ufl.edu

**Institution:** Muehlmann, Amber M.: University of Florida, Department of Psychology, Behavioral Neuroscience Program, Gainesville, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Self-injurious behavior (SIB) is a debilitating characteristic that is prevalent across a broad spectrum of neurodevelopmental disorders. In most of these disorders, some individuals exhibit SIB, whereas others do not. However, the neurobiological mechanisms that confer vulnerability are virtually unexplored. We examined innate characteristics that contribute to vulnerability or resistance for SIB in an animal model of the behavioral pathology. Eighteen outbred Long-Evans rats were screened for behavioral responsiveness to the mild stress of a novel environment. The rats were then categorized as high responders (HR; those rats that had the highest locomotor counts) or low responders (LR; those rats that had lower locomotor counts) by median split. All the rats were then given daily injections of the indirect monoamine agonist pemoline (150

mg/kg/day) for 10 days, and self-injury was evaluated. All 9 HR rats and 5 of the 9 LR rats exhibited self-injury. The HR rats spent more time self-injuring, injured more body sites, and caused larger areas of tissue damage than the LR rats did. Furthermore, the behavioral responsiveness to novelty stress was significantly correlated with each of these measures of self-injury. The HR rats did not exhibit substantially enhanced responses on other measures of psychostimulant action (stereotypy, grooming, locomotion, rearing). Accordingly, vulnerability to develop pemoline-induced SIB is positively correlated with, and can be predicted based upon, a behavioral measure of innate stress responsiveness. These findings suggest that characteristics that are common in developmental disorders may help predispose afflicted individuals to self-injure. The findings also extend the variety of behavioral pathologies (e.g. drug addiction) for which the HR/LR model predicts vulnerability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Individual Differences](#)  
[\\*Pemoline](#)  
[\\*Self Injurious Behavior](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 29. Preference for ethanol in zebrafish following a single exposure.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, February 2011, vol./is. 217/1(128-133), 0166-4328 (Feb 2, 2011)

**Author(s):** Mathur, Priya; Berberoglu, Michael A; Guo, Su

**Correspondence Address:** Guo, Su: Department of Bioengineering and Therapeutic Sciences, Program in Human Genetics, Wheeler Center for the Neurobiology of Addiction, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US, 94143-2811, su.guo@ucsf.edu

**Institution:** Mathur, Priya: Department of Bioengineering and Therapeutic Sciences, Program in Human Genetics, Wheeler Center for the Neurobiology of Addiction, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Ethanol is one of the most widely abused drugs in the world. Its addictive property is believed to primarily stem from its ability to influence the brain reinforcement pathway evolved for mediating natural rewards. Although dopamine is a known component of the reinforcement pathway, clear molecular and cellular compositions of this pathway and its sensitivity to ethanol remain not well understood. Zebrafish has been increasingly used to model and understand human disease states, due to its genetic tractability and ease of maintenance. In this study, we determine whether adult zebrafish develop ethanol preference after a single exposure using a conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigm. Moreover, we establish a procedure that can be carried out in an automated and relatively high-throughput fashion. We find that zebrafish of the AB strain display significantly increased preference for the compartment where they received ethanol during a single 20-min exposure. The largest increase in preference is in response to a 1.5% ethanol administered in the tank water. The results demonstrate robust ethanol preference in zebrafish. Such a relatively high-throughput assay with automated tracking and response to a single ethanol exposure provides a potential means for a large-scale screening aimed at understanding the brain reinforcement pathway and its sensitivity to ethanol in this genetically tractable vertebrate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Ethanol](#)  
[\\*Neural Pathways](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Reinforcement](#)  
[Fishes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. Effects of cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist rimonabant on acquisition and reinstatement of psychostimulant reward memory in mice.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, February 2011, vol./is. 217/1(111-116), 0166-4328 (Feb 2, 2011)

**Author(s):** Yu, Lu-Lu; Zhou, Shuang-Jiang; Wang, Xue-Yi; Liu, Jian-Feng; Xue, Yan-Xue; Jiang, Wengao; Lu, Lin

**Correspondence Address:** Wang, Xue-Yi: First Hospital, Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang, China, 050031, nzhwxy@heinfo.net

**Institution:** Yu, Lu-Lu: First Hospital, Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drug addiction processes are considered to be mainly controlled by the mesocorticolimbic dopamine system. Cannabinoids, a class of psychoactive drugs of abuse, elicit their rewarding and pharmacological effects through the endocannabinoid system. Previous research has indicated that dopaminergic neurons in the mesocorticolimbic system are also under the control of the endocannabinoid system. Recently, evidence has suggested that the endocannabinoid system may also participate in the modulation of the common reward system. The present study examined whether rimonabant, a cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist, disrupts the acquisition and reinstatement of psychostimulant reward memory measured by conditioned place preference (CPP). Mice were trained to acquire methamphetamine or cocaine-induced CPP. A priming injection of methamphetamine (0.5 mg/kg, i.p.) or cocaine (5 mg/kg, i.p.) was respectively given to reinstate methamphetamine or cocaine-induced CPP after extinction. Vehicle or rimonabant (1 or 3 mg/kg, i.p.) was administered at different time-points: 30 min before each CPP training session (acquisition) or 30 min before the priming injection (reinstatement). Rimonabant at doses of 1 and 3mg/kg significantly inhibited the acquisition of methamphetamine- and cocaine-induced CPP. At the high dose (3 mg/kg), rimonabant disrupted the reinstatement of extinguished methamphetamine- or cocaine-induced CPP. These findings indicate that cannabinoid CB1 receptors play a major role in psychostimulant reward memory, and rimonabant may be a potential pharmacotherapy for psychostimulant addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabinoids](#)  
[\\*Memory](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Reinstatement](#)  
[\\*Rimonabant](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Methamphetamine](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Neural Receptors](#)  
[Rewards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 31. Induction of blood lymphocyte cytochrome P450 2E1 in early stage alcoholic liver cirrhosis.

**Citation:** Alcohol, February 2011, vol./is. 45/1(81-87), 0741-8329 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Khan, Anwar Jamal; Sharma, Amit; Choudhuri, Gourdas; Parmar, Devendra

**Correspondence Address:** Parmar, Devendra: Developmental Toxicology Division, Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, CSIR, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, India, 226 001, parmar\_devendra@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Khan, Anwar Jamal: Developmental Toxicology Division, Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, CSIR, Lucknow, India

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** To validate the induction of blood lymphocyte cytochrome P450 2E1 (CYP2E1) expression in alcoholic liver cirrhosis and mRNA and protein expression of CYP2E1 in freshly prepared blood lymphocytes of alcoholic liver cirrhotic (ACP), nonalcoholic cirrhotic patients (NACP), alcoholic controls (ACs), and nonalcoholic controls (NACs) were investigated. Registered ACP and NACP patients at Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow, India along with NACs and ACs were included in the study. Real time polymerase chain reaction, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, and CYP2E1-dependent enzyme activity were determined in blood lymphocytes isolated from cases and controls. Significant increases in CYP2E1 mRNA and protein expression were observed in freshly prepared blood lymphocytes isolated from ACs and ACP patients as compared with respective NACs or NACP patients. A concomitant increase in N-nitrosodimethylamine demethylase activity was evident in the blood lymphocytes of ACs and ACP patients. Interestingly, the comparative increase observed in CYP2E1 expression was of greater magnitude in the blood lymphocytes isolated from ACP patients, although they abstained from alcohol drinking. Findings suggest that significant increase in the CYP2E1 mRNA and protein expression in the blood lymphocytes, isolated from early stage ACP patients, can be used to predict alcohol-induced toxicity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cirrhosis \(Liver\)](#)  
[\\*Lymphocytes](#)  
[\\*Proteins](#)  
[\\*mRNA](#)  
[Blood](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**32. Relapse.**

**Citation:** Animal models of drug addiction., 2011(461-479), 0893-2336 (2011)

**Author(s):** Erb, Suzanne; Placenza, Franca

**Institution:** Erb, Suzanne: Department of Psychology, University of Toronto Scarborough, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The most insidious aspect of drug addiction in humans is a high and recurrent propensity to relapse. Over the past several decades, the reinstatement procedure has received widespread use as an animal model of drug relapse, to study the basic mechanisms underlying drug-seeking responses in laboratory animals. The objectives of this chapter are twofold. The first is to describe the primary paradigms and procedures that have been developed to study reinstatement of drug-related behaviors in the laboratory. The second is to define and characterize the three major triggers of reinstatement to drug seeking that constitute the foundation of this work. These triggers include priming injections of a previously self-administered drug, reexposure to drug-associated cues, and exposure to stress. The role of these triggers in reinstatement will be characterized within the context of an overview of key behavioral findings in the literature and their theoretical implications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. Binge drug taking.

**Citation:** Animal models of drug addiction., 2011(403-430), 0893-2336 (2011)  
**Author(s):** Covington, Herbert E III; Miczek, Klaus A  
**Institution:** Covington, Herbert E.: Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The act of bingeing represents the culmination of a potentially abusive behavioral routine, and underscores the beginning of an addiction cycle. Experimental binges provide a valid model for examining aspects of the gradual progression from drug use to abuse, particularly when attempting to identify environmental and genetic factors that may prompt intermittent behavioral routines to become dysregulated, as exemplified during cycles of bingeing. Here we explore binge behavior in animals with a particular focus on data obtained from self-administration studies that utilize conditions that allow for both unrestricted and prolonged access to cocaine, opiates, alcohol or food. Many behavioral and neural effects of bingeing are shared between these substances, indicating that the repetitive nature of binge behavior for many types of drug abuse may be related to the dysregulation of common neural circuits. Interestingly, intense bingeing occurs with the emergence of two potential changes in behavior; an increase in the rate or an increase in the persistence of behavioral responding. These two changes indicate that control over bingeing may be determined by a number of processes, including sensitization, tolerance, and withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Drug Self Administration](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 34. Impulsivity.

**Citation:** Animal models of drug addiction., 2011(379-401), 0893-2336 (2011)  
**Author(s):** Bari, Andrea; Robbins, Trevor W; Dalley, Jeffrey W  
**Institution:** Bari, Andrea: Department of Experimental Psychology, Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Impulsivity is a multifaceted behavioural trait commonly linked to drug abuse and addiction involving rash or risky behaviour and a strong tendency towards spur-of-the-moment, poorly judged decisions and actions. At its core, impulsivity arises through an inability to adequately suppress or inhibit inappropriate behaviour and by a general intolerance to delayed gratification, a tendency also widely found in abstinent drug addicts. Despite intensive research, however, it remains unclear whether impulsivity arises from neural abnormalities produced by the chronic exposure of individuals to drugs such as alcohol and cocaine ('state impulsivity') potentially via interactions with medial temporal lobe and frontal cortical structures (e.g., amygdala, hippocampus, anterior cingulate cortex, orbitofrontal cortex) or whether instead 'trait impulsivity' and brain disorders linked to it--for example, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder

(ADHD)--predispose to drug use and addiction. This chapter considers both possibilities from a neural systems and psychological perspective drawing on evidence from animal models and clinical research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[Frontal Lobe](#)  
[Temporal Lobe](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 35. Habit formation and compulsion.

**Citation:** Animal models of drug addiction., 2011(337-377), 0893-2336 (2011)

**Author(s):** Belin, David; Economidou, Daina; Pelloux, Tann; Everitt, Barry J

**Institution:** Belin, David: Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Our increasing understanding of the psychological mechanisms involved in the transition from controlled to habitual compulsive drug use, the hallmark of drug addiction, relies on animal models in which the underlying behavioral construct reflects some of the main features of drug addiction in humans, such as foraging for the drug during extended periods of time, habitual drug seeking behavior and drug seeking or drug taking behaviors that are maintained despite adverse consequences. We have placed great emphasis on the development of behavioral procedures whereby animals not only self-administer drugs, but pathologically seek and take drugs in a way that resembles the clinical condition in human drug addicts. Thus, over the last 10 years we have developed models in rats that specifically address the development of habitual drug seeking behavior, compulsive cocaine seeking and taking behavior, and even addiction-like behavior. In this chapter, we review the behavioral procedures, namely second-order schedules of reinforcement, two-link heterogeneous chained schedules of reinforcement and the "three addiction-like behavioral criteria selection procedure" that we have used in rats to model habitual drug seeking behavior, compulsive drug seeking and taking behavior and addiction-like behavior. Although not yet widely adopted, these models have already contributed to the identification of some neurobiological and psychological mechanisms involved in the vulnerability to drug addiction and the transition from controlled to compulsive drug use, thereby emphasizing their great heuristic value in attempts to understand drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Compulsions](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Habits](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 36. Craving.

**Citation:** Animal models of drug addiction., 2011(311-336), 0893-2336 (2011)

**Author(s):** Grimm, Jeffrey W

**Institution:** Grimm, Jeffrey W.: Department of Psychology, Western Washington University, Bellingham, WA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The thesis of this chapter is that the unconscious (basic) craving process, consisting of activation within limbic incentive motivation and memory systems, is ultimately responsible for relapse behaviors. The chapter first includes a brief discussion of current clinical conceptions of craving. This is followed by an argument for what aspect of human craving animals may experience. This leads to a description of various animal models (primarily using rats) that indirectly measure activity of a basic craving mechanism. A final section is provided with examples of the utility of animal models of craving illustrated with translational evidence. It is argued that basic craving is amenable to study by animal models of craving that measure motivated drug seeking behavior. Furthermore, reflection on a distinction between conscious (subjective) craving and basic craving leads to the following possible conclusions: one could treat the conscious craving and this would provide some benefit to the addict. But what would remain is the basic craving response to drug-paired stimuli, situations, and even drug-focused thought processes. Reducing basic craving using pharmaco- or behavioral therapies based upon animal model findings may ultimately be more effective at reducing relapse behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[Animal Motivation](#)  
[Incentives](#)  
[Limbic System](#)  
[Memory](#)  
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Drug Seeking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 37. Environmental modulation of drug taking.

**Citation:** Animal models of drug addiction., 2011(293-309), 0893-2336 (2011)

**Author(s):** Badiani, Aldo; Caprioli, Daniele; Testa, Arianna; De Luca, Maria Teresa; Celentano, Michele

**Institution:** Badiani, Aldo: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) A variety of animal models have been developed to mimic the interactions between drugs and environment that are thought to play a crucial role in human addiction. A history of exposure to stress, for example, facilitates the development of drug addiction and drug relapse. Furthermore, there is solid evidence that drug-related contextual cues (i.e., environmental stimuli paired with drug taking that have acquired conditioned stimulus properties) can precipitate drug seeking in both humans and animals, indicating the importance of associative learning processes. Finally, there is some evidence (mostly of anecdotal nature) that the circumstances immediately surrounding drug taking can modulate drug intake in ways that are not easily reducible to conditioning or stress. In the past few years some effort has been made to investigate this latter type of drug-environment interaction using animal models. Most importantly, we have recently shown that the context can modulate the reinforcing effects of addictive drugs independently of its physical characteristics. In these studies, some animals were transferred to the test cages immediately before the treatment (Non Resident group), whereas other animals were kept at all times in the test cages (Resident group). Some studies were conducted using a single drug, whereas others employed a polydrug taking procedure. In the present chapter, we will review not only the results obtained using this animal model but also those yielded by translational studies conducted in human addicts.

Finally, we will discuss the implications of these findings for the study of drug addiction in humans and animals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Environment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 38. Escalation of drug use.

**Citation:** Animal models of drug addiction., 2011(267-292), 0893-2336 (2011)

**Author(s):** Ahmed, Serge H

**Institution:** Ahmed, Serge H.: CNRS U MR5227 Laboratoire Mouvement Adaptation Cognition, Universite Bordeaux 2, Bordeaux, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Among the different behavioral criteria used to discriminate substance dependence (or drug addiction) from other non-disordered forms of drug use, drug intake escalation presents a number of unique features that makes it particularly suitable for modeling in nonhuman animals. This criterion has stood the passage of time despite major revisions of diagnostic systems, it is common to all known drugs of abuse and it can be readily and unambiguously operationalized in laboratory animals. Here I exhaustively review evidence showing that escalation to heavy consumption of different drugs (except perhaps nicotine) can be rapidly induced in the majority of individual animals (i.e., rats) by increased drug availability. Such an escalation of drug use is probably paralleled by an authentic escalation to drug addiction, as it is associated with the co-occurrence of other addiction-like changes (i.e., increased motivation for drug use; increased difficulty to abstain from drug use; decreased sensitivity to negative consequences). In addition, during escalation of drug intake, most individual animals become increasingly responsive to drug- and stress-primed, but apparently not cue-primed, reinstatement of drug seeking after extinction. Finally, following increased drug use, most individuals present selective cognitive dysfunctions (e.g., deficits in executive functions) that may contribute to the establishment and/or persistence of addiction. Thus, the study of individuals with escalating patterns of drug use should provide a unique and valid approach to investigate, experimentally, the behavioral and neurobiological mechanisms that underlie the progression to addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. Animal models of eating disorders.

**Citation:** Animal models of drug addiction., 2011(207-234), 0893-2336 (2011)

**Author(s):** Hancock, Stephanie D; Olmstead, Mary C

**Institution:** Hancock, Stephanie D.: Medicine Hat College, Medicine Hat, AB, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Eating disorders and drug addiction share many common traits. This includes biological and environmental factors that predispose individuals to develop

either disorder, an increased risk for anxiety and depression when the disorders are present, and heightened trait levels of impulsivity and compulsion. Animal models of eating disorders are not as well established as those that model drug addiction, but the research in this area is progressing rapidly. In this chapter, we discuss anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, binge eating disorder, and obesity as these encompass the majority of maladaptive eating behaviors in humans. We begin by outlining the important features that characterize each disorder and that should thereby be present in an animal model. An overview of peptide control of feeding is provided to help the reader evaluate the animal models presented. These are based principally on genetic variation and stressful life events. In general, most animal models based on genetic alterations have limited applicability to humans, at least to date. Those based on stressful life events appear more promising in that they more accurately reproduce alterations in feeding and neuroendocrine function that are characteristic of each disorder. The next obvious step in eating disorder research is to combine the two approaches to determine how genetic alterations and stressful events interact to produce maladaptive eating and physiological changes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Eating Disorders](#)  
[Anorexia Nervosa](#)  
[Bulimia](#)  
[Eating Behavior](#)  
[Genetics](#)  
[Obesity](#)  
[Stress](#)  
[Binge Eating Disorder](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 40. Place conditioning.

