

Search Results

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Search History

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

1. Providing accurate safety information may increase a smoker's willingness to use nicotine replacement therapy as part of a quit attempt.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, February 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Feb 13, 2011)
- Author(s):** Ferguson, Stuart G; Gitchell, Joseph G; Shiffman, Saul; Sembower, Mark A; Rohay, Jeffrey M; Allen, Jane
- Abstract:** AIM: Previous studies have reported that smokers who are misinformed about the safety of Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) are less likely to report using it. In this study, we examined whether providing information that counters these concerns might impact on intentions to use NRT. PARTICIPANTS: 900 smokers recruited from a market research database. DESIGN AND SETTING: Participants completed an online survey that asked about their views about NRT. Smokers with safety and efficacy concerns were queried to determine whether accurate information might increase their interest in using NRT. FINDINGS: Misperceptions of NRT safety were common: 93% of smokers did not know that smoking while wearing the nicotine patch does not cause heart attacks; 76% that nicotine gum/lozenge are not as addictive as cigarettes; and 69% that NRT products are not as dangerous as cigarettes. Over half of the smokers with misperceptions reported that they would be more likely to use NRT to help them quit smoking if they were exposed to information correcting their concerns (53%, 58% and 66%, respectively, for each of the misperceptions). CONCLUSIONS: These data suggest that while a sizeable proportion of smokers are still misinformed about the safety of NRT, misinformed smokers would increase consideration of NRT if these misperceptions are addressed by corrective information. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Descending facilitatory pathways from the rostroventromedial medulla mediate naloxone-precipitated withdrawal in morphine-dependent rats.

- Citation:** The Journal of Pain, February 2011(No Pagination Specified), 1526-5900 (Feb 25, 2011)
- Author(s):** Vera-Portocarrero, Louis P; Ossipov, Michael H; Lai, Josephine; King, Tamara; Porreca, Frank
- Abstract:** Opioids produce analgesic effects, and extended use can produce physical dependence in both humans and animals. Dependence to opiates can be demonstrated by either termination of drug administration or through precipitation of the withdrawal syndrome by opiate antagonists. Key features of the opiate withdrawal syndrome include hyperalgesia, anxiety, and autonomic signs such as diarrhea. The rostral ventromedial medulla (RVM) plays an important role in the modulation of pain and for this reason, may influence withdrawal-induced hyperalgesia. The mechanisms that drive opiate withdrawal-induced hyperalgesia have not been elucidated. Here, rats made dependent upon morphine received naloxone to precipitate withdrawal. RVM microinjection of lidocaine, kynurenic acid (excitatory amino acid antagonist) or YM022 (CCK2 receptor antagonist) blocked withdrawal-induced hyperalgesia. Additionally, these treatments reduced both somatic and autonomic signs of naloxone-induced withdrawal. Spinal application of ondansetron, a 5HT3 receptor antagonist thought to ultimately be engaged by descending pain facilitatory drive, also blocked hyperalgesia and somatic and autonomic features of the withdrawal syndrome. These results indicate that the RVM plays a critical role in mediating components of opioid withdrawal that may contribute to opioid dependence. PERSPECTIVE: Manipulations targeting these descending pathways from the RVM may diminish the consequences of prolonged opioid administration-induced dependence and be useful adjunct strategies in reducing the risk of opioid addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:**Source:** PsycINFO**3. Environmental novelty causes stress-like adaptations at nucleus accumbens synapses: Implications for studying addiction-related plasticity.****Citation:** Neuropharmacology, February 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Feb 16, 2011)**Author(s):** Rothwell, Patrick E; Kourrich, Said; Thomas, Mark J

Abstract: Exposure to abused drugs and stressful experience, two factors that promote the development of addiction, also modify synaptic function in the mesolimbic dopamine system. Here, we show that exposure to a novel environment produces functional synaptic adaptations in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) that mirror the effect of conventional forms of stress. We find an enhancement of excitatory synaptic strength in the NAc shell one day after exposure to a novel environment for 60min - an effect not observed in NAc core. This effect disappeared following repeated exposure to the same environment, but then reappeared if mice are returned to the same environment 10-14 days later. There were no interactions between the effects of environmental novelty and a single exposure to cocaine (15mg/kg), with no effect of the latter on synaptic strength in NAc shell. These results have important implications for designing studies of NAc synapses in the context of behavioral analysis, and expand our understanding of how different forms of stress modify NAc synaptic function. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:****Source:** PsycINFO**4. Cognitive enhancers for facilitating drug cue extinction: Insights from animal models.****Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, February 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0091-3057 (Feb 2, 2011)**Author(s):** Nic Dhonnchadha, Brid Aine; Kantak, Kathleen M

Abstract: Given the success of cue exposure (extinction) therapy combined with a cognitive enhancer for reducing anxiety, it is anticipated that this approach will prove more efficacious than exposure therapy alone in preventing relapse in individuals with substance use disorders. Several factors may undermine the efficacy of exposure therapy for substance use disorders, but we suspect that neurocognitive impairments associated with chronic drug use are an important contributing factor. Numerous insights on these issues are gained from research using animal models of addiction. In this review, the relationship between brain sites whose learning, memory and executive functions are impaired by chronic drug use and brain sites that are important for effective drug cue extinction learning is explored first. This is followed by an overview of animal research showing improved treatment outcome for drug addiction (e.g. alcohol, amphetamine, cocaine, heroin) when explicit extinction training is conducted in combination with acute dosing of a cognitive-enhancing drug. The mechanism by which cognitive enhancers are thought to exert their benefits is by facilitating consolidation of drug cue extinction memory after activation of glutamatergic receptors. Based on the encouraging work in animals, factors that may be important for the treatment of drug addiction are considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:****Source:** PsycINFO**5. "Methadone and buprenorphine prescribing and referral practices in US prison systems: Results from a nationwide survey": Corrigendum.**