**Citation:** Animal models of drug addiction., 2011(167-189), 0893-2336 (2011)

**Author(s):** Cunningham, Christopher L; Groblewski, Peter A; Voorhees, Charlene M

**Institution:** Cunningham, Christopher L.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Place conditioning is a form of stimulus-outcome learning that is commonly used to draw inferences about the rewarding and aversive effects of psychoactive drugs. This chapter focuses primarily on methodological issues that arise in the implementation and interpretation of place-conditioning studies. A description of the basic procedure is followed by a discussion of several key methodological issues, including compartment configuration, apparatus bias, stimulus selection, temporal parameters (interstimulus interval, trial duration, intertrial interval), experimental design and controls, dependent variables, and locomotor activity. Consideration is then given to methodological and interpretative issues that arise when using the place-conditioning procedure to study acquisition versus expression, extinction, and reinstatement of place conditioning. The chapter concludes with a brief discussion of the potential relevance of the place-conditioning procedure for understanding drug seeking and addiction in humans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 41. Alcohol self-administration.

- Citation:** Animal models of drug addiction., 2011(133-165), 0893-2336 (2011)
- Author(s):** Weiss, Friedbert
- Institution:** Weiss, Friedbert: Molecular and Integrative Neurosciences Department, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter provides an exhaustive overview of the current repertoire of animal models for alcoholism research. The chapter covers behavioral procedures modeling different stages of the alcohol addiction cycle, including strategies for investigating ethanol reinforcement, ethanol dependence, binge drinking, ethanol craving, and susceptibility to relapse. Moreover, the description and evaluation of the utility of these models is presented within a historical context, as well as an assessment of specific needs for future model development. The chapter emphasizes that the primary objective of contemporary research on alcohol abuse and addiction is to explain the processes that compel some but not other individuals to drink excessively, the identification of brain mechanisms that support the acute reinforcing actions of alcohol in nondependent subjects, and abnormalities in these mechanisms that are responsible for the development of dependence and the compulsive character of ethanol seeking and use in alcohol-addicted individuals. With respect to the development and successful implementation of valid animal models of self-administration and addiction, a number of issues must be considered in the case of alcohol due to the fact that (a) voluntary alcohol consumption in animals is generally low, except in animals that have been genetically selected for high spontaneous ethanol preference, and (b) that the conditions that make excessive alcohol consumption a reinforcing event in some subjects and not others are complex because they involve interactions among genetic, psychosocial-environmental, and neurobiological factors. Despite these challenges, a wide array of animal models is available that permits investigation of behaviors directed at obtaining access to and consuming alcohol as well as the identification of neurobiological, genetic, environmental, and motivational factors regulating these behaviors in both the nondependent and dependent states. These models also are instrumental for identifying pharmacological treatment targets for intervention at different stages of the addiction cycle and as preclinical tools for evaluating the efficacy of potential medications for the treatment of excessive alcohol use and the prevention of alcohol craving and relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Drug Self Administration](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

#### 42. Opiate self-administration.

- Citation:** Animal models of drug addiction., 2011(83-100), 0893-2336 (2011)
- Author(s):** Leri, Francesco
- Institution:** Leri, Francesco: Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, ON, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter discusses some of the motivational drives behind opiate addiction discovered over approximately 80 years of studies of opiate self-administration in animals. The focus of the discussion is on regulation of opiate intake by physiological dependence, pain, and learned habits. Drug intake by animals is fairly well regulated by satiety levels. Under appropriate experimental conditions, a satiety level can be altered by physiological dependence or pain. Furthermore, during self-administration, there are several sources of learning that will modulate drug intake. It is concluded that these drives

and learning dynamically interact with each other to influence the direction and the strength of opiate habits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** \*Animal Models  
 \*Animal Motivation  
 \*Drug Dependency  
 \*Drug Self Administration  
 \*Opiates  
 Habits  
 Motivation  
 Pain  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. Stimulant self-administration.

**Citation:** Animal models of drug addiction., 2011(57-81), 0893-2336 (2011)  
**Author(s):** Panlilio, Leigh V  
**Institution:** Panlilio, Leigh V.: Preclinical Pharmacology Section, Behavioral Neuroscience Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Stimulants such as cocaine and the amphetamines are widely abused due to their rewarding effects. Much of what we know about drug abuse and drug reward comes from research involving stimulants, and much of this research involves using drug self-administration as an animal model of drug abuse. In this chapter, the example of stimulant self-administration is used to illustrate: (1) the basic methodology of drug self-administration procedures and (2) the behavioral principles that apply to addiction and animal models of addiction. Many variations of the self-administration procedure have been developed to model specific aspects of drug abuse, to assess the rewarding effects of drugs, and to assess the effects of treatments. The chapter describes how these variations are devised by stipulating the behavioral requirements for receiving the drug (i.e., the schedule of reinforcement) and incorporating drug-related environmental cues analogous to those that occur in the human drug-abuse environment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** \*Animal Models  
 \*CNS Stimulating Drugs  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Drug Self Administration  
 Amphetamine  
 Cocaine  
 Rewards  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 44. Intracranial self-stimulation.

**Citation:** Animal models of drug addiction., 2011(3-56), 0893-2336 (2011)  
**Author(s):** Vlachou, Styliani; Markou, Athina  
**Institution:** Vlachou, Styliani: Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS) is an operant behavioral paradigm in which experimental animals learn to deliver brief electrical pulses into specific regions of their own brains that are considered to be part of the brain's reward pathways mediating

both natural and ICSS reward. Several brain sites support ICSS, with the lateral hypothalamus, medial forebrain (MFB) bundle, and ventral tegmental area (VTA) among the sites that produce the most vigorous ICSS responding. Various ICSS procedures have been designed and used during the last decades since the discovery of ICSS. Two of the most commonly used ICSS procedures, which have been experimentally validated and have shown to be reward-selective, are the rate-frequency curve-shift procedure and the discrete-trial current-intensity threshold procedure. In all ICSS procedures, lowering of ICSS thresholds indicates a facilitation of brain stimulation reward, whereas elevations in ICSS thresholds reflect the diminished reward value of the stimulation and thus an anhedonic state. Acute administration of most drugs of abuse, including cocaine, amphetamine, nicotine, morphine, and heroin, lower ICSS thresholds in experimental animals. By contrast, withdrawal from chronic administration of these compounds induces elevations in ICSS thresholds, indicating an anhedonic state that resembles the negative affective state of the drug withdrawal syndrome experienced by humans. However, certain drugs of abuse, such as ethanol and cannabinoids, have shown inconsistent effects in ICSS procedures, primarily because of the minimal effects induced by these drugs in the ICSS procedure. In summary, the ICSS procedure provides unique ways to investigate the anatomical basis of reward and motivation and is an important tool for the assessment of the reward-facilitating and anhedonic effects of various drugs of abuse with addictive properties. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Brain Self Stimulation](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Animals](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 45. Animal models of drug addiction.

**Citation:** Animal models of drug addiction., 2011, 0893-2336 (2011)

**Author(s):** Olmstead, Mary C [Ed]

**Institution:** Olmstead, Mary C.: Department of Psychology, Centre for Neuroscience Studies, Queen's University, Kingston, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the cover) Our understanding of addiction and how it is treated has advanced remarkably over the past decades, and much of the progress is related directly to animal research. This is true for both the behavioural aspects of drug use as well as the biological underpinnings of the disorder. In *Animal Models of Drug Addiction*, experts in the field provide an up-to-date review of complex behavioural paradigms that model different stages of this disorder and explain how each test is used to effectively replicate the progression of drug addiction. This detailed and practical book begins with the most common laboratory measures of addiction in animals, including intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS), drug self-administration, place conditioning, and sensitization. Later chapters describe how these paradigms are used to model the progression of drug addiction, providing insight into the clinical symptomatology of addiction from acquisition of drug use through compulsive drug taking to withdrawal and relapse. Written for the popular *Neuromethods* series, the contributions offer both methodological detail and a theoretical perspective, appealing to readers familiar with preclinical research on drug addiction as well as those who are newcomers to the field. Cutting-edge and authoritative, *Animal Models of Drug Addiction* will serve as a basis for future vital research that links the bench to the bedside in the crucial treatment of drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)

[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[Methodology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Scripting addiction: The politics of therapeutic talk and American sobriety.

**Citation:** Scripting addiction: The politics of therapeutic talk and American sobriety., 2011 (2011)

**Author(s):** Carr, E. Summerson

**Institution:** Carr, E. Summerson: School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the introduction) This book takes readers into the highly ritualized world of mainstream American addiction treatment. It is a world where clinical practitioners evaluate how drug users speak about themselves and their problems, and where the ideal of "healthy" talk is explicitly promoted, carefully monitored, and identified as the primary sign of therapeutic progress. The book explores the puzzling question: why do addiction counselors dedicate themselves to reconciling drug users' relationship to language in order to reconfigure their relationship to drugs? To answer this question, anthropologist Summerson Carr traces the charged interactions between counselors, clients, and case managers at "Fresh Beginnings," an addiction treatment program for homeless women in the midwestern United States. She shows that shelter, food, and even the custody of children hang in the balance of everyday therapeutic exchanges, such as clinical assessments, individual therapy sessions, and self-help meetings. Acutely aware of the high stakes of self-representation, experienced clients analyze and learn to effectively perform prescribed ways of speaking, a mimetic practice they call "flipping the script." As a clinical ethnography, the book examines how decades of clinical theorizing about addiction, language, self-knowledge, and sobriety is manifested in interactions between counselors and clients. As an ethnography of the contemporary United States, the book demonstrates the complex cultural roots of the powerful clinical ideas that shape therapeutic transactions --and by extension administrative routines and institutional dynamics--at sites such as "Fresh Beginnings'." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Sobriety](#)  
[\\*Social Services](#)  
[Clients](#)  
[Culture \(Anthropological\)](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Politics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. Alcohol and its impact on motor control.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychophysiology, 2010, vol./is. 24/4(259-263), 0269-8803 (2010)

**Author(s):** Houa, Myriam; Tomberg, Claude; Noel, Xavier

**Correspondence Address:** Houa, Myriam: Department of Neurology Saint-Pierre Hospital, 322, rue Haute, Brussels, Belgium, 1000, myriam.houa@ulb.ac.be

**Institution:** Houa, Myriam: Department of Neurology, Saint-Pierre Hospital, Free University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Acute and chronic alcohol intoxications have particularly deleterious consequences on physiological processes involving motor control and balance. This paper describes alcohol impairments to the central motor system networks in social and heavy drinkers

and in individuals dependent on alcohol with or without neurological diseases.  
(PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Federation of European Psychophysiology Societies; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcohol Drinking Patterns  
 \*Alcohol Intoxication  
 \*Equilibrium  
 \*Motor Coordination  
 \*Nervous System Disorders  
 Alcoholism  
 Alcohols  
 Motor Processes  
 Physiology  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. The influence of alcohol ingestion on cognitive response inhibition and error processing.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychophysiology, 2010, vol./is. 24/4(253-258), 0269-8803 (2010)  
**Author(s):** Noel, Xavier; Tomberg, Claude; Verbanck, Paul; Campanella, Salvatore  
**Correspondence Address:** Noel, Xavier: Laboratory of Medical Psychology Psychiatry Department CHU Brugmann, 4, Place Vangehuchten, Brussels, Belgium, 1020, xnoel@ulb.ac.be  
**Institution:** Noel, Xavier: Laboratory of Medical Psychology, CHU-Brugmann, Psychiatry Department, University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Alcohol consumption has been known to affect behavior and cognition. In this paper, we review evidence for the idea that alcohol disrupts two important cognitive processes critical to flexible interaction with a changing environment: the individual's ability to successfully and intentionally inhibit or suppress a prepotent response, and to detect the occurrence of an error. In compromising an individual's ability to withhold a prepotent response and in attenuating the brain's capacity to detect action slips, the consumption of alcohol may also prevent the mobilization of further flexible executive control in response to environmental prompts (e.g., to stop drinking when intending to drive a car). Individual differences in these cognitive processes prior to or following the ingestion of alcohol are also discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Federation of European Psychophysiology Societies; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcohol Drinking Patterns  
 \*Alcohols  
 \*Error of Measurement  
 \*Individual Differences  
 \*Ingestion  
 Alcoholism  
 Cognition  
 Cognitive Processes  
 Response Inhibition  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 49. Alcoholism and the loss of willpower: A neurocognitive perspective.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychophysiology, 2010, vol./is. 24/4(240-248), 0269-8803 (2010)  
**Author(s):** Noel, Xavier; Bechara, Antoine; Brevers, Damien; Verbanck, Paul; Campanella, Salvatore

**Correspondence Address:** Noel, Xavier: Laboratory of Medical Psychology, Psychiatry Department Universite, Libre de Bruxelles, CHU Brugmann, 4, Place Vangehuchten, Brussels, Belgium, 1020, xnoel@ulb.ac.be

**Institution:** Noel, Xavier: 1Laboratory of Medical Psychology, CHU-Brugmann, Psychiatry Department, University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Like other addictions, alcoholism reflects the continuation of alcohol use despite negative consequences (e.g., an ulcer or family problems made worse by alcohol consumption). Recent cognitive theories suggest that optimal information processing related to the capacity to make decisions under uncertainty conditions is impaired either prior to the initiation of alcohol use, or it is related to the consequence of its repeated utilization. In this paper, we suggest that alcoholism may be the product of an imbalance between two separate, but interacting, cognitive registers that contribute to decision making: a reactive/automatic attentional and memory system for signaling the presence of alcohol cues in the environment and for attributing to such cues pleasure and/or excitement; and a reflective/nonautomatic system for regulating the dominant reactive/automatic response. Hyperactivity within the reactive system can override the reflective system and brain/cognitive changes induced by ethanol could lead to the disruption of self-regulation. We finally develop the idea that different patterns of imbalance between reactive and reflective systems could lead to distinct patterns of clinical impulsivity involved in the vulnerability to, the development of, and the relapse into alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Federation of European Psychophysiology Societies; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Neurocognition](#)  
[\\*Volition](#)  
[Alcohols](#)  
[Cognitive Bias](#)  
[Cues](#)  
[Decision Making](#)  
[Inhibition \(Personality\)](#)  
[Short Term Memory](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 50. Cognitive event-related potentials and alcoholism.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychophysiology, 2010, vol./is. 24/4(231-239), 0269-8803 (2010)

**Author(s):** Campanella, Salvatore; Noel, Xavier; Tomberg, Claude

**Correspondence Address:** Campanella, Salvatore: Laboratory of Medical Psychology, Psychiatry Department, CHU Brugmann, 4, Place Vangehuchten, Brussels, Belgium, 1020, salvatore.campanella@ulb.ac.be

**Institution:** Campanella, Salvatore: Laboratory of Psychological Medicine, CHU-Brugmann, Psychiatry Department, University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The discipline of neuropsychiatry tries to bridge the gap between neurology and psychiatry in order to gain insight into the biological bases of psychiatric disorders. A principal tool is electrophysiological assessments, as, for instance, event-related potentials (ERPs). In this paper, we will review the current main findings concerning the status of cognitive ERPs in a specific psychiatric disease, i.e., chronic alcoholism. First, delayed P300 latency and reduced P300 amplitude are a common and robust finding in chronic alcoholics. Our aim will be to insert this empirical finding into the growing knowledge of molecular actions of alcohol and genetic patterns of alcohol dependence together with a more precise identification of alcohol-influenced neuronal and psychopathological

processes. We will show how this may help us to reach a better understanding of this pathology. Second, an important set of data also pointed out that earlier ERP components, such as the N100, the mismatch negativity (MMN), the P100, and the N170, were also affected by chronic consumption of alcohol. Therefore, as the entire information-processing system seemed to be altered, these results deserved to be discussed, at least concerning their main clinical implications. Finally, although long term consequences of alcohol abuse have been extensively described, little is known about the detrimental effect on neural and cognitive processes of massive alcohol intake over a short period of time (e.g., binge drinking). Recent data on this new and challenging issue will be outlined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Federation of European Psychophysiology Societies; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Binge Drinking](#)  
[\\*Evoked Potentials](#)  
[\\*Neuropsychiatry](#)  
[Cognition](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Phenotypes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 51. Alcohol pathophysiology: Circuits and molecular mechanisms.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychophysiology, 2010, vol./is. 24/4(215-230), 0269-8803 (2010)

**Author(s):** Tomberg, Claude

**Correspondence Address:** Tomberg, Claude: Brain Research Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Free University of Brussels, 808,, Brussels, Belgium

**Institution:** Tomberg, Claude: Brain Research Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Free University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** There is no specialized alcohol addiction area in the brain; rather, alcohol acts on a wide range of excitatory and inhibitory nervous networks to modulate neurotransmitters actions by binding with and altering the function of specific proteins. With no hemato-encephalic barrier for alcohol, its actions are strongly related to the amount of intake. Heavy alcohol intake is associated with both structural and functional changes in the central nervous system with long-term neuronal adaptive changes contributing to the phenomena of tolerance and withdrawal. The effects of alcohol on the function of neuronal networks are heterogeneous. Because ethanol affects neural activity in some brain sites but is without effect in others, its actions are analyzed in terms of integrated connectivities in the functional circuitry of neuronal networks, which are of particular interest because of the cognitive interactions discussed in the manuscripts contributing to this review. Recent molecular data are reviewed as a support for the other contributions dealing with cognitive disturbances related to alcohol acute and addicted consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Federation of European Psychophysiology Societies; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Hippocampus](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmitters](#)  
[\\*Pathophysiology](#)  
[\\*Molecular Neuroscience](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Alcohol Withdrawal](#)

[Brain](#)  
[Ethanol](#)  
[Proteins](#)  
[Neural Regeneration](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 52. Categories of alcohol consumers: Definitions and criteria of alcohol addiction.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychophysiology, 2010, vol./is. 24/4(213-214), 0269-8803 (2010)

**Author(s):** Tomberg, Claude

**Correspondence Address:** Tomberg, Claude: Brain Research Unit-CP 630 Faculty of Medicine, University of Brussels, 808, route de Lennik, Bruxelles, Belgium, 1070, ctomberg@ulb.ac.be

**Institution:** Tomberg, Claude: Brain Research Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Free University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Common patterns of alcohol consumption are described with their main criteria, blood alcohol levels, and diagnostic criteria. Binge drinking, an acute alcohol intoxication pattern of particular concern, is also described, as it appears to be the most common pattern among teenagers when the brain is not yet mature. A number of classification schemes have been proposed specially for social drinking and alcohol dependence, and discussions still surround about them. The article summarize a consensus in classification. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Federation of European Psychophysiology Societies; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Blood Alcohol Concentration](#)  
[\\*Consumer Attitudes](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Alcohol Intoxication](#)  
[Alcohols](#)  
[Binge Drinking](#)  
[Research Diagnostic Criteria](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 53. Cognitive effects of acute alcohol consumption and addiction: A review of current knowledge.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychophysiology, 2010, vol./is. 24/4(210-212), 0269-8803 (2010)

**Author(s):** Tomberg, Claude

**Correspondence Address:** Tomberg, Claude: Brain Research Unit - CP 630 Faculty of Medicine University of Brussels, 808, route de Lennik, Bruxelles, Belgium, 1070, ctomberg@ulb.ac.be

**Institution:** Tomberg, Claude: Brain Research Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Free University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drinking alcohol for celebrating an event, or drinking for alleviating unhappiness: both indicate that alcohol consumption is closely tied to emotions. The development of alcohol drinking is strongly related to human civilization and sedentary life. In antiquity, Greek citizens used many varieties of wines. The free citizens of Athens received an education for "knowing how to drink" in the course of banquets called "Symposium" (literally translated as "drinking together" to free the spirit for more efficient discussions). This review updates data on the cognitive aspects of acute alcohol consumption and addiction with a highlight on the neuronal and molecular adaptations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Federation of European Psychophysiology Societies; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cognition](#)  
[\\*Lifestyle](#)  
[\\*Civilization](#)  
 History  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 54. From the editor--A compassionate initiative gone awry.

**Citation:** Issues in Mental Health Nursing, December 2010, vol./is. 31/12(757), 0161-2840;1096-4673 (Dec 2010)  
**Author(s):** Thomas, Sandra P  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** The new Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations policy mandated that pain should be evaluated as the fifth vital sign, along with temperature, heart rate, respirations, and blood pressure. Doctors and nurses were urged to accept the patient's report of pain as valid and to administer the prescribed medications promptly. Thousands of healthcare professionals attended educational workshops about treatment of pain. In the United States, the annual opioid consumption per person increased from 73 milligrams per person to 329 milligrams per person between 1996 and 2006. Deaths by unintentional overdose are skyrocketing as well. Although the epidemic primarily affects individuals ages 35 to 64, an uptick in addiction is expected in children and adolescents who steal the powerful opioid drugs right from the family medicine cabinet. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[\\*Pain](#)  
[\\*Health Care Policy](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 55. Masculinity issues in addiction treatment in Swiss inpatient alcohol programs: Bringing men's treatment needs back to the research agenda.

**Citation:** Journal of Men's Health, October 2010, vol./is. 7/3(211-220), 1875-6867 (Oct 2010)  
**Author(s):** Klingemann, Harald; Gomez, Veronica  
**Correspondence Address:** Klingemann, Harald: Sudhang Clinic, Kirchlindach, Switzerland, 3038, harald.klingemann@suedhang.ch  
**Institution:** Klingemann, Harald: Sudhang Clinic, Kirchlindach, Switzerland  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: Various types of risk behaviors, including alcohol and drug consumption, are by far more frequent among men than among women. Men represent the majority of patients in addiction programs. However, the relationship between male gender role orientations and the treatment response is under researched. This paper sheds light on the relative importance of masculinity concepts within both the general population and a clinical sample, the perception of specific treatment needs by male alcohol patients, and the response to masculinity topics in treatment practice. Methods: The study was conducted among 200 men in two Swiss alcohol inpatient programs, representative for the total patient load in the Swiss alcohol treatment system and included a matched population control group (n = 200). The Bem Sex Role Inventory, the Male Role Norm Scale and the Masculine Gender Role Stress Scale were included in the group comparison. Results: Patients show significantly lower values on the masculinity subscale

and lower values on the femininity subscale than the control group: the 'undifferentiated man' is typical for the clinical setting. Patients who acknowledge men-specific treatment needs suffer significantly more from gender role stress and problems with sexuality and fatherhood than patients who are not aware of masculinity issues. For both topics, patients prefer a non-therapeutic setting. Group and individual therapy do not address sexuality and fatherhood issues. Conclusions: These findings suggest that for specific subgroups of men an appropriate diagnosis should first check on sensitive masculinity issues, then assess gender role orientations and masculinity stress and provide adequate treatment modalities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: WPMH GmbH; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Masculinity](#)  
[\\*Role Conflicts](#)  
[\\*Sex Roles](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **56. Medical malpractice allegations of iatrogenic addiction in chronic opioid analgesic therapy: Forensic case reports.**

**Citation:** Pain Medicine, October 2010, vol./is. 11/10(1537-1545), 1526-2375;1526-4637 (Oct 2010)

**Author(s):** Fishbain, David A; Lewis, John E; Gao, Jinrun

**Correspondence Address:** Fishbain, David A.: University of Miami, Department of Psychiatry, 1695 NW 9th Avenue, Suite 3302L (D-79), Miami, FL, US, 33136, d.fishbain@miami.edu

**Institution:** Fishbain, David A.: University of Miami, Department of Psychiatry, Miami, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives. The objectives for presenting these medico-legal forensic case reports are the following: 1) detail three cases where chronic opioid analgesic therapy (COAT) was alleged to cause iatrogenic addiction and/or re-addiction; 2) detail the plaintiff's and defendant's medical experts' opinions on these allegations; and 3) through analyzing these cases, develop some recommendations for future prevention of such allegations during COAT. Methods. Case Reports. Results. Medico-legal issues surrounding the allegation of iatrogenic addiction were identified in each case. Conclusions. Before starting COAT, physicians should obtain and document patient informed consent for the risk of addiction/re-addiction with COAT treatment. Patients with a history of addictions pre-COAT should be placed on adherence monitoring immediately on beginning COAT. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Analgesic Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Forensic Evaluation](#)  
[\\*Professional Liability](#)  
[Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **57. Striatal regulation of Delta FosB, FosB, and cFos during cocaine self-administration and withdrawal.**

**Citation:** Journal of Neurochemistry, October 2010, vol./is. 115/1(112-122), 0022-3042;1471-4159 (Oct 2010)

**Author(s):** Larson, Erin B; Akkentli, Fatih; Edwards, Scott; Graham, Danielle L; Simmons, Diana L; Alibhai, Imran N; Nestler, Eric J; Self, David W

**Correspondence Address:** Self, David W.: Department of Psychiatry, UT Southwestern Medical Center, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd, Dallas, TX, US, 75390-9070, David.Self@UTSouthwestern.edu

**Institution:** Larson, Erin B.: Seay Center for Basic and Applied Research in Psychiatric Illness, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Chronic drug exposure induces alterations in gene expression profiles that are thought to underlie the development of drug addiction. The present study examined regulation of the Fos-family of transcription factors, specifically cFos, FosB, and Delta FosB, in striatal subregions during and after chronic intravenous cocaine administration in self-administering and yoked rats. We found that cFos, FosB, and Delta FosB exhibit regionally and temporally distinct expression patterns, with greater accumulation of Delta FosB protein in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) shell and core after chronic cocaine administration, whereas Delta FosB increases in the caudate-putamen (CPu) remained similar with either acute or chronic administration. In contrast, tolerance developed to cocaine-induced mRNA for Delta FosB in all three striatal subregions with chronic administration. Tolerance also developed to FosB expression, most notably in the NAc shell and CPu. Interestingly, tolerance to cocaine-induced cFos induction was dependent on volitional control of cocaine intake in ventral but not dorsal striatal regions, whereas regulation of FosB and Delta FosB was similar in cocaine self-administering and yoked animals. Thus, Delta FosB-mediated neuroadaptations in the CPu may occur earlier than previously thought with the initiation of intravenous cocaine use and, together with greater accumulation of Delta FosB in the NAc, could contribute to addiction-related increases in cocaine-seeking behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Journal Compilation--International Society for Neurochemistry; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Cocaine  
\*Drug Self Administration  
\*Drug Withdrawal  
\*Nucleus Accumbens  
\*Striatum  
Caudate Nucleus  
Gene Expression  
Rats

**Source:** PsycINFO

**58. left-pointing-double-angle quotation markNo retreat, no surrenderright-pointing-double-angle . The temporal dimension in psychic and social conflicts.**

**Original Title:** left-pointing-double-angle quotation markNo retreat, no surrenderright-pointing-double-angle . La dimensione temporale dei conflitti psichici e sociali.

**Citation:** Gruppi, May 2009, vol./is. 11/2(69-82), 1826-2589;1972-4837 (May-Aug 2009)

**Author(s):** Fiorentini, Giuseppe; Foresti, Giovanni

**Institution:** Foresti, Giovanni: Universita di Pavia, Pavia, Italy

**Language:** Italian

**Abstract:** The authors hypothesize the existence of an interrelation between the predominant experience of time and certain psychic disorders that are discernible on an individual and social level. The disorganization of one's life chronology is seen as a consequence of the great cultural changes that took place in the 1970s and 80s. In turn, these changes are the consequence of more moderate changes that have taken place in family relations and in the social structure. On an individual level, this has brought about an epidemic of narcissistic personality disorders that are expressed as psychopathological manifestations that were non-existent or infrequent in the past (food-related disorders, antisocial

behavior, widespread old and new pathological appetite and addiction to narcotics). On the other hand, in the sphere of institutional dynamics, there is an increase in the explicit and/or implicit adversarial nature (according to Bion's model: attack-and-flee or passive dependence) that coexists along with the failure of conflicts both structural and structuring between classes and generations. This point is discussed through two clinical examples. The first is drawn from individual psychoanalytic treatment and the second from supervision on a team at a Therapeutic Community, which was held to ransom by a severely borderline patient. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Conflict](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Narcissistic Personality Disorder](#)  
[\\*Psychopathology](#)  
[\\*Society](#)  
[Borderline Personality Disorder](#)  
[Psychoanalysis](#)  
[Time](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 59. Validation of Adolescent Computer Addiction Test in a Greek sample.

**Citation:** Psychiatriki, July 2009, vol./is. 20/3(222-232), 1105-2333 (Jul-Sep 2009)

**Author(s):** Siomos, K. E; Floros, G. D; Mouzas, O. D; Angelopoulos, N. V

**Correspondence Address:** Siomos, K. E., ksiomos@med.uth.gr

**Institution:** Siomos, K. E.: Psychiatric Unit, Medical School, University of Thessaly, University Hospital of Larisa, Larisa, Greece

**Language:** Greek

**Abstract:** The goal of this study is the validation of a reliable research tool for diagnosing computer addiction in adolescents and the description of its particular psychometric properties. 482 students in the city of Trikala, which is Greece's leading city in Internet provision, and 907 students of the city of Larisa took part in this study which was run during the first trimester of 2006. The samples were obtained through randomized stratified sampling for their respective cities. Those students who reported using a personal computer at the time filled in the ACAT (Adolescent Computer Addiction Test), which was modeled after the 20-question Internet Addiction Test. The psychometric tests applied included test-retest reliability, internal consistency and construct validity. Factor analysis revealed four factors which account for 59.15% of total variability of the scale. The ACAT scale was proven to hold excellent test-retest reliability, internal consistency and construct validity. The important role of timely education in new technologies is pointed out. This study is a first attempt in creating and applying a reliable tool in the evaluation of adolescent addiction to personal computers in Greece. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Test Reliability](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[Computers](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 60. The Skin-Ego in the Rorschach: Its expression in adolescent drug addicts.

**Original Title:** O Eu-pele no Rorschach: A sua expressao em adolescentes toxicodependentes.

**Citation:** Analise Psicologica, July 2009, vol./is. 27/3(307-318), 0870-8231 (Jul-Sep 2009)

**Author(s):** Linhares, Marcio B. F; Pinheiro, Catarina Bray

**Institution:** Linhares, Marcio B. F.: Equipa Multidisciplinar de Apoio aos Tribunals de Angra do Heroismo, Portugal

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** The Skin-Ego concept--on the psychic envelopes structure and functioning, particularly on the "holding", "containing" and "protection against stimuli" functions--served as a base for the elaboration of new interpretation procedures for the Rorschach projective test, subsequently applied in the analysis of the protocols of two drug addicted adolescents. The proposed procedures were found relevant to the expansion of Rorschach's clinical potential, as a form of access to psychic functioning, in a particular moment of a subject's life. Therefore, the articulation between the Skin-ego and Rorschach might help clarify the meaning/function of the drug use throughout the phases of adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Ego](#)  
[\\*Psychodynamics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 61. Texas Research Society on Alcoholism--19th Annual Scientific Meeting: Abstract collection.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, June 2009, vol./is. 33/Suppl 1(343A-346A), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Jun 2009)

**Author(s):** No authorship indicated

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a collection of abstracts from the Texas Research Society on Alcoholism's 19th Annual Scientific Meeting. The included abstracts were presented either as oral presentations or posters. Some of the topics discussed are Relation Between Alcohol Consumption and Verbal Memory Performance in Young Adults;Project Choices: A line of Research to Prevent Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder; etc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Experimentation](#)  
[\\*Scientific Communication](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 62. RSA 32nd Annual Scientific Meeting: Abstract collection.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, June 2009, vol./is. 33/Suppl 1(267A-322A), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Jun 2009)

**Author(s):** No authorship indicated

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a collection of abstracts from RSA's 32nd Annual Scientific Meeting. Some of the topics discussed are Affects of an Alcohol Prime on Ad-Lib Alcohol Consumption are Mediated by Impaired Executive Function but not Increased Cognitive Bias;Alcohol Effects on Risk Taking During Driving; etc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Experimentation](#)  
[\\*Scientific Communication](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 63. RSA 32nd Annual Scientific Meeting: Abstract collection.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, June 2009, vol./is. 33/Suppl 1(11A-265A), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Jun 2009)

**Author(s):** No authorship indicated

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a collection of abstract from RSA's 32nd Annual Scientific Meeting. Some of the topics discussed are GABRG1 and GABRA2 Markers Moderate the Subjective Effects of Alcohol; GABRA2 Alleles Moderate the Subjective Responses to Alcohol; Linkage Scan of Alcohol Dependence in the UCSF Family Alcoholism Study etc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Experimentation](#)  
[\\*Scientific Communication](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 64. Sao Paulo Epidemiologic Sleep Study: Rationale, design, sampling, and procedures.

**Citation:** Sleep Medicine, June 2009, vol./is. 10/6(679-685), 1389-9457 (Jun 2009)

**Author(s):** Santos-Silva, Rogerio; Tufik, Sergio; Conway, Silvia G; Taddei, Jose Augusto; Bittencourt, Lia Rita A

**Correspondence Address:** Santos-Silva, Rogerio: Discipline of Medicine and Biology of Sleep, Department of Psychobiology, Univ Fed Sao Paulo-UNIFESP, Rua Napoleao de Barros 925, 1 Andar, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP 04024-002, roger.ss@psicobio.epm.br

**Institution:** Santos-Silva, Rogerio: Discipline of Medicine and Biology of Sleep, Department of Psychobiology, Univ Fed Sao Paulo-UNIFESP, Sao Paulo, Brazil

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: To present the rational design, sampling, and procedures utilized in an Epidemiologic Sleep Study carried out in 2007 to establish the epidemiologic profile of sleep disorders in the adult population of a large metropolitan city, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Methods: A population-based survey adopting a probabilistic three-stage cluster sample of Sao Paulo was used to represent the population according to gender, age (20-80 years), and socioeconomic class. Questionnaires, actigraphy, polysomnography (PSG), and blood samples were collected to investigate associations between sleep patterns and disturbances according to social-demographic status, activity/rest cycle, physical activity habits, mood disturbances, memory complaints, sexual dysfunction in males, drug addiction, genetic markers, and anthropometric, clinical, biochemical, hematological, endocrine, immunologic, and inflammatory indicators. Results: A total of 1101 questionnaires were administered at home. A total of 156 volunteers were substituted, who were equivalent to the remaining sample in terms of age, gender, and socioeconomic class. A total of 1042 volunteers underwent PSG recordings at a Sleep Institute, and the refusal rate was 5.4%. Conclusion: The Sao Paulo Sleep Study is a pioneering investigation, incorporating and integrating up-to-date methodologies for understanding sleep profiles and sleep disorders in large populations. This study will provide reliable information for the planning of health policies and programs aimed to control such

disorders and their consequences in the city of Sao Paulo and similar urban environments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2008

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Polysomnography](#)  
[\\*Sleep](#)  
[\\*Sleep Disorders](#)  
[\\*Sleep Wake Cycle](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 65. Psychopathological outcomes of dissociation.

**Original Title:** Gli esiti psicopatologici della dissociazione.

**Citation:** Psichiatria e Psicoterapia, March 2007, vol./is. 26/1(9-25), 1724-4919 (Mar 2007)

**Author(s):** Caretti, Vincenzo; Craparo, Giuseppe; Schimmenti, Adriano

**Correspondence Address:** Caretti, Vincenzo: Dipartimento di Psicologia, Universita degli Studi di Palermo, V.le delle Scienze, Ed. 15, Palermo, Italy, 90128, vincenzocaretti@tiscali.it

**Institution:** Caretti, Vincenzo: Dipartimento di Psicologia, Universita degli Studi di Palermo, Palermo, Italy

**Language:** Italian

**Abstract:** Dissociation is a core theme in actual psychological debates focused on psychodynamic processes involved in some developmental psychopathologies, as obsessive-compulsive disorder, borderline personality disorder, eating disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder and addictions. For everyone of these psychopathologies, the dissociation represents a defensive mechanism for regulating traumatic feelings, emotions stored in implicit memory because they weren't originally symbolized inside early relationships with caregivers, perhaps in reason of they were maltreating, abusing or simply neglecting. The authors discusses dissociative mechanisms beyond the psychiatric DSM-IV-TR Dissociative Disorders classification, whose peculiarity essentially consists in a disconnection of the usually integrated functions of identity, memory, conscience and perception of the environment. In fact dissociative disorders represent not only a pathological mental functioning, which is the product of the possible adjustments to individual internal or external stressful stimuli; the dissociation is also intended as a mind normal function, which protect the fragility of the self, in all the developmental stages, modifying the usual states of conscience through processes which inhibit intolerable and overwhelming information, and make possible the construction of "parallel realities" as more favourable psychic retreats. The relief generated by temporarily retiring in these retreats could be at Ego service, and it is useful for personal energy, object relationships and creativeness; instead, if the withdrawal extends itself to an excessive reiteration and a morbid dependence, it involves a risk for isolating and distorting the sense of Self, which can generate a loss in vital contacts with reality, various addictions, compulsive activities, up to psychiatric dissociative disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dissociation](#)  
[\\*Dissociative Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Psychopathology](#)  
[Conscience](#)  
[Environment](#)  
[Memory](#)  
[Self Concept](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**66. Physicians' perspectives on prescribing benzodiazepines for older adults: A qualitative study.**

- Citation:** Journal of General Internal Medicine, March 2007, vol./is. 22/3(303-307), 0884-8734;1525-1497 (Mar 2007)
- Author(s):** Cook, Joan M; Marshall, Randall; Masci, Christina; Coyne, James C
- Correspondence Address:** Cook, Joan M.: Columbia University, New York, NY, US, jc2676@columbia.edu
- Institution:** Cook, Joan M.: Columbia University, New York, NY, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: There is a continued high prevalence of benzodiazepine use by older community-residing adults and of their continued prescription by practitioners, despite well known adverse effects and the availability of safer, effective alternatives. Objectives: To understand factors influencing chronic use of benzodiazepines in older adults. Design: Qualitative study, semistructured interviews with physicians. Participants: Thirty-three practicing primary care physicians around Philadelphia. Approach: Qualitative interviews were audiotaped, transcribed, and entered into a qualitative software program. A multidisciplinary team coded transcripts and developed themes. Results: Physicians generally endorsed benzodiazepines as effective treatment for anxiety, citing quick action and strong patient satisfaction. The use of benzodiazepines in older adults was not seen to be problematic because they did not show drug-seeking or escalating dose behavior suggesting addiction. Physicians minimized other risks of benzodiazepines and did not view monitoring or restricting renewal of prescriptions as an important clinical focus relative to higher-priority medical issues. Many physicians expressed skepticism about risks of continued use and considerable pessimism in the successful taper/discontinuation in older patients with long-term use and prior failed attempts. Physicians also anticipated patient resistance to any such efforts, including switching physicians. Conclusions: Primary care physicians are averse to addressing the public health problem of benzodiazepine overuse in the elderly. Their attitudes generally conflict with practice guidelines and they complain of a lack of training in constructive strategies to address this problem. A 2-pronged effort should focus on increasing skill level and preventing new cases of benzodiazepine dependency through improved patient education and vigilant monitoring of prescription renewal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of General Internal Medicine; YEAR: 2007
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Benzodiazepines](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Physicians](#)  
[\\*Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

**67. Materialism, life-satisfaction and addictive buying: Examining the causal relationships.**

- Citation:** Personality and Individual Differences, January 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0191-8869 (Jan 22, 2011)
- Author(s):** Otero-Lopez, Jose Manuel; Pol, Estibaliz Villardefrancos; Bolano, Cristina Castro; Marino, Maria Jose Santiago
- Abstract:** There is a widespread consensus in the literature as to the interrelations between materialism, life satisfaction and addictive buying. The field of study, however, requires models that throw light on the channels of influence existing among these variables. The main objective of the present study was therefore to examine the mediational role of life satisfaction on the relationship between materialism dimensions and addictive buying. The results obtained from a structural equation analysis using a sample of 469 women partially confirm the suitability of the mediating variable model proposed. Specifically,

life satisfaction channels the influence of the facets of success and happiness in addictive buying while the acquisition importance dimension has a direct effect on addictive buying. Finally, results are discussed and potential avenues for further research are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**68. Diverse behavioral, monoaminergic and fos protein responses to opioids in warsaw high-alcohol preferring and warsaw low-alcohol preferring rats.**

**Citation:** Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, January 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0278-5846 (Jan 6, 2011)

**Author(s):** Taracha, Ewa; Dyr, Wanda; Cwiek, Marta; Turzynska, Danuta; Walkowiak, Jerzy; Wyszogrodzka, Edyta; Kostowski, Wojciech; Plaznik, Adam; Chrapusta, Stanislaw J

**Abstract:** Predisposition to addictions is presumably related to a dysfunction of the brain reward system, which can be 'compensated' by the intake of different psychoactive drugs. Hence, animals showing propensity for developing dependence to a specific drug class may also be useful for modeling other addictions. We compared the effects of repeated (14 daily doses) morphine (10mg/kg) or methadone (2mg/kg) treatment followed by a 2-week withdrawal and a morphine challenge (5mg/kg) on locomotor activity, brain Fos expression and selected brain regional levels of dopamine, serotonin and their metabolites in the 38th generations of selectively bred Warsaw low-alcohol-preferring (WLP) and Warsaw high-alcohol-preferring (WHP) rat lines. The rats were given the opioids during the active (i.e. dark) phase of their daily cycle. Drug-naive WHP rats compared to their WLP counterparts showed higher locomotor activity in an open field test and higher propensity for lasting behavioral sensitization to morphine. Morphine did not significantly enhance, but suppressed Fos expression in certain brain regions of drug-naive WLP and WHP rats. Fos expression revealed considerable differences in the responses of WLP and WHP rats to morphine challenge, particularly after methadone pretreatment. These differences were associated with differences in monoamine metabolite levels that were suggestive of elevated basal ganglia and lowered frontal cortical dopamine function, and of lowered somatosensory cortex serotonin function, in the morphine-challenged WHP rats (irrespective of the pretreatment type). Hence, the WLP/WHP line pair may be useful for the search of factors that underlie the propensity for developing opiate dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**69. Stress-induced modulation of instrumental behavior: From goal-directed to habitual control of action.**

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, January 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0166-4328 (Jan 8, 2011)

**Author(s):** Schwabe, Lars; Wolf, Oliver T

**Abstract:** Actions that are directed at achieving pleasant or avoiding unpleasant states are referred to as instrumental. The acquisition of instrumental actions can be controlled by two anatomically and functionally distinct processes: a goal-directed process that is based on the prefrontal cortex and dorsomedial striatum and encodes the causal relationship between an action and the motivational value of the outcome and a dorsolateral striatum-based habit process that learns associations between actions and antecedent stimuli. Here, we review recent research showing that stress modulates the control of instrumental action in a manner that favors habitual over goal-directed action. At the neuroendocrine level, this stress-induced shift towards habit action requires the concerted action of glucocorticoids and noradrenergic arousal and is most likely accompanied by

opposite functional changes in the corticostriatal circuits underlying goal-directed and habitual actions. Although generally adaptive, these changes in the control of instrumental action under stress may promote dysfunctional behaviors and the development of psychiatric disorders such as addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**70. Differential glutamate ampa-receptor plasticity in subpopulations of vta neurons in the presence or absence of residual cocaine: Implications for the development of addiction.**

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, January 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Jan 6, 2011)

**Author(s):** Lane, D.A; Reed, B; Kreek, M.J; Pickel, V.M

**Abstract:** Cocaine-induced plasticity of mesocorticolimbic dopamine (DA) neurons, originating in the ventral tegmental area (VTA), persists in the absence of cocaine and may contribute to both drug-craving and relapse. Glutamate AMPA receptors (AMPA) in these neurons are implicated in this plasticity. However, there is no ultrastructural evidence that the absence of cocaine following repeated administrations affects the critical surface/synaptic availability of AMPAR GluR1 subunits in either DA or non-DA, putative GABAergic neurons within the VTA. To assess this, we used electron microscopic immunolabeling in the VTA of adult male mice sacrificed at 30min or 72h after receiving the final of six (15mg/kg) cocaine injections, a dosing paradigm that resulted in development of locomotor sensitization. At each time point, both cocaine- and saline-injected mice showed AMPAR GluR1 immunogold labeling in somatodendritic profiles, many of which contained immunoperoxidase labeling for the DA-synthesizing enzyme, tyrosine hydroxylase (TH). At 30min after the last injection, when cocaine was systemically present, only the non-TH labeled dendrites showed a significant increase in the synaptic/plasmalemmal density of GluR1 immunogold particles. At 72h, when systemic cocaine was depleted, synaptic GluR1 labeling was greatly enhanced in TH-containing dendrites throughout the VTA and in non-TH dendrites of the limbic-associated paranigral VTA. Our results demonstrate that systemic cocaine produces GluR1 trafficking specifically in non-DA neurons of the VTA, which may subsequently contribute to the abstinent-induced enhancement of AMPA receptor synaptic transmission in mesocorticolimbic DA neurons leading to heightened drug seeking behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**71. "Does breath carbon monoxide measure nicotine dependence?": Erratum.**

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, January 2011, vol./is. 30/1(89), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Kapusta, Nestor D; Pietschnig, Jakob; Plener, Paul L; Bluml, Victor; Lesch, Otto M; Walter, Henriette

**Institution:** Kapusta, Nestor D.: Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reports an error in "Does breath carbon monoxide measure nicotine dependence" by Nestor D. Kapusta, Jakob Pietschnig, Paul L. Plener, Victor Bluml, Otto M. Lesch and Henriette Walter (Journal of Addictive Diseases, 2010[Oct], Vol 29[4], 493-499). In the original article, there was an error in the title of one co-author in the author byline. In addition, the full affiliations for the authors were missing. The corrections are given in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2010-21118-010). The aim of the current study was the examination of exhaled breath

carbon monoxide levels as a predictor for heaviness of smoking. In this regard, nicotine dependence was assessed among a representative sample of 1,870 Austrian male military conscripts in a cross-sectional setting. Participants completed the Heaviness of Smoking Index (a brief questionnaire for assessment of nicotine dependence), and their expired breath carbon monoxide levels were measured. The performance of carbon monoxide as a predictor of dependence levels was examined by means of Receiver-Operating-Characteristic Curve Analysis. Area Under the Curve, as well as sensitivity and specificity, were reported for each carbon monoxide cut-off level. The authors demonstrate that exhaled carbon monoxide levels serve as a satisfactory means to discriminate between smokers and non-smokers, yielding optimal discrimination at a cut-off level  $\geq$  5.5 parts per million (ppm), with a sensitivity of 95% and a specificity of 83%. However, the results indicate that carbon monoxide levels do not discriminate adequately between different levels of severity of nicotine dependence. The study demonstrates exhaled carbon monoxide as a useful marker of smoking status but not of nicotine dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Carbon Monoxide](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Military Personnel](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 72. President's message.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, January 2011, vol./is. 30/1(88), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Lande, R. Gregory

**Institution:** Lande, R. Gregory: American Osteopathic Academy of Addiction Medicine, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Insomnia is one of the vexing problems confronting a patient in the early stages of recovery. For the clinician, balancing the patient's sleep discomfort and still maintaining the clinical path toward recovery can prove to be a challenge. When viewed in this manner, the erratic sleep becomes a relapse trigger. In reality, other nonaddicting medication choices do exist, but at this early point in recovery, the clinician may choose a non-pharmacologic intervention to help the insomniac get a better night's sleep. The American Osteopathic Academy of Addiction Medicine's (AOAAM) CME program, held in conjunction with the 115th Annual Osteopathic Medical Conference and Exposition in San Francisco from October 24-28, 2010, addressed the subject. Conference speakers discussed "Alternative Therapies for Insomnia and Anxiety". The discussion highlighted behavioral interventions, such as sleep restriction and stimulus control. The subject of alternative therapies also included cranial electric stimulation, a novel therapy using transdermal microcurrents to improve sleep and ameliorate pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alternative Medicine](#)  
[\\*Electrical Stimulation](#)  
[\\*Insomnia](#)  
[\\*Messages](#)  
[\\*Sleep](#)  
[Anxiety](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 73. Impulsive or depressive personality traits do not impede behavioral change after brief alcohol interventions.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, January 2011, vol./is. 30/1(54-62), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Ryb, Gabriel E; Dischinger, Patricia C; DiClemente, Carlo; Auman, Kimberly M; Kufera, Joseph A; Soderstrom, Carl A

**Correspondence Address:** Ryb, Gabriel E.: National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems, 110 South Poca Street, 4th Floor, Baltimore, MD, US, 21201, gabyryb@pol.net

**Institution:** Ryb, Gabriel E.: University of Maryland Medical School, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The authors investigated whether impulsivity and depression affect the success of interventions to reduce alcohol use. Unadjusted and adjusted regression models were constructed to analyze the effect of impulsivity and depression on 12-month outcomes of participants of a trauma center based randomized trial of brief personalized motivational interventions versus information and advice. Of 497 problem drinkers enrolled in the program, 248 completed the 12-month follow-up. Impulsivity, male gender, being older than 35, and intentional mechanism of injury had a direct association with drinking. After interventions, a decrease in drinking was found that was unaffected by the presence of impulsivity or depression indicators. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Depression \(Emotion\)](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Personality Traits](#)  
[Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **74. Sub-clinical anxiety and the onset of alcohol use disorders: Longitudinal associations from the Baltimore ECA follow-up, 1981-2004.**

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, January 2011, vol./is. 30/1(45-53), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** MacDonald, Ryan; Crum, Rosa M; Storr, Carla L; Schuster, Alyson; Bienvenu, O. Joseph

**Correspondence Address:** MacDonald, Ryan: Mercy Medical Center, Weinberg Center for Women's Health, Prevention and Research, 227 St. Paul Pl., Baltimore, MD, US, 21202-2001, ryan.macdonald@mdmercy.com

**Institution:** MacDonald, Ryan: Mercy Medical Center, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The current study examines the longitudinal relationship between anxiety disorders in general, specific phobia in particular, and subsequent-onset alcohol use disorders in an adult population-based sample. In addition, the authors explore whether the hypothesized associations vary by gender. Approximately 23 years of data from the Baltimore Epidemiological Catchment Area Follow-up (N = 587) allow for the estimation of the development of incident alcohol use disorders in later life among those with anxiety disorders at the time of the baseline interview in 1981. Although baseline specific phobias were common, neither the number of fears nor any specific fear was statistically associated with the onset of alcohol use disorders. Rather, the findings suggested a modest association between adult sub-clinical specific phobia (without substantial distress or interference) and later-onset alcohol use disorders (odds ratio = 3.2). Moreover, the authors found that this association might be stronger for women than for men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Phobias](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 75. Effect of methadone maintenance treatment on heroin craving, a literature review.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, January 2011, vol./is. 30/1(27-38), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Fareed, Ayman; Vayalapalli, Sreedevi; Stout, Steven; Casarella, Jennifer; Drexler, Karen; Bailey, Stephen P

**Correspondence Address:** Fareed, Ayman: Department of Psychiatry, Emory University, School of Medicine, Atlanta VA Medical Center 116A, 1670 Clairmont Road, Decatur, GA, US, 30033, ayman.fareed@va.gov

**Institution:** Fareed, Ayman: VA Medical Center, Emory University, School of Medicine, Decatur, GA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Despite agreement that methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) is an effective and safe option for treatment of heroin dependence, there have been controversies about its effect on heroin craving. A systematic literature review of the PubMed database was used to find studies eligible for inclusion in the study. The authors present the results of 16 articles that met all inclusion criteria. Overall, 7 studies reported that methadone could reduce heroin craving, 4 studies reported that patients in MMT are still at risk of having heroin craving, 1 study reported that methadone could increase heroin craving, and 4 studies reported that methadone has a neutral effect on heroin craving. One may speculate from these data that methadone may help with heroin craving, but patients in MMT may still be at risk of cue-induced heroin cravings. Methadone provides a helpful tool for reducing some components of craving and risk of relapse for patient receiving MMT. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 76. Opiate-addicted parents in methadone treatment: Long-term recovery, health, and family relationships.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, January 2011, vol./is. 30/1(17-26), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Skinner, Martie L; Haggerty, Kevin P; Fleming, Charles B; Catalano, Richard F; Gainey, Randy R

**Correspondence Address:** Skinner, Martie L.: Social Development Research Group, 9725 3rd Ave. NE, Suite 401, Seattle, WA, US, 98115, skinnm@u.washington.edu

**Institution:** Skinner, Martie L.: University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Few studies follow the lives of opiate-addicted parents. The authors examined a 12-year follow-up of 144 parents in methadone treatment and their 3- to 14-year-old children. Parent mortality was high. Among survivors, drug use and treatment, incarceration,

residential and family disruptions, and health problems were common. Moderate and long-term recovery were associated with consistent methadone treatment, further education, employment, and fewer relationship disruptions. Earlier depression, deviant friends, and poor coping skills predicted continued drug problems. Thus, interventions should include treatment for depression and build skills for avoiding and refusing drugs, coping with stress, and maintaining recovery-supportive friendships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Family](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Parents](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Health](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 77. The effects of cocaine and amphetamine use during pregnancy on the newborn: Myth versus reality.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, January 2011, vol./is. 30/1(1-5), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Terplan, Mishka; Wright, Tricia

**Correspondence Address:** Terplan, Mishka: Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology & Reproductive Sciences, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US, 21201, mterplan@upi.umaryland.edu

**Institution:** Terplan, Mishka: Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology & Reproductive Sciences, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The fact that some women use and abuse substances during pregnancy is a source of great consternation and concern in science and in society. The knowledge of the harm associated with drug consumption for the mother lead one to assume that it must be worse for the developing fetus and newborn. The perpetuation of myth in the face of scientific evidence arises from biases on the part of researchers. The use of substances by pregnant women can be an emotional topic. However, research should be guided by evidence, and an awareness of previous pitfalls in the topic area is essential to avoid committing the same errors. There is nothing categorically different about addiction in pregnancy compared with addiction in general. Pregnant women who use drugs are women who use drugs, get pregnant, and cannot stop using drugs. The fact that they are condemned in society leads to their further marginalization, which does nothing to improve their lives or the lives of their children. Science, good responsible science, is needed to inform concrete interventions and public policy such that the harms of addiction are minimized and maternal, child, and public health expanded. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Neonatal Development](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 78. Perceptions of alcohol risk among individuals living with HIV.

**Citation:** AIDS Care, January 2011, vol./is. 23/1(107-112), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Shacham, Enbal; Hoffer, Lee; Overton, Edgar Turner

**Correspondence Address:** Shacham, Enbal, eshacham@wustl.edu

**Institution:** Shacham, Enbal: Health Communication Research Laboratory, George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, MO, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The documented prevalence of alcohol use among individuals with HIV is higher than reported among the general public. Little is known about how populations with HIV perceive the risks of alcohol use and what they consider to be safe levels of consumption. This qualitative study was conducted to increase understanding of the situations and environments in which alcohol is consumed and to explore the perceptions of risks among individuals with HIV, who were engaged in medical care and using alcohol regularly. Nineteen qualitative semistructured individual interviews were conducted. The major themes that arose from these analyses were patterns of alcohol use, perceptions of risk-based on the type of alcohol used, and the impact alcohol had on health. Findings suggest that alcohol is used regularly with little perception of risk; alcohol is perceived to have little effect on health and HIV progression; and providers rarely discuss alcohol use with patients. Future research includes assessment of alcohol use and the delivery of brief interventions to improve general health and HIV-related outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Risk Perception](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 79. Review of A history of drugs: Drugs and freedom in the liberal age.

**Citation:** Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, February 2011, vol./is. 18/1(77), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Mold, Alex

**Correspondence Address:** Mold, Alex, alex.mold@lshtm.ac.uk

**Institution:** Mold, Alex: Centre for History in Public Health, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, A history of drugs: Drugs and freedom in the liberal age by Toby Seddon (2010). This book makes a bold attempt to rethink drug policy in the present by examining its past. He argues that there is nothing inevitable about current approaches to drugs, and the 'longer' and 'broader' perspective offered by history has much to tell us about how we got to where we are today, and where we should be going in the future. Repeated drug use removes the individual's freedom to choose, resulting in addiction; a condition which disorders the will. The breaking up of the regulation of drugs into three neat phases creates a 'grand narrative' for drug history, and though Seddon admits that "'new'" strategies do not emerge by entirely effacing all traces of earlier approaches', the effect is to emphasize change over continuity in approaches to drugs. Of course there has been considerable change over time in drug policy, but one of the fascinating aspects of the history of drugs is the way in which 'old' ideas continue to re-surface. A greater emphasis on continuity as well as change would have made this 'big picture' history of

drugs more complete, but it does not detract from a well-written book that cuts a sure path through a dense thicket of theory and wider reading. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*History](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[Freedom](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 80. Information technology (internet): Effects on social participation and well-being of users.

**Citation:** Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology, January 2011, vol./is. 37/1(157-162), 0019-4247 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Shyam, Radhey; Bhorla, Amit

**Correspondence Address:** Shyam, Radhey: Department of Psychology, Maharshi Dayanand University, Haryana, Rohtak, India, rshyam033@gmail.com

**Institution:** Shyam, Radhey: Department of Psychology, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, India

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Use of internet is rapidly increasing in the developing countries like India. Evidence concerning the social and psychological effects of the internet is mixed. Present study examined the effect of internet use on social participation and well-being of users. A sample of 120 internet users selected from various cyber cafes, organizations and houses in Rohtak, Gurgaon (Haryana) and Chandigarh, through personal contact. Age of subjects ranged from 17 years to 32 years. To achieve the objectives of the study an ex-post facto study design was used. First of all internet addiction scale was administered to 120 internet users. The subjects were divided in three groups viz, high addiction, moderate addiction and low addiction on the basis of their scores on the test. The subjects in all the three groups were then administered checklists for assessing the effect on social life and well-being. The design for second phase of the study was a multigroup design. In addition to the elementary statistics i.e. mean, standard deviation (SD), the data were analyzed following inferential statistical tests i.e. t-test and one way analyses of variance. Duncan's post-hoc test was used for group comparisons. Results revealed that internet use has significant adverse effect on social participation and well-being of the users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Information Technology](#)  
[\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Well Being](#)  
[Participation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 81. Histamine and H3 receptor in alcohol-related behaviors.

**Citation:** The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, January 2011, vol./is. 336/1(9-16), 0022-3565;1521-0103 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Panula, Pertti; Nuutinen, Saara

**Correspondence Address:** Panula, Pertti: Neuroscience Center, University of Helsinki, POB 63, Helsinki, Finland, FI-00014, pertti.panula@helsinki.fi

**Institution:** Panula, Pertti: Neuroscience Center, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Data from rat models for alcohol preference and histidine decarboxylase knockout (HDC KO) mice suggest that brain histamine regulates alcohol-related behaviors. Histamine levels are higher in alcohol-preferring than in alcohol-nonpreferring rat brains, and expression of histamine H3 receptor (H3R) is different in key areas for addictive behavior. H3R inverse agonists decrease alcohol responding in one alcohol-preferring rat line. Conditioned place preference induced by alcohol is stronger in HDC KO mice than in control mice. The HDC KO mice display a weaker stimulatory response to acute alcohol than the wildtype (WT) mice. In male inbred C57BL/6 mice the H3R antagonist ciproxifan inhibits ethanol-evoked stimulation of locomotor activity. Ciproxifan also potentiates the ethanol reward, but does not alone result in the development of place preference. At least in one rat model developed to study alcohol sensitivity high histamine levels are characteristic of the alcohol-insensitive rat line, and lowering brain histamine with a HDC inhibitor increases alcohol sensitivity in the tilting plane test. However, the motor skills of HDC KO mice do not seem to differ from those of the WT mice. Current evidence suggests that the histaminergic system is involved in the regulation of place preference behavior triggered by alcohol, possibly through an interaction with the mesolimbic dopamine system. Histamine may also interact with dopamine in the regulation of the cortico-striato-pallido-thalamo-cortical motor pathway and cerebellar mechanisms, which may be important in different motor behaviors beyond alcohol-induced motor disturbances. H3R ligands may have significant effects on alcohol addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alcohols](#)  
[\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Histamine](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Neural Receptors](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 82. Intrathecal cocaine delivery enables long-access self-administration with binge-like behavior in mice.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2011, vol./is. 213/1(119-129), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Nakamura, Masato; Gao, Shuibo; Okamura, Hitoshi; Nakahara, Daiichiro

**Correspondence Address:** Nakahara, Daiichiro: Department of Psychology and Behavioral Neuroscience, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, 1-20-1 Handayama, Higashi-ku, Hamamatsu, Japan, 431-3192, nakahara@hama-med.ac.jp

**Institution:** Nakamura, Masato: Department of Psychology and Behavioral Neuroscience, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, Hamamatsu, Japan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Long-access intravenous drug self-administration shows diurnal alterations in drug intake, with escalation and binge patterns, in rats. A similar long-access model in mice would allow the use of genetically modified animals to better understand the molecular mechanisms underlying drug addiction and relapse. However, attempts to transfer this model to mice have been less successful, mainly because of technical difficulties with long-term maintenance of the indwelling catheter implanted into small veins. Objectives: We devised an intrathecal probe implanted in the supracerebellar cistern as an alternative for intravenous drug administration to address this challenge and allow continuous, chronic drug self-administration in mice. Results: We found that mice

readily self-administered intrathecal infusions of cocaine as a drug reward, and, under daily 24-h access conditions, animals exhibited a binge-like behavior comparable to rats. Conclusions: This innovation enables a full analysis of long-access drug self-administration behavior in mice not possible with intravenous administration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2010

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 83. Effects of cocaine rewards on neural representations of cognitive demand in nonhuman primates.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2011, vol./is. 213/1(105-118), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Hampson, Robert E; Porrino, Linda J; Opris, Ioan; Stanford, Terrence; Deadwyler, Sam A

**Correspondence Address:** Deadwyler, Sam A.: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest University Health Sciences, Winston-Salem, NC, US, 27157, sdeadwyl@wfubmc.edu

**Institution:** Hampson, Robert E.: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest University Health Sciences, Winston-Salem, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Investigations of the neural consequences of the effects of cocaine on cognition have centered on specific brain circuits including prefrontal cortex, medial temporal lobe and striatum and their roles in controlling drug dependent behavior and addiction. These regions are critical to many aspects of drug abuse; however recent investigations in addicted individuals have reported possible cognitive deficits that impact recovery and other therapeutic interventions. Objectives: Therefore a direct assessment of the effects of cocaine as a reward for cognitive function provides a means of determining how brain systems involved such as prefrontal cortex are affected under normal vs. conditions of acute drug exposure as a precursor to the final impaired function in the addicted state. Methods: Nonhuman primates (NHPs) were tested in a delayed-match-to-sample decision making task to determine effects of high vs. low cognitive load trials on single neuron activity and fluorodeoxyglucose-positron emission tomography (FDG-PET) determined metabolic activation of prefrontal cortex when juice vs. intravenous cocaine were employed as rewards for successful performance. Results: Cognitive processing in prefrontal cortex was altered primarily on high load trials in which cocaine was randomly presented as the signaled and delivered reward on particular trials. The detrimental actions of cocaine rewards were also shown to persist and impair task performance on subsequent juice rewarded trials. Conclusions: The findings indicate that one of the ways in which cocaine use may disrupt performance of a cognitive task is to alter neural processing in prefrontal cortex when involved in discriminating circumstances on the basis of low vs. high cognitive demand. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[\\*Animal Cognition](#)  
[Monkeys](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 84. Electrophysiological evidence of enhanced performance monitoring in recently abstinent alcoholic men.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2011, vol./is. 213/1(81-91), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Padilla, Mayra L; Colrain, Ian M; Sullivan, Edith V; Mayer, Benjamin Z; Turlington, Sharon R; Hoffman, Lindsay R; Wagstaff, Amanda E; Pfefferbaum, Adolf

**Correspondence Address:** Colrain, Ian M.: Center for Health Sciences, SRI International, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, CA, US, 94025, ian.colrain@sri.com

**Institution:** Padilla, Mayra L.: Center for Health Sciences, SRI International, Menlo Park, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Chronic alcoholism is associated with mild to moderate cognitive impairment. Under certain conditions, impairment can be ameliorated by invoking compensatory processes. Objective: To identify electrophysiological mechanisms of such compensation that would be required to resolve response conflict. Methods: 14 abstinent alcoholic men and 14 similarly aged control men performed a variation of the Eriksen flanker task during an electroencephalography (EEG) recording to examine whether alcoholics could achieve and maintain control-level performance and whether EEG markers could identify evidence for the action of compensatory processes in the alcoholics. Monitoring processes engaged following a response were indexed by the correct related negativity (CRN) and error related negativity (ERN), two medial-frontal negative event-related potentials. Results: The alcoholics were able to perform at control levels on accuracy and reaction time (RT). Alcoholics generated larger ERN amplitudes following incorrect responses and larger CRNs following correct responses than controls. Both groups showed evidence of post-error slowing. Larger CRN amplitudes in the alcoholics were related to longer RTs. Also observed in the alcoholics was an association between smaller CRN amplitudes and length of sobriety, suggesting a normalization of monitoring activity with extended abstinence. Conclusions: To the extent that greater amplitude of these electrophysiological markers of performance monitoring indexes greater resource allocation and performance compensation, the larger amplitudes observed in the alcoholic than control group support the view that elevated performance monitoring enables abstinent alcoholics to overcome response conflict, as was evident in their control-level performance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Electrophysiology](#)  
[\\*Evoked Potentials](#)  
[\\*Sobriety](#)  
[Human Males](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 85. Minocycline attenuates subjective rewarding effects of dextroamphetamine in humans.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2011, vol./is. 213/1(61-68), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Sofuoglu, Mehmet; Mooney, Marc; Kosten, Thomas; Waters, Andrew; Hashimoto, Kenji

**Correspondence Address:** Sofuoglu, Mehmet: Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Yale University, 950 Campbell Ave., Bldg. 36/116A4, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, Mehmet.Sofuoglu@yale.edu

**Institution:** Sofuoglu, Mehmet: Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Yale University, West Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Minocycline, a tetracycline antibiotic, interacts with brain glutamate and dopamine neurotransmission. In preclinical studies, minocycline attenuated amphetamine-induced acute dopamine release and subsequent behavioral sensitization.

The goal of this study was to determine minocycline's effects on the acute physiological, behavioral, and subjective responses to dextroamphetamine (DAMP) in healthy volunteers. Methods: Ten healthy volunteers participated in an outpatient double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover study. Subjects had a 5-day treatment period with either minocycline (200 mg/day) or placebo and then were crossed over for 5 days of the other treatment. After 2 days of taking the study medication, on days 3 and 4, subjects were randomly assigned to double-blind acute challenge with either 20 mg/70 kg DAMP or placebo DAMP (randomly labeled as drug A or B) and then crossed over to the other challenge. On day 5 (experimental session 3), subjects had the opportunity to self-administer either placebo or DAMP capsules by working on a progressive ratio computer task. Results: Minocycline attenuated DAMP-induced subjective rewarding effects but did not change DAMP choice behavior. Minocycline treatment speeded reaction times on a Go No-Go task and reduced plasma cortisol levels. Conclusions: These findings warrant further studies examining the potential use of minocycline for stimulant addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Antibiotics](#)  
[\\*Dextroamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[\\*Sensitization](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**86. NMDA receptor hypofunction in the prelimbic cortex increases sensitivity to the rewarding properties of opiates via dopaminergic and amygdalar substrates.**

**Citation:** Cerebral Cortex, January 2011, vol./is. 21/1(68-80), 1047-3211;1460-2199 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Bishop, Stephanie F; Lauzon, Nicole M; Bechard, Melanie; Gholizadeh, Shervin; Laviolette, Steven R

**Correspondence Address:** Laviolette, Steven R.: Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, Schulich School of Medicine, University of Western Ontario, London, ON, Canada, N5Y 5T8, steven.laviolette@schulich.uwo.ca

**Institution:** Bishop, Stephanie F.: Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, Schulich School of Medicine, University of Western Ontario, London, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) plays a significant role in associative learning and memory formation during the opiate addiction process. Various lines of evidence demonstrate that glutamatergic (GLUT) transmission through the N-methyl D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor can modulate neuronal network activity within the mPFC and influence dopaminergic signaling within the mesocorticolimbic pathway. However, little is known about how modulation of NMDA receptor signaling within the mPFC may regulate associative opiate reward learning and memory formation. Using a conditioned place preference (CPP) procedure, we examined the effects of selective NMDA receptor blockade directly within the prelimbic cortex (PLC) during the acquisition of associative opiate reward learning. NMDA receptor blockade specifically within the PLC caused a strong potentiation in the rewarding effects of either systemic or intra-ventral tegmental area (intra-VTA) morphine administration. This reward potentiation was dose dependently blocked by coadministration of dopamine D1 or D2 receptor antagonists and by blockade of presynaptic GLUT release. In addition, pharmacological inactivation of the basolateral amygdala (BLA) also prevented intra-PLC NMDA receptor blockade-induced potentiation of opiate reward signals, demonstrating a functional interaction between inputs from the VTA and BLA within the PLC, during the encoding and modulation of associative opiate reward information. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Cerebral Cortex](#)  
[\\*Drug Sensitivity](#)  
[\\*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Dopamine](#)  
[Glutamate Receptors](#)  
[Place Conditioning](#)  
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Rewards](#)  
[Tegmentum](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 87. Cocaine-induced homeostatic regulation and dysregulation of nucleus accumbens neurons.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, January 2011, vol./is. 216/1(9-18), 0166-4328 (Jan 1, 2011)

**Author(s):** Huang, Yanhua H; Schluter, Oliver M; Dong, Yan

**Correspondence Address:** Dong, Yan: Washington State University, Wegner 205, PO Box 646520, Pullman, WA, US, 99164-6520, yan\_dong@wsu.edu

**Institution:** Huang, Yanhua H.: Program in Neuroscience, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Homeostatic response is an endowed self-correcting/maintaining property for living units, ranging from subcellular domains, single cells, and organs to the whole organism. Homeostatic responses maintain stable function through the ever-changing internal and external environments. In central neurons, several forms of homeostatic regulation have been identified, all of which tend to stabilize the functional output of neurons toward their prior "set-point." Medium spiny neurons (MSNs) within the forebrain region the nucleus accumbens (NAc) play a central role in gating/regulating emotional and motivational behaviors including craving and seeking drugs of abuse. Exposure to highly salient stimuli such as cocaine administration not only acutely activates a certain population of NAc MSNs, but also induces long-lasting changes in these neurons. It is these long-lasting cellular alterations that are speculated to mediate the increasingly strong cocaine-craving and cocaine-seeking behaviors. Why do the potentially powerful homeostatic mechanisms fail to correct or compensate for these drug-induced maladaptations in neurons? Based on recent experimental results, this review proposes a hypothesis of homeostatic dysregulation induced by exposure to cocaine. Specifically, we hypothesize that exposure to cocaine generates false molecular signals which misleads the homeostatic regulation process, resulting in maladaptive changes in NAc MSNs. Thus, many molecular and cellular alterations observed in the addicted brain may indeed result from homeostatic dysregulation. This review is among the first to introduce the concept of homeostatic neuroplasticity to understanding the molecular and cellular maladaptations following exposure to drugs of abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Homeostasis](#)  
[\\*Neurons](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[\\*Synaptic Plasticity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**88. Interaction between behavioral despair and addictive behaviors in rats.**

**Citation:** Physiology & Behavior, January 2011, vol./is. 102/1(7-12), 0031-9384 (Jan 10, 2011)

**Author(s):** Tian, Meng; Mao, Rong-Rong; Wang, Li-Ping; Zhou, Qi-Xin; Cao, Jun; Xu, Lin

**Correspondence Address:** Cao, Jun: Key Laboratory of Animal Models and Human Disease Mechanisms, Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 32# Jiaochang Donglu, Kunming, China, 650223, juncao@vip.163.com

**Institution:** Tian, Meng: Key Laboratory of Animal Models and Human Disease Mechanisms, Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** It has been suggested that depression can be either a cause or a consequence of drug abuse, providing a possible explanation for the fact that the prevalence of depression is almost 3-fold higher in drug abusers than in the general population. However, the interaction between depression and drug abuse has not been fully elucidated. To examine the interaction between behavioral despair and addictive behaviors, we used the Porsolt's forced swim test (FST) as a model of behavioral despair, and we used morphine conditioned place preference (CPP) and repeated morphine exposure as models of addictive behaviors. We found that rats exposed to a standard FST (15 min on day 0 training) rather than a weak FST (10 min on day 0 training) exhibited behavioral despair, which selectively potentiated morphine CPP (mCPP) but not food CPP (fCPP). The antidepressant imipramine (15 mg/kg, i.p.), which blocked the behavioral despair, prevented the standard FST potentiated morphine CPP. Conversely, repeated exposure to morphine (10 mg/kg, s.c.) for 6, 12 or 20 days decreased, had no effect on, or increased the immobility time, respectively, in the subsequent standard FST. Furthermore, repeated morphine exposure for 20 days exacerbated the pre-existing behavioral despair. Thus, our findings suggest that behavioral despair may increase the vulnerability of individuals to opiate abuse, which may in turn enhance behavioral despair. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Antidepressant Drugs](#)  
[\\*Hopelessness](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Morphine](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Place Conditioning](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**89. Mindfulness-action based cognitive behavioral therapy for concurrent binge eating disorder and substance use disorders.**

**Citation:** Eating Disorders: The Journal of Treatment & Prevention, January 2011, vol./is. 19/1(17-33), 1064-0266;1532-530X (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Courbasson, Christine M; Nishikawa, Yasunori; Shapira, Leah B

**Correspondence Address:** Courbasson, Christine M.: Eating Disorders and Addiction Clinic, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, 33 Russell Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2S1, christine\_courbasson@camh.net

**Institution:** Courbasson, Christine M.: Eating Disorders and Addiction Clinic, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Individuals with Binge Eating Disorder (BED) often evidence comorbid Substance Use Disorders (SUD), resulting in poor outcome. This study is the first to examine treatment

outcome for this concurrent disordered population. In this pilot study, 38 individuals diagnosed with BED and SUD participated in a 16-week group Mindfulness-Action Based Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (MACBT). Participants significantly improved on measures of objective binge eating episodes; disordered eating attitudes; alcohol and drug addiction severity; and depression. Taken together, MACBT appears to hold promise in treating individuals with co-existing BED-SUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mindfulness](#)  
[\\*Binge Eating Disorder](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 90. The effects of educational intervention on nutritional behaviour in alcohol-dependent patients.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, January 2011, vol./is. 46/1(77-79), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Jan-Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Barbadoro, Pamela; Ponzio, Elisa; Pertosa, Maria Elisabetta; Aliotta, Federica; D'Errico, Marcello M; Prospero, Emilia; Minelli, Andrea

**Correspondence Address:** Barbadoro, Pamela, p.barbadoro@univpm.it

**Institution:** Barbadoro, Pamela: Department of Biomedical Science, Section of Hygiene, Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Universita Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: To evaluate the nutritional status and the impact of an educational intervention on nutritional behaviour in alcohol-dependent patients. Methods: A pre-and post-intervention questionnaire and a follow-up interview were administered to 58 patients of a residential alcohol treatment service. Results: Females were at lower risk of being overweight than males, even after adjusting for amount and preferred type of alcohol beverage. Before intervention, 19% consumed 3 meals/day. Following the educational intervention, 22.2% of participants improved their knowledge. After 6 months, when 45 patients agreed to a telephone interview of whom 80% reported continued abstinence, 70.7% reported eating more than 3 meals/day. Conclusions: Nutritional behaviour of alcohol patients after residential treatments improved during follow-up, and it is possible that an educational intervention to increase knowledge on healthy nutrition style may have contributed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Education](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Nutrition](#)  
[Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 91. Alcohol dependence: Analysis of factors associated with retention of patients in outpatient treatment.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, January 2011, vol./is. 46/1(74-76), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Jan-Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Elbreder, Marcia Fonsi; de Souza e Silva, Rebeca; Pillon, Sandra Cristina; Laranjeira, Ronaldo

**Correspondence Address:** Elbreder, Marcia Fonsi: Alcohol and Drugs Research Unit (UNIAD), Rua Botucatu 394-Vila Clementino, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP 04023-061, mcfonsi@uol.com.br

**Institution:** Elbreder, Marcia Fonsi: Department of Psychiatry, Federal University of Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo, Brazil

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: To identify factors associated with retention in treatment of alcohol-dependent individuals and to compare treatment retention between men and women. Methods: Analysis of the treatment attendance records and baseline characteristics of 833 men and 218 women who undertook to attend follow-up treatment in an alcoholism treatment centre. Results: Retention after 4 weeks of treatment is more likely to occur among those using adjuvant medication (the most frequent of which was disulfiram), those presenting severe alcoholism and those who are older and tend to be frequent drinkers. There was no gender difference regarding treatment retention. Conclusion: Such results suggest possibilities for developing specific strategies to reduce the risk of early dropout from treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Outpatient Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 92. Alcohol-use disorders and depression: Results from individual patient data meta-analysis of the acamprosate-controlled studies.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, January 2011, vol./is. 46/1(61-67), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Jan-Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Lejoyeux, Michel; Lehert, Philippe

**Correspondence Address:** Lejoyeux, Michel: Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Bichat-Claude Bernard, AP-HP Paris, Paris, France, 75877, Cedex 18, michel.lejoyeux@bch.aphp.fr

**Institution:** Lejoyeux, Michel: Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Bichat-Claude Bernard, AP-HP Paris, Paris, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: To examine the predictors and correlates of depression in alcoholic patients following detoxification and during outpatient treatment, and the role of acamprosate. Method: The international research program of acamprosate has involved 6500 patients in randomized, placebo-controlled trials. Extensive baseline and follow-up data were documented for each patient. An individual patient data meta-analysis was conducted on a partial database. Results: From 3354 patients in 11 studies (10 countries), we found 1120 (33.4% confidence intervals: 31.8-35.0) depressed patients (DPs). Among alcohol patients, the profile of DPs can be defined by five predictors: being female, younger, unemployed and living alone and being an episodic drinker. Compared with non-depressed patients (NDPs), their motivation to start a treatment and the compliance to treatment were lower. DPs performed less than NDPs in achieving abstinence. The acamprosate effect in increasing abstinence was similar for both DPs and NDPs patients. Abstinence during the trial was the key factor of depression remission: DPs were 7.58 times more likely to become NDPs if they were continuously abstinent. Conclusion: Our results justify the need to systematically identify depression among alcohol-dependent patients, but to treat the alcohol dependence as a first step, because enhancing abstinence will often involve remission of the depressive disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Detoxification](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Patients](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 93. Nicotine as a factor in stress responsiveness among detoxified alcoholics.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, January 2011, vol./is. 46/1(39-51), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Jan-Feb 2011)  
**Author(s):** Gilbertson, Rebecca; Frye, Reginald F; Nixon, Sara Jo  
**Correspondence Address:** Gilbertson, Rebecca: Department of Psychology, Lycoming College, 700 College Place, Williamsport, PA, US, 17701, gilbertr@lycoming.edu  
**Institution:** Gilbertson, Rebecca: Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Aims: The effect of transdermal nicotine on stress reactivity was investigated in currently smoking, detoxified, substance- dependent individuals (65% alcohol dependent, n = 51; 31 male) following a psychosocial stressor. Methods: Using a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled design, subjects were assigned to receive either active transdermal nicotine (low or high dose) or placebo. Six hours following nicotine administration, subjects performed a laboratory psychosocial stressor consisting of two 4-min public-speaking sessions. Results: Consistent with prior reports, substance-dependent individuals displayed a blunted stress response. However, a review of the cortisol distribution data encouraged additional analyses. Notably, a significant minority of the substance-dependent individuals (33%) demonstrated elevated poststress cortisol levels. This group of responders was more likely to be alcohol dependent and to have received the high dose of nicotine [ $\chi^2(2) = 32, P < 0.0001$ ], [ $\chi^2(2) = 18.66, P < 0.0001$ ]. Differences in salivary cortisol responses between responders and nonresponders could not be accounted for by the length of sobriety, nicotine withdrawal levels, anxiety or depressive symptomatology at the time of the psychosocial stressor. Conclusion: These results suggest that nicotine administration may support a normalization of the salivary cortisol response following psychosocial stress in subgroups of substance-dependent individuals, particularly those who are alcohol dependent. Given the association between blunted cortisol levels and relapse, and the complex actions of nicotine at central and peripheral sites, these findings support the systematic study of factors including nicotine, which may influence stress reactivity and the recovery process in alcohol-dependent individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Detoxification](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Psychological Stress](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 94. gamma -Hydroxybutyrate (GHB) for the treatment of alcohol dependence: A call for further understanding.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, January 2011, vol./is. 46/1(3), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Jan-Feb 2011)  
**Author(s):** Caputo, Fabio

**Correspondence Address:** Caputo, Fabio: Department of Internal Medicine, SS Annunziata Hospital, Via Vicini 2, Ferrara, Cento, Italy, 44042, f.caputo@ausl.fe.it

**Institution:** Caputo, Fabio: Department of Internal Medicine, SS Annunziata Hospital, Cento, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an editorial by R. Andrew Sewell and Ismene L. Petrakis (see record 2010-26379-001). The Editorial by Sewell and Petrakis, besides its outstanding overview of a recent Italian Cochrane regarding the use of gamma -hydroxybutyrate (GHB) for the treatment of alcohol dependence, has reached the conclusion that GHB only has a role in treating alcohol withdrawal syndrome (AWS) in an in-patient setting, and caution has been raised regarding its use as anti-craving medication for relapse prevention. Also, the time has come for a better understanding of the different modalities of clinical use of GHB. Because of differing treatment objectives, dosages of GHB for the treatment of cataplexy are fairly high, while this drug is employed for the treatment of alcohol-dependent doses are lower--at initiation, dosing is titrated so that sedative effects do not appear. In conclusion, the pharmacological modulation of the GABA system where GHB plays its main actions remains one of the most interesting area for future research. The administration of GHB for relapse prevention should be further investigated in selected population of alcoholics before abandoning the idea that the diversion risk of this drug should exclude its therapeutic use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)  
[\\*Self Help Techniques](#)  
[\\*Gamma Hydroxybutyrate](#)  
[Chronicity \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Public Health](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 95. Does gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) have a role in the treatment of alcoholism?

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, January 2011, vol./is. 46/1(1-2), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Jan-Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Sewell, R. Andrew; Petrakis, Ismene L

**Correspondence Address:** Petrakis, Ismene L.: West Haven Veterans Administration Medical Center, #116-A, 950 Campbell Avenue, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, ismene.petrakis@yale.edu

**Institution:** Sewell, R. Andrew: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Alcoholism is a chronic disorder affecting both brain and behavior that has worldwide public health consequences. Primary goals for alcoholism pharmacotherapy include mitigating withdrawal, maintaining abstinence and reducing the severity of relapse, usually in combination with behavioral treatment or self-help groups. Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB), or as a pharmaceutical product, sodium oxybate, is a pharmacologically intriguing short-chain fatty acid structurally similar to the inhibitory neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) and is approved for treatment of alcoholism. It is likely that this GABAergic activity mediates GHB's effects on withdrawal and relapse. Exogenous GHB may ameliorate alcohol withdrawal because of its conversion to GABA and indirect activation of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABAA) receptors. Its efficacy in relapse prevention might be due either to 'normalization' of GABA receptors or through 'substitution therapy', as GHB affects the GABAA receptor in a similar fashion to alcohol. As benzodiazepines are also drugs of abuse, the abuse potential of GHB should not preclude its development as a treatment for alcohol

withdrawal, as it appeared to have slight advantage in controlling withdrawal symptoms compared with diazepam. However, the development of other medications without abuse potential, such as the anticonvulsants, would seem preferable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)  
[\\*Self Help Techniques](#)  
[\\*Gamma Hydroxybutyrate](#)  
[Chronicity \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Public Health](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 96. The MMPI-2 supplemental scales: An appraisal of special problems.

**Citation:** A beginner's guide to the MMPI-2 (3rd ed.), 2011(105-118) (2011)

**Author(s):** Butcher, James N

**Institution:** Butcher, James N.: University of Minnesota, MN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) So far, I have covered a lot of scales--the clinical, validity, and content scales. What is left? Several specific problem areas are not addressed by the aforementioned scales that have become the focus of researchers and practitioners. The additional scales developed for the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory--2 (MMPI-2) are referred to as special problem or supplemental scales. The MMPI-2 item pool covers a broad range of problems and symptomatic behaviors and, therefore, lends itself well to assessing a great number of clinical or personality problems that were not the focus of the original scale development. As a consequence, a number of specific scales have been developed for special purposes. In this chapter, I look at six scales that have become widely used in clinical assessment: The three scales used to assess drug and alcohol problems are the MacAndrew Alcoholism Scale--Revised (MAC-R), the Addiction Potential scale (APS), and the Addiction Acknowledgment scale (AAS). The Marital Distress scale (MDS) is used for assessing relationship problems; the Posttraumatic Stress Disorder scale (Pk) is used for assessing posttraumatic symptoms; and the Cook-Medley Hostility scale (Ho) is widely used in health care settings to assess a pattern of behavior--namely, hostility--which is found to have interesting associations with coronary disease. In addition, I look at five scales that have been well researched to address the Big Five personality dimensions in the MMPI-2 item pool--the Psychopathology Five (PSY-5) scales (Harkness & McNulty, 2006). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory](#)  
[\\*Rating Scales](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Behavior](#)  
[Five Factor Personality Model](#)  
[Hostility](#)  
[Marital Relations](#)  
[Personality Traits](#)  
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 97. Evaluation.

**Citation:** Rational emotive therapy., 2011(113-118) (2011)

**Author(s):** Ellis, Albert; Ellis, Debbie Joffe

**Institution:** Ellis, Debbie Joffe: Private Practice, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter discusses the evaluation of rational emotive behavioral therapy (REBT). Even though REBT is the pioneering cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) of the 20th century, few outcomes studies on the methods have been of the caliber of those on cognitive therapy or CBT. Therefore, it is difficult to test the relative effectiveness of the various techniques used in REBT. REBT found support in the comprehensive survey of meta-analyses that offer empirical validation for CBT in various clinical applications by Butler, Chapman, Forman, and Beck (2005). Hundreds of research studies have validated the major theoretical hypotheses of REBT (Ellis & Whiteley, 1979). Furthermore, because many REBT techniques are found within CBT, it also has validation through CBT's substantial research. However, no research has yet been published on the basic tenet in REBT: that people largely disturb themselves by thinking in terms of absolutistic shoulds and musts. We fervently hope that such studies will be performed-- solidly and soon. We hope that more outcome research will be done, especially in specific areas such as anxiety, depression, anger, addiction, and relationship issues. We hope that the relative effectiveness of core REBT procedures versus those of general CBT and other therapeutic systems will be investigated. We hope that several main cognitive, emotive, and behavioral techniques will be tested to see whether they support each other--as we hypothesize they do--or whether some of them are relatively ineffective. We encourage research to be done on the effectiveness of REBT as a self-help approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 98. Synaptic neurotransmission depression in ventral tegmental dopamine neurons and cannabinoid-associated addictive learning.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, December 2010, vol./is. 5/12, 1932-6203 (Dec 20, 2010)

**Author(s):** Liu, Zhiqiang; Han, Jing; Jia, Lintao; Maillet, Jean-Christian; Bai, Guang; Xu, Lin; Jia, Zhengping; Zheng, Qiaohua; Zhang, Wandong; Monette, Robert; Merali, Zul; Zhu, Zhou; Wang, Wei; Ren, Wei; Zhang, Xia

**Correspondence Address:** Zhang, Xia, Xia.Zhang@rohcg.on.ca

**Institution:** Liu, Zhiqiang: College of Life Sciences, Shaanxi Normal University, Xian, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drug addiction is an association of compulsive drug use with long-term associative learning/memory. Multiple forms of learning/memory are primarily subserved by activity- or experience-dependent synaptic long-term potentiation (LTP) and long-term depression (LTD). Recent studies suggest LTP expression in locally activated glutamate synapses onto dopamine neurons (local Glu-DA synapses) of the midbrain ventral tegmental area (VTA) following a single or chronic exposure to many drugs of abuse, whereas a single exposure to cannabinoid did not significantly affect synaptic plasticity at these synapses. It is unknown whether chronic exposure of cannabis (marijuana or cannabinoids), the most commonly used illicit drug worldwide, induce LTP or LTD at these synapses. More importantly, whether such alterations in VTA synaptic plasticity causatively contribute to drug addictive behavior has not previously been addressed. Here we show in rats that chronic cannabinoid exposure activates VTA cannabinoid CB1 receptors to induce transient neurotransmission depression at VTA local Glu-DA synapses through activation of NMDA receptors and subsequent endocytosis of AMPA receptor GluR2 subunits. A GluR2-derived peptide blocks cannabinoid-induced VTA synaptic depression and conditioned place preference, i.e., learning to associate drug exposure with environmental

cues. These data not only provide the first evidence, to our knowledge, that NMDA receptor-dependent synaptic depression at VTA dopamine circuitry requires GluR2 endocytosis, but also suggest an essential contribution of such synaptic depression to cannabinoid-associated addictive learning, in addition to pointing to novel pharmacological strategies for the treatment of cannabis addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Liu et al.; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Animal Learning](#)  
[\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Cannabinoids](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmission](#)  
[Dopamine](#)  
[N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)  
[Neurons](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Tegmentum](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 99. Drug-driven AMPA receptor redistribution mimicked by selective dopamine neuron stimulation.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, December 2010, vol./is. 5/12, 1932-6203 (Dec 31, 2010)

**Author(s):** Brown, Matthew T. C; Bellone, Camilla; Mameli, Manuel; Labouebe, Gwenael; Bocklisch, Christina; Balland, Benedicte; Dahan, Lionel; Lujan, Rafael; Deisseroth, Karl; Luscher, Christian

**Institution:** Brown, Matthew T. C.: Department of Basic Neurosciences, Medical Faculty, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Addictive drugs have in common that they cause surges in dopamine (DA) concentration in the mesolimbic reward system and elicit synaptic plasticity in DA neurons of the ventral tegmental area (VTA). Cocaine for example drives insertion of GluA2-lacking AMPA receptors (AMPA) at glutamatergic synapses in DA neurons. However it remains elusive which molecular target of cocaine drives such AMPAR redistribution and whether other addictive drugs (morphine and nicotine) cause similar changes through their effects on the mesolimbic DA system. Methodology/Principal Findings: We used in vitro electrophysiological techniques in wild-type and transgenic mice to observe the modulation of excitatory inputs onto DA neurons by addictive drugs. To observe AMPAR redistribution, post-embedding immunohistochemistry for GluA2 AMPAR subunit was combined with electron microscopy. We also used a double-floxed AAV virus expressing channelrhodopsin together with a DAT Cre mouse line to selectively express ChR2 in VTA DA neurons. We find that in mice where the effect of cocaine on the dopamine transporter (DAT) is specifically blocked, AMPAR redistribution was absent following administration of the drug. Furthermore, addictive drugs known to increase dopamine levels cause a similar AMPAR redistribution. Finally, activating DA VTA neurons optogenetically is sufficient to drive insertion of GluA2-lacking AMPARs, mimicking the changes observed after a single injection of morphine, nicotine or cocaine. Conclusions/Significance: We propose the mesolimbic dopamine system as a point of convergence at which addictive drugs can alter neural circuits. We also show that direct activation of DA neurons is sufficient to drive AMPAR redistribution, which may be a mechanism associated with early steps of non-substance related addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Brown et al.; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Morphine](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[Neural Receptors](#)  
[Neurons](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[AMPA](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 100. Review of Clinical manual for treatment of alcoholism and addiction.

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**Citation:** Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, December 2010, vol./is. 27/4(222), 0790-9667 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Singh, Komudi; O'Keefe, Gerardine

**Correspondence Address:** Singh, Komudi: St. Patrick's University Hospital, James's Street, Dublin, Ireland, 8

**Institution:** Singh, Komudi: St. Patrick's University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, The clinical manual for treatment of alcoholism and addiction by Avram H. Mack,, Amy L Harrington, and Richard J. Frances. This book has a practical way of dealing with topics that are especially interesting for a junior doctor on call in psychiatry. An on call doctor has to make quick but appropriate decisions in various scenarios such as: how to deal with a patient, who is admitted for surgery, denies alcohol abuse but appears to be in the early stages of delirium tremens; behavior towards somebody being assessed in casualty for substance abuse. This book aids the on call doctors in such situations. Other treatment settings, such as general practitioners surgery and outpatient departments are also targeted suitably by this book. This book is organized into 14 chapters which include basic topics like epidemiology, neurobiology, evaluation and assessment, definition, presentation and diagnosis, treatment modalities and approaches. It is important to point out that the book offers an excellent overview of treatment of alcohol use disorders and addictions. The book also handles each substance separately in a concise manner. Thus this book is recommended for use by trainees in psychiatry as well as therapists. Experienced clinicians can use this book as a quick reference and also use it for supervision and training of junior doctors. Moreover, the book is a valuable resource for multi-disciplinary teaching. Hopefully it will serve to make clinicians better trained, more informed and better prepared to deal with people having substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Neurobiology](#)  
[Psychiatry](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 101. 'Over the counter' (OTC) opiate abuse treatment.

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**Citation:** Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, December 2010, vol./is. 27/4(189-191), 0790-9667 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Thekiso, Thekiso B; Farren, Conor

**Correspondence Address:** Farren, Conor: St Patrick's University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland, 8, cfarren@stpatsmail.com

**Institution:** Thekiso, Thekiso B.: St Patrick's University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: Over the counter (OTC) medication abuse is an increasing public health concern. We studied the clinical profiles, treatment and prevalence of patients admitted with OTC opiate abuse. Method: Using a specially designed demographic form, the records of patients admitted to St. Patrick's Hospital, a 280 bed inpatient mental health and addiction treatment facility in Dublin, with a diagnosis of harmful OTC opiate abuse or opiate dependency as defined in ICD-10 were reviewed retrospectively. All patients diagnosed with OTC opiate abuse (ICD F11.1) or dependency (ICD F11.2) on admission to our centre were included in the study. Patients with a diagnosis of primary illicit opiate misuse were excluded. Results: Approximately 1% (n = 20) of inpatients admitted in a year were diagnosed with OTC opiate abuse. The average daily codeine intake was 261.0 mg per person. Some 75% percent (n = 15) of the inpatients experienced OTC opiate withdrawal and were treated with protocol driven withdrawal regimes for an average of 16.10 days. The female: male ratio was nearly 2:1 with an average age of 49.2 years. Patients tended to have co-morbid psychiatric (n = 19, 95%), physical (n = 17, 85%) and polysubstance (n = 13, 65%) illness. Conclusions: OTC opiate abuse is a significant problem which is largely covert in nature with serious co-morbidity and frequent complications including withdrawal symptoms which require treatment. Results of this study suggest that further research is warranted in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Nonprescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 102. Topiramate for the treatment of alcohol dependence: Comparison with naltrexone.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2010, vol./is. 17/1(29-36), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Florez, Gerardo; Saiz, Pilar A; Garcia-Portilla, Paz; Alvarez, Sandra; Nogueiras, Luis; Bobes, Julio

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**Institution:** Florez, Gerardo: Addiction Treatment Unit, Galician Health System, Ourense, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: A 6-month naturalistic, randomized and open-label, trial of topiramate versus naltrexone was conducted, with assessments at enrollment and after 3 and 6 months of treatment. 182 alcohol-dependent patients who had been drinking heavily during the past month were included. Methods: Outcome was measured using tools that assessed alcohol intake, cravings, disability, and quality of life; changes in biomarkers of alcohol intake were also used. Results: At the 6-month evaluation, patients taking topiramate had significantly lower scores on the OCDS (all subscales), the EuropASI (medical, alcohol, family/social, and psychiatric) and the WHO/DAS (employment/social). More patients taking topiramate remained in the abstinence group and the moderate drinking without problems group. Conclusions: Topiramate at a mean dose of 200 mg/day was better than naltrexone at a mean dose of 50 mg/day at reducing

alcohol intake and cravings throughout the study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Naltrexone](#)  
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 103. Influence of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and conduct disorder on opioid dependence severity and psychiatric comorbidity in chronic methadone-maintained patients.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2010, vol./is. 17/1(10-20), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Carpentier, P. J.; van Gogh, M. T.; Knapen, L. J. M.; Buitelaar, J. K.; De Jong, C. A. J

**Correspondence Address:** Carpentier, P. J., Nieuwe Erven 24, Vught, Netherlands, NL 5263 AR, pjcarpentier@planet.nl

**Institution:** Carpentier, P. J.: Novadic-Kentron, Network for Addiction Treatment Services, Vught, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Persistent attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and a history of conduct disorder (CD) are highly prevalent among patients with substance use disorders (SUD). We examined the influence of both diagnoses on problem severity, psychiatric comorbidity, and quality of life in methadone-maintained patients. Methods: 193 patients in long-term methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) were assessed for ADHD through a semi-structured interview. Psychiatric disorders and SUD were assessed with the MINI, the CIDI-SAM, and the SIDP-IV. Results: Childhood ADHD was diagnosed in 68 (35.2%) patients; 48 (24.9%) had persisting ADHD; a CD history was present in 116 (60.1%). Patients with adult ADHD had significantly higher problem severity scores, lower quality of life scores, more comorbid SUD and more psychiatric comorbidity. Although both ADHD and CD contributed to problem severity, addictive pathology and psychopathology, ADHD was found to substantially increase the risk of psychiatric comorbidity, independent of CD. Conclusion: ADHD in MMT patients is characterised by greater addiction severity and more comorbid psychopathology, only partly explained by the influence of a coexisting CD. The presence of ADHD in a substantial minority of patients accentuates the need for early detection and treatment of this complicating disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Conduct Disorder](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Patients](#)  
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 104. Simultaneous versus delayed treatment of tobacco dependence in alcohol-dependent outpatients.

**Citation:** European Addiction Research, December 2010, vol./is. 17/1(1-9), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Nieva, G; Ortega, L. L; Mondon, S; Ballbe, M; Gual, A

**Correspondence Address:** Nieva, G.: Unitat d'Alcoholologia, Hospital Clinic, Mejia Lequerica s/n, Edifici CAP Les Corts, Barcelona, Spain, ES 08028, gnieva@vhebron.net

**Institution:** Nieva, G.: Unitat d'Alcoholologia, Hospital Clinic, Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: There is a high prevalence of smoking among heavy drinkers, which is often forgotten even though it has important health consequences. Aim: To evaluate the effects that providing an intensive tobacco cessation treatment simultaneously with alcohol dependence treatment versus delayed treatment (first alcohol and 6 months later tobacco) has on alcohol and tobacco consumption. Methods: Ninety-two alcohol-dependent smokers were randomized into either a simultaneous group, in which treatment was given concurrently for quitting both alcohol and tobacco, or a delayed group, in which help to quit smoking was given after 6 months. Results: No differences were found in alcohol abstinence rates in time-to-first relapse or in cumulative abstinence at 6 months. Smoking cessation rates were low overall, but better at 3 months in the simultaneous group, although differences later disappeared. Discussion: Participation in a smoking cessation program does not impair alcohol outcomes, at least during the first 6 months. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Outpatients](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 105. Perceived barriers to mental health treatment in metropolitan China.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Services, December 2010, vol./is. 61/12(1260-1262), 1075-2730 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Lee, Sing; Guo, Wan-jun; Tsang, Adley; He, Yan-ling; Huang, Yue-qin; Liu, Zhao-ru; Zhang, Ming-yuan; Shen, Yu-cun; Kessler, Ronald C

**Correspondence Address:** Guo, Wan-jun: Hong Kong Mood Disorders Center, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Prince of Wales Hospital, 7A, Block E, Staff Quarters, Shatin, Hong Kong, China, 999077, guowjcn@163.com

**Institution:** Lee, Sing: Department of Psychiatry, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: This community-based study examined perceived barriers to the initiation of mental health treatment among individuals with anxiety, mood, and alcohol use disorders. Methods: Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 5,201 respondents in Beijing and Shanghai using the World Mental Health Composite International Diagnostic Interview. Perceived barriers to initiating treatment from various health practitioners were examined among 211 individuals who met criteria for 12-month DSM-IV disorders and did not receive treatment. Results: Most respondents (92%) with DSM-IV disorders perceived a low need for treatment. Among respondents who perceived a need, 47% reported structural barriers and 83% reported attitudinal barriers. Respondents who had severe mental disorders and perceived a need reported more structural barriers (72%) than attitudinal barriers (65%). Lack of knowledge about service availability was the most

common structural barrier. Conclusions: Future studies should examine the reasons for perceived low need for treatment and other treatment barriers among people with mental disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Affective Disorders](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Anxiety](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Programs](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 106. Perceived need for care, help seeking, and perceived barriers to care for alcohol use disorders in a national sample.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Services, December 2010, vol./is. 61/12(1223-1231), 1075-2730 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Oleski, Janine; Mota, Natalie; Cox, Brian J; Sareen, Jitender

**Correspondence Address:** Oleski, Janine: Department of Psychology, University of Manitoba, PZ430-771 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, MB, Canada, R3E 3N4, umoleski@cc.umanitoba.ca

**Institution:** Oleski, Janine: Department of Psychology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The aims of this study were to examine the rates and correlates of help seeking, perceived need for care, and perceived barriers to care among people with an alcohol use disorder in a large nationally representative sample. Methods: Data were drawn from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions for persons 18 years and older (N = 43,093). Three main groups were defined: people who sought help, people who perceived a need for care but did not seek help, and people who neither perceived a need nor sought help. Results: Almost one-third (N = 11,843, or 28%) of survey respondents met DSM-IV criteria for a lifetime alcohol use disorder. Most individuals with an alcohol use disorder (81%) did not report seeking care or perceiving a need for help. Those who were younger, were married, had higher income, had higher education, and did not have an adverse general medical condition were significantly less likely to perceive a need for help or to seek help for an alcohol use disorder. Respondents who did not perceive a need for help or seek it were significantly less likely to have an additional axis I or axis II disorder. Conclusions: Knowledge of the factors that influence perceived need for help could aid in developing interventions directed toward increasing the rates of help seeking among people with an alcohol use disorder. Regular screening for alcohol use disorders in primary health care settings is recommended. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Service Needs](#)  
[\\*Help Seeking Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 107. Bruxism is associated with nicotine dependence: A nationwide Finnish Twin Cohort study.

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, December 2010, vol./is. 12/12(1254-1260), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Rintakoski, K; Ahlberg, J; Hublin, C; Broms, U; Madden, P. A. F; Kononen, M; Koskenvuo, M; Lobbezoo, F; Kaprio, J

**Correspondence Address:** Rintakoski, K.: Institute of Dentistry, University of Helsinki, PL 41, Helsinki, Finland, 00014, katarina.koivumaki@helsinki.fi

**Institution:** Rintakoski, K.: Institute of Dentistry, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: To investigate the association of smoking with bruxism while controlling for genetic and environmental factors using a co-twin-control design. Especially, the role of nicotine dependence was studied in this context. Methods: The material derives from the Finnish Twin Cohort consisting of 12,502 twin individuals who responded to a questionnaire in 1990 (response rate of 77%). All were born in 1930-1957, the mean age being 44 years. The questionnaire covered 103 multiple choice questions, 7 dealing with tobacco use and 22 with sleep and vigilance matters, including perceived bruxism. In addition, a subsample derived from the Nicotine Addiction Genetics Finland Study containing 445 twin individuals was studied. Results: In age- and gender-controlled multinomial logistic regression, both monthly and rarely reported bruxism associated with both current cigarette smoking (odds ratio [OR] = 1.74 and 1.64) and former cigarette smoking (OR = 1.64 and 1.47). Weekly bruxism associated with current smoking (OR = 2.85). Current smokers smoking 20 or more cigarettes a day reported weekly bruxism more likely (OR = 1.61-1.97) than those smoking less. Among twin pairs (N = 142) in which one twin was a weekly bruxer and the cotwin a never bruxer, there were 13 monozygotic pairs in which one twin was a current smoker and the other twin was not. In all cases, the bruxer was the smoker (p = .0003). Nicotine dependence associated significantly with bruxism. Conclusions: Our twin study provides novel evidence for a possible causal link between tobacco use and bruxism among middle-aged adults. Nicotine dependence may be a significant predisposing factor for bruxism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Bruxism](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Environmental Effects](#)  
[Genetics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 108. Are occasional smokers a heterogeneous group? An exploratory study.

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, December 2010, vol./is. 12/12(1195-1202), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Edwards, Sarah A; Bondy, Susan J; Kowgier, Matthew; McDonald, Paul W; Cohen, Joanna E

**Correspondence Address:** Edwards, Sarah A.: Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, 155 College Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5T 3M7, sarah.edwards@utoronto.ca

**Institution:** Edwards, Sarah A.: Ontario Tobacco Research Unit, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Occasional smokers represent an important segment of all smokers and have been described to be a heterogeneous group in terms of past experience and likelihood of maintaining nondaily smoking behavior. Methods: In the prospective Ontario Tobacco Survey, 408 occasional smokers were followed for a year. Characteristics of subgroups of occasional smokers, as suggested by previous literature, were studied for personal and smoking behavior group differences. Agglomerative hierarchical clustering was also used to empirically identify subgroups of occasional smokers using average linkage. Smoking status at 1-year follow-up was examined overall and by the identified subgroups to determine if any were useful predictors of persistent status as nondaily smoking and likelihood of smoking cessation. Results: Significant differences were seen among the

subgroups of occasional smokers suggested in previous studies including the number of quit attempts, setting a firm quit date, and whether or not participants cared others knew they smoked in descriptive analyses. Exploratory cluster analysis suggested 4 clusters of occasional smokers based on differences in age, perceived addiction, and history of daily smoking. Subgroups based on participants' history of smoking, self-reported addiction level, and empirically identified cluster subgroups resulted in significant differences of smoking status at 1-year follow-up. Conclusions: This study suggests that occasional smokers may be a heterogeneous group with different subgroups characterized by age, accumulated smoking experience and smoking pattern, as well as factors associated with the likelihood of quitting altogether, over time, and perceived addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Usage  
 \*Tobacco Smoking  
 Behavior  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 109. Applying the tripartite model of anxiety and depression to cigarette smoking: An integrative review.

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, December 2010, vol./is. 12/12(1183-1194), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Dec 2010)  
**Author(s):** Ameringer, Katherine J; Leventhal, Adam M  
**Correspondence Address:** Leventhal, Adam M.: Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine, 1000 South Fremont Avenue, Unit 8, Alhambra, CA, US, 91803, adam.leventhal@usc.edu  
**Institution:** Ameringer, Katherine J.: Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Introduction: Research on the relationship between emotional disorders and smoking often characterizes anxiety and depression at the broad syndrome level. Because of the complex concordance and discordance across and within anxiety and depressive symptoms, research using this approach may be limited. Watson and Clark developed the tripartite model of anxiety and depression, which identifies negative affect (NA), anhedonia and low positive affect (PA), and anxious arousal (AA) as traits that characterize the underlying heterogeneity in emotional symptoms. An emerging literature has examined the relation between the affective constructs in the tripartite model and smoking; however, these findings have not been summarized and integrated. The aim of this report reviews the literature on the association between tripartite affective dimensions (anhedonia and low PA, NA, and AA) and smoking variables (smoking status, heaviness, chronicity, dependence, cessation, craving/urge). Methods: Qualitative summarization and integration of findings. Results: All three dimensions were consistently associated with smoking status but demonstrated mixed or no relationship with smoking heaviness, chronicity, and dependence. Low PA and anhedonia consistently associated with craving and relapse, even in studies that controlled for other dimensions. Emotional disturbance on multiple dimensions (e.g., low PA + high NA) was associated with disproportionate increases in smoking risk in several studies. Conclusions: Tripartite dimensions may each have differential effects on smoking. Anhedonic and low PA individuals (especially those with concurrent NA or AA) may be a high-risk group worthy of targeting for interventions. Continued research of the affective dimensions linked with smoking could inform the etiology of tobacco dependence and lead to more effective smoking interventions that target affect. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety](#)  
[\\*Depression \(Emotion\)](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Emotional States](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Smoking Cessation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 110. Accounting for consumer choice: Inter-temporal decision making in behavioural perspective.

**Citation:** Marketing Theory, December 2010, vol./is. 10/4(315-345), 1470-5931;1741-301X (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Foxall, Gordon R

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**Institution:** Foxall, Gordon R.: Cardiff Business School, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Temporal discounting, which is apparent in all modes of consumer behaviour from the routine to the addictive, is an evolutionary endowment that has been biologically and culturally modified through time. Its evolutionary advantage is most obvious in the pre-agricultural phases of the Pleistocene era, when immediate consumption was essential to both survival and biological fitness and delay would inhibit both. The capacity to overcome impulsivity, on which both agrarian and animal husbandry depended, required the development of executive functions that enable long-term memory, self-rule formation and the self-control of emotional response to engender behavioural inhibition. In human evolutionary terms, the key outcome of this development has been the capacity of behaviour to be reinforced by symbolic as well as functional consequences and the consequent ability to enter into collective intentionality. The paper argues that only a model of consumer choice that incorporates the various influences on impulsive and inhibited choice and their manifestations can explain both everyday and extreme consumer behaviour. This process requires the integration of evolutionary psychology with the insights provided by neuroeconomics and reinforcement learning. A model of consumer choice based on reinforcement learning, the Behavioural Perspective Model (BPM), enables such integration by synthesizing the range of consumer behaviours observed in the modern world and the differing patterns of influence exerted by their common neurobiological and environmental causes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Choice Behavior](#)  
[\\*Consumer Behavior](#)  
[\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Models](#)  
[\\*Neuroeconomics](#)  
[Reinforcement](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 111. Traumatic histories and stressful life events of incarcerated parents II: Gender and ethnic differences in substance abuse and service needs.

**Citation:** The Prison Journal, December 2010, vol./is. 90/4(494-515), 0032-8855;1552-7522 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Carlson, Bonnie E; Shafer, Michael S; Duffee, David E

**Correspondence Address:** Carlson, Bonnie E.: School of Social Work, Arizona State University, 411 N. Central Avenue, Suite 800, Phoenix, AZ, US, 85004-0689, Bonnie.Carlson@asu.edu

**Institution:** Carlson, Bonnie E.: School of Social Work, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance abuse is increasingly common in prison inmates. This article presents findings on substance abuse and service needs of male and female inmate parents in Arizona, with a particular focus on gender and ethnic differences across inmates. A sample of 838 incarcerated fathers and 1,441 mothers completed anonymous questionnaires regarding traumatic and stressful events experienced as children and/or adults, including addiction. Exposure to childhood and adult traumatic events, especially child abuse, was related to self-reported alcohol and drug problems for both males and females. Mothers reported significantly more postrelease service needs than fathers. Implications for practice and policy are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Emotional Trauma](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
[Life Experiences](#)  
[Parents](#)  
[Stress](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**112. Ben Cousins and the 'double life': Exploring citizenship and the voluntariness/compulsivity binary through the experiences of a 'drug addicted' elite athlete.**

**Citation:** Critical Public Health, December 2010, vol./is. 20/4(439-452), 0958-1596;1469-3682 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Seear, Kate; Fraser, Suzanne

**Correspondence Address:** Seear, Kate: Sociology Program, School of Political and Social Inquiry, Monash University, Clayton, VIC, Australia, 3800, kate.Seear@arts.monash.edu.au

**Institution:** Seear, Kate: Sociology Program, School of Political and Social Inquiry, Monash University, Clayton, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Contemporary neo-liberal public health discourse is increasingly drawn to the language of 'addiction'. Disease models of addiction are mobilised to account for an expanding array of problematised activities, from the familiar smoking and drinking to newer candidates, such as overeating and gambling. Most models of addiction, including disease models, are underpinned by the idea that, unlike proper citizens of neo-liberal democracies, 'addicts' lack free will or agency. This lack can be attributed to any number of problems or dysfunctions: genetic, neurological, social or moral. One high-profile case, which challenges this approach to addiction, involves the famous Australian Rules football player Ben Cousins, one of Australia's most recognised and accomplished athletes. A highly decorated player in the Australian Football League (AFL), Cousins has publicly declared himself a 'drug addict'. In this article, we present an abridged version of an interview we conducted with Cousins around the end of his first season back in the sport (late 2009) following suspension by the AFL for 'bringing the game into disrepute'. In the interview, we explore Cousins' own understanding of drug 'addiction' and its relation to its apparent antithesis--sporting prowess. We also examine the ramifications of the ostensible paradox between drug 'addiction' and sporting accomplishment for understandings of 'addiction' as compulsivity and lack of free will. Drawing on the work of the cultural studies theorist Sedgwick (1993), we identify in Cousins' own understandings of his drug 'addiction' a resistance to the absolute polarisation of voluntariness and compulsivity underpinning some of the most influential versions of the disease model of addiction. We

discuss the implications of this polarisation, and of forms of resistance to it, for public health policies regarding drug addiction, and for the intersection of drug use and citizenship. Thinking through Sedgwick's alternative notion of 'habit', we reconsider concepts of addiction, briefly drawing in other phenomena also increasingly framed as 'epidemics of the will'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Athletes](#)  
[\\*Citizenship](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Football](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 113. Getting plugged in: An overview of Internet addiction.

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**Citation:** Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, October 2010, vol./is. 46/10(557-559), 1034-4810;1440-1754 (Oct 2010)  
**Author(s):** Flisher, Caroline  
**Correspondence Address:** Flisher, Caroline: Waltham Forest Child and Family Consultation Service, Waltham Forest, London, United Kingdom, E17 3EA, docflisher@doctors.org.uk  
**Institution:** Flisher, Caroline: Waltham Forest Child and Family Consultation Service, London, United Kingdom  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Internet addiction is not formally recognised as a clinical disorder by the WHO despite increasing evidence that excessive internet use can interfere with daily life and work. There is increasing pressure from Psychologists for Internet addiction to be recognised. This article explores the prevalence, symptoms and management of Internet addiction and the consequences of ignoring the ever growing concerns from public figures and institutions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health--Paediatrics and Child Health Division (Royal Australasian College of Physicians).; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Disease Management](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Internet](#)  
[Daily Activities](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 114. Investigating hidden populations: A capture-recapture study of heroin addicts.

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**Original Title:** Die untersuchung verborgener populationen: Eine capture-recapture-studie mit heroinabhängigen.  
**Citation:** Zeitschrift fur Soziologie, October 2010, vol./is. 39/5(402-417), 0340-1804 (Oct 2010)  
**Author(s):** Gautschi, Thomas; Hangartner, Dominik  
**Correspondence Address:** Gautschi, Thomas: Lehrstuhl fur Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung und angewandte Soziologie, Universitat Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany, 68131, gautschi@sowi.uni-mannheim.de  
**Institution:** Gautschi, Thomas: Lehrstuhl fur Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung und angewandte Soziologie, Universitat Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany

**Language:** German

**Abstract:** This article estimates the population size of hard-drug users in Zurich. Researchers' access to this hidden population is at best limited. Hence, even the simple estimation of its size becomes a challenging endeavor. We have estimated the overall population size based on the fraction of individuals who are sampled only once, and the subset of repeatedly sampled individuals, using recently collected data. We have generalized the basic capture-recapture model, which is frequently used in biology and demography, to allow for (i) multiple recapture stages and (ii) heterogenous populations via stratification. In addition, we propose a Bayesian version of the capture-recapture model which (iii) gives more precise estimates by incorporating qualitative expert knowledge. We apply these models to our unique survey data on drug users visiting one of the low-threshold day centers Zurich. The results underscore both the relevance of our model extensions and the advantages of Bayesian methods for the data at hand, and, more generally, for sociological studies of hidden populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lucius & Lucius Verlag Stuttgart

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Methodology](#)  
[\\*Models](#)  
[\\*Statistical Estimation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 115. Evidence-based practices in addiction treatment: Review and recommendations for public policy.

**Citation:** Health Policy, October 2010, vol./is. 97/2-3(93-104), 0168-8510 (Oct 2010)

**Author(s):** Glasner-Edwards, Suzette; Rawson, Richard

**Correspondence Address:** Glasner-Edwards, Suzette: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, 1640 S. Sepulveda Blvd., Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90024, sglasner@ucla.edu

**Institution:** Glasner-Edwards, Suzette: University of California, Los Angeles, Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The movement in recent years towards evidence-based practice (EBP) in health care systems and policy has permeated the substance abuse treatment system, leading to a growing number of federal and statewide initiatives to mandate EBP implementation. Nevertheless, due to a lack of consensus in the addiction field regarding procedures or criteria to identify EBPs, the optimal processes for disseminating empirically based interventions into real-world clinical settings have not been identified. Although working lists of interventions considered to be evidence-based have been developed by a number of constituencies advocating EBP dissemination in addiction treatment settings, the use of EBP lists to form policy-driven mandates has been controversial. This article examines the concept of EBP, critically reviews criteria used to evaluate the evidence basis of interventions, and highlights the manner in which such criteria have been applied in the addictions field. Controversies regarding EBP implementation policies and practices in addiction treatment are described, and suggestions are made to shift the focus of dissemination efforts from manualized psychosocial interventions to specific skill sets that are broadly applicable and easily learned by clinicians. Organizational and workforce barriers to EBP implementation are delineated, with corresponding recommendations to facilitate successful dissemination of evidence-based skills. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 116. Relationship between maternal methadone dose at delivery and neonatal abstinence syndrome.

**Citation:** The Journal of Pediatrics, September 2010, vol./is. 157/3(428-433), 0022-3476 (Sep 2010)

**Author(s):** Seligman, Neil S; Almario, Christopher V; Hayes, Edward J; Dysart, Kevin C; Berghella, Vincenzo; Baxter, Jason K

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**Institution:** Seligman, Neil S.: Division of Maternal-Fetal Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To estimate the relationship between maternal methadone dose and the incidence of neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS). Study design: We performed a retrospective cohort study of pregnant women treated with methadone for opiate addiction who delivered live-born neonates between 1996 and 2006. Four dose groups, on the basis of total daily methadone dose, were compared ( $\leq 80$  mg/d, 81-120 mg/d, 121-160 mg/d, and  $> 160$  mg/d). The primary outcome was treatment for NAS. Symptoms of NAS were objectively measured with the Finnegan scoring system, and treatment was initiated for a score  $> 24$  during the prior 24 hours. Results: A total of 330 women treated with methadone and their 388 offspring were included. Average methadone dose at delivery was  $117 \pm 50$  mg/d (range, 20-340 mg/d). Overall, 68% of infants were treated for NAS. Of infants exposed to methadone doses  $\leq 80$  mg/d, 81-120 mg/d, 121-160 mg/d, and  $> 160$  mg/d, treatment for NAS was initiated for 68%, 63%, 70%, and 73% of neonates, respectively ( $P = .48$ ). The rate of maternal illicit opiate abuse at delivery was 26%, 28%, 19%, and 11%, respectively ( $P = .04$ ). Conclusion: No correlation was found between maternal methadone dose and rate of NAS. However, higher doses of methadone were associated with decreased illicit opiate abuse at delivery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Mosby, Inc.; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer-Reviewed Status-Unknown

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Birth](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Mothers](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 117. Analysis of the obstacles related to treatment entry, adherence and drop-out among alcoholic patients.

**Citation:** Rivista di Psichiatria, November 2009, vol./is. 44/6(351-356), 0035-6484 (Nov-Dec 2009)

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**Institution:** Elbreder, Marcia Fonsi: Federal University of Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo, Brazil

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Alcoholism is a complex syndrome involving social, psychological and individual factors in addition to a series of obstacles regarding treatment entry, adherence, and drop-out. These obstacles contribute negatively to both clinical evolution and prognosis of the patients, affecting their quality of life and raising the social costs. This is a bibliographical study in which we address this theme as well as other experiences observed in our daily practice in the Alcohol and Drug Research Unit (UNIAD) based at the Federal University of Sao Paulo (UNIFESP). The analysis of the obstacles related to treatment entry, attendance, and drop-out among alcoholic patients shows that systemic, social, cultural, and individual factors are all involved, including the structural ones. Women have more obstacles compared to men, and what is thought to be a barrier to one patient may be a factor motivating another patient to search for help. We conclude that several factors at different levels exist that prevent the patient from overcoming these treatment obstacles. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Sociocultural Factors](#)  
[\\*Treatment Compliance](#)  
[\\*Treatment Dropouts](#)  
[\\*Treatment Barriers](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**118. Qualitative analysis of a case report series of 75 cancer patients treated with psychodynamic psychotherapy combined with therapeutic touch (clinical holistic medicine).**

**Citation:** International Journal on Disability and Human Development, July 2009, vol./is. 8/3(287-309), 1565-012X (Jul-Sep 2009)

**Author(s):** Levenson, Frederick B; Levenson, Micah D; Ventegodt, Soren; Merrick, Joav

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**Institution:** Levenson, Frederick B.: Private Practice, Manhattan, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In this paper we analyze psychodynamic treatment dynamics through 75 case reports (1974-2009). The most enlightening cases show the sudden healing and the sudden deterioration and death of patients that shift to a more positive or more negative attitude toward life, respectively. Cancer seems to be highly dynamic and strongly influenced by consciousness. The cases reveal a large significance of sexual energies in cancer and the destructive consequences of blocking the sexual energy. We did not document the patient's increased survival from a quantitative, biomedical perspective, but rather from qualitative analysis and found that surviving metastatic cancer and improving quality of life (QOL) seems to be associated with: (1) Changing life, i.e. selling the house, getting divorced, finding a new job; (2) Rehabilitation of sexuality, marriage, or intimate partner formation, including developing an intimate sexual relationship and close bonding to a partner; (3) Bonding to friends and family members and getting touched; (4) Adopting a positive, responsible philosophy of life; (5) Developing a good QOL; (6) Finding personal purpose in life (life mission); (7) Letting go of addiction to irritation; (8) Understanding disease as a lesson for the soul; (9) Developing a sense of coherence; and (10) Having Levenson's therapy, including therapeutic touch. From the analysis we found that at least one in three patients was significantly helped to survive (NNT = 3), almost all patients felt that their QOL improved (NNT = 1), and no patient had side effects (NNH < 75). The rehabilitation of sexuality and libido seemed to be a key factor in the process of salutogenesis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Freund Publishing House Limited

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alternative Medicine](#)

[\\*Neoplasms](#)  
[\\*Psychodynamic Psychotherapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 119. Effects of nicotine and illicit substance use on alcoholism treatment outcomes and acamprosate efficacy.

**Citation:** Journal of Addiction Medicine, September 2009, vol./is. 3/3(164-171), 1932-0620;1935-3227 (Sep 2009)

**Author(s):** Mason, Barbara J; Leher, Philippe

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**Institution:** Mason, Barbara J.: Pearson Center for Alcoholism and Addiction Research, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: To evaluate the effect of current smoking and lifetime illicit drug use on alcoholism treatment outcomes and to assess whether these factors influence acamprosate efficacy. Methods: This is a secondary analysis of data from the intention-to-treat population (N = 601) in a 6-month, randomized, placebo-controlled US trial of acamprosate (2 or 3 g/d). Patients met Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th Edition criteria for alcohol dependence and no other dependence disorders other than nicotine or cannabis, although patients with recent substance use were included. Baseline severities of current nicotine dependence and lifetime drug use were determined using the Fagerstrom test of nicotine dependence and the illicit drug use inventory, respectively. The primary endpoint was rate of good response (abstinence from alcohol for  $\geq 90\%$  of trial). Secondary endpoints were rate of controlled drinking ( $\leq 5$  drinks/d for  $\geq 90\%$  of trial), percent days abstinent, and percent days controlled drinking. The effect of smoking, drug use, treatment, and any interactions on study endpoints was assessed by a backward selection process to eliminate nonsignificant variables. Results: In the intention-to-treat population, 44.9% of patients were current smokers and 78.7% reported lifetime illicit drug use. Current nicotine dependence and lifetime illicit drug use were significant negative predictors of rates of good response (nicotine: odds ratio [OR] = 0.56, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.35-0.88, P = 0.01; illicit drugs: OR = 0.47, 95% CI = 0.31-0.71, P < 0.01) and all other secondary outcomes. Acamprosate had a significant positive effect on rate of good response (OR = 1.65, 95% CI = 1.08-2.52, P = 0.020) and all other secondary outcomes. Conclusions: Current nicotine dependence and lifetime illicit drug use were found to have a significant negative impact on alcoholism treatment outcomes, but no impact on the significant positive effects of acamprosate. The effect sizes of smoking, drug use, and acamprosate are equivalent and thus, treatment with acamprosate may offset some of the negative effects of smoking or drug use on alcoholism treatment outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Annual Medical-Scientific Conference of the American Society of Addiction Medicine. 39th. Apr, 2008. Toronto. ON, Canada.

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Society of Addiction Medicine; YEAR: 2009

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Acamprosate](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**120. Factors associated with use of ASAM criteria and service provision in a national sample of outpatient substance abuse treatment units.**

- Citation:** Journal of Addiction Medicine, September 2009, vol./is. 3/3(139-150), 1932-0620;1935-3227 (Sep 2009)
- Author(s):** Chuang, Emmeline; Wells, Rebecca; Alexander, Jeffrey A; Friedmann, Peter D; Lee, I-Heng
- Correspondence Address:** Chuang, Emmeline: Department of Health Policy and Administration, School of Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27599-7411, emchuang@email.unc.edu
- Institution:** Chuang, Emmeline: Department of Health Policy and Management, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Standardized patient placement criteria such as those developed by the American Society of Addiction Medicine are increasingly common in substance abuse treatment, but it is unclear what factors are associated with their use or with treatment units' provision of related services. This study examined these issues in the context of a national survey of outpatient substance abuse treatment units. Regressions using 2005 data revealed that both public and private managed care were associated with a greater likelihood of using American Society of Addiction Medicine criteria to develop client treatment plans. However, only public managed care was associated with a greater likelihood of offering more resource-intensive services. Associations between client population severity and resource-intensive service provision were sparse but positive. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Society of Addiction Medicine; YEAR: 2009
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Outpatients](#)  
[\\*Professional Organizations](#)  
[\\*Treatment Guidelines](#)  
[Managed Care](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Ovid](#)

**121. Pathological gambling and nicotine dependence: Clinical case discussion.**

- Citation:** Journal of Addiction Medicine, September 2009, vol./is. 3/3(120-127), 1932-0620;1935-3227 (Sep 2009)
- Author(s):** Grant, Jon E; Black, Donald W; Stein, Dan J; Potenza, Marc N
- Correspondence Address:** Potenza, Marc N.: Yale University School of Medicine, Connecticut Mental Health Center, Room S-104, 34 Park Street, New Haven, CT, US, 06519, marc.potenza@yale.edu
- Institution:** Grant, Jon E.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Presents a case study of a 34-year-old married woman presented for smoking cessation and problematic gambling. The patient had begun gambling approximately 2 years ago when her work had become more stressful. She had found gambling to be an "escape," and she reported that she felt "out of control almost instantly." On examination, the patient's mood was stable. She reported no history of other substance or behavioral addictions or mental health concerns or having taken psychotropic medications. The patient received psychoeducation on the health problems associated with tobacco use and the benefits of quitting. The case illustrates how 2 addictions intertwine--one

pharmacologic (nicotine), the other behavioral (gambling). In this case, uncontrolled gambling fuels the nicotine addiction, although the reverse seems not to be true. Yet, the resolution of the nicotine dependence depends on treating the patient's pathological gambling (PG). At her initial appointment she minimizes the significance of her gambling noting that she had not committed illegal acts, or borrowed money to fuel her gambling. Although she had indicated was not interested in medication, she agreed to enter a treatment protocol using N-acetyl cysteine, an amino acid available without prescription. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Society of Addiction Medicine; YEAR: 2009

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 122. Small is not too small reflections: Concerning the validity of Very Small Focus Groups (VSFGs).

**Citation:** Qualitative Social Work: Research and Practice, June 2009, vol./is. 8/2(179-192), 1473-3250;1741-3117 (Jun 2009)

**Author(s):** Toner, Jean

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**Institution:** Toner, Jean: Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work Department, Central Michigan University, Mount Pleasant, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article discusses issues of validity in focus group methodology when very few people actually participate in the research. The defense of small size emerges from experiences in dissertation research with women who have abused illegal substances and self-identify as addicts. Validity is addressed through application of standard measures of validity to the Very Small Focus Groups (VSFGs). In addition, the VSFGs are analyzed according to characteristics of group development, demonstrating that even with small size, typical group development stages occur. Attention is paid to feminist research principles, demonstrating that those principles are expressed regardless of small group size. Implications for social work research and practice in partnership with marginalized people are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Sage Publications; YEAR: 2009

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Group Development](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Experimentation](#)  
[Group Size](#)  
[Qualitative Research](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 123. Interactions between substance use and sexual behaviours for women receiving alcohol and other drugs services.

**Citation:** New Zealand Journal of Psychology, 2008, vol./is. 37/1(49-55), 1179-7924 (2008)

**Author(s):** Kiepek, Niki

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**Institution:** Kiepek, Niki: University of Otago, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Literature indicates that addressing interactions between substance use and compulsive behaviors can improve outcomes for chemical addiction counseling, mental health and physical health. This paper presents the results of a survey that explored (a) how frequently interactions between problematic sexual behavior and substance use are presented by women receiving Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Services, (b) how sexual behavior is assessed in AOD Services, and (c) what treatment options are available. All respondents indicated having observed at least one interaction between substance use and problematic sexual behaviors, though responses were variable. However, there was not a consistent approach to assessment or treatment for interactions of substance use and sexual behavior. To enhance the therapeutic value of AOD Services, counselors may benefit from continuing education about the interactions of addictions, and development of a standardized method to address problematic sexual behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: New Zealand Psychological Society

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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