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2011, vol./is. 113/2-3(252), 0376-8716 (Jan 15, 2011)
- Author(s):** Nunn, Amy; Zaller, Nickolas; Dickman, Samuel; Trimbur, Catherine; Nijhawan, Anka; Rich, Josiah D
- Institution:** Nunn, Amy: Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Division of Infectious Diseases, Providence, RI, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reports an error in "Methadone and buprenorphine prescribing and referral practices in US prison systems: Results from a nationwide survey" by Amy Nunn, Nickolas Zaller, Samuel Dickman, Catherine Trimbur, Ank Nijhawan and Josiah D. Rich (Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2009[Nov][1], Vol 105[1-2], 83-88). In the original article, we surveyed the medical directors of state, federal, and District of Columbia prison systems about their opinions and prescribing practices for methadone and buprenorphine. Our survey also included questions about prison policies related to referring prisoners to community-based opiate replacement therapy (ORT) programs upon release. A color-coded map was used to illustrate states' prescribing and referral policies (Fig. 1). The original map indicated that the District of Columbia offered only ORT referrals. We found in our survey, however, that the District of Columbia offered both ORT and ORT referrals and was thus mislabeled on the map as medium blue instead of dark blue. The correct Fig. 1. is given in the present erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2009-14192-001). Background: More than 50% of incarcerated individuals have a history of substance use, and over 200,000 individuals with heroin addiction pass through American correctional facilities annually. Opiate replacement therapy (ORT) with methadone or buprenorphine is an effective treatment for opiate dependence and can reduce drug-related disease and recidivism for inmates. Provision of ORT is nevertheless a frequently neglected intervention in the correctional setting. Objective and methods: We surveyed the 50 state; Washington, District of Columbia (DC); and Federal Department of Corrections' medical directors or their equivalents about their facilities' ORT prescribing policies and referral programs for inmates leaving prison. Results: We received responses from 51 of 52 prison systems nationwide. Twenty-eight prison systems (55%) offer methadone to inmates in some situations. Methadone use varies widely across states: over 50% of correctional facilities that offer methadone do so exclusively for pregnant women or for chronic pain management. Seven states' prison systems (14%) offer buprenorphine to some inmates. The most common reason cited for not offering ORT was that facilities "prefer drug-free detoxification over providing methadone or buprenorphine." Twenty-three states' prison systems (45%) provide referrals for some inmates to methadone maintenance programs after release, which increased from 8% in 2003; 15 states' prison systems (29%) provide some referrals to community buprenorphine providers. Conclusion: Despite demonstrated social, medical, and economic benefits of providing ORT to inmates during incarceration and linkage to ORT upon release, many prison systems nationwide still do not offer pharmacological treatment for opiate addiction or referrals for ORT upon release. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

6. Longitudinal predictors of addictions treatment utilization in treatment-naive adults with alcohol use disorders.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2011, vol./is. 113/2-3(215-221), 0376-8716 (Jan 15, 2011)

Author(s): Ilgen, Mark A; Price, Amanda M; Burnett-Zeigler, Inger; Perron, Brian; Islam, Khairul; Bohnert, Amy S. B; Zivin, Kara

Correspondence Address: Ilgen, Mark A., 4250 Plymouth Rd., Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109-2700, marki@umich.edu

Institution: Ilgen, Mark A.: Department of Veterans Affairs, Health Services Research & Development, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Despite the substantial prevalence of alcohol use disorders (AUDs), prior research indicates that most people with AUDs never utilize either formal or informal treatment services. Several prior studies have examined the characteristics of individuals with AUDs who receive treatment; however, limited longitudinal data are available on the predictors of receiving AUD services in treatment-naïve individuals with AUDs. Methods: This study utilized data from the National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC) to identify adults in Wave 1 who met criteria for an AUD within the last 12 months and reported no prior lifetime alcohol treatment (N = 2760). These individuals were surveyed again at Wave 2, approximately 3-4 years later (N = 2170). This study examined the Wave 1 demographic and psychiatric conditions that were associated with receipt of AUD treatment services between Waves 1 and 2. Results: In multivariable analyses, use of AUD treatment services between Waves 1 and 2 was significantly more likely among those who were male, non-Caucasian, younger, had lower income, and who had health insurance. Additionally, those who met criteria for a baseline drug use disorder, anxiety disorder or a personality disorder were more likely to receive AUD treatment. Conclusions: Treatment was more often utilized in those who had more severe baseline psychopathology and in those with fewer economic resources. These findings highlight the need to broaden the types of care available to individuals with AUDs to increase the appeal of AUD services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Injection drug use cessation and use of North America's first medically supervised safer injecting facility.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2011, vol./is. 113/2-3(172-176), 0376-8716 (Jan 15, 2011)

Author(s): DeBeck, Kora; Kerr, Thomas; Bird, Lorna; Zhang, Ruth; Marsh, David; Tyndall, Mark; Montaner, Julio; Wood, Evan

Correspondence Address: Wood, Evan: University of British Columbia, 608-1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6Z 1Y6, uhri-ew@cfenet.ubc.ca

Institution: DeBeck, Kora: BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Vancouver, Canada has a pilot supervised injecting facility (SIF), where individuals can inject pre-obtained drugs under the supervision of medical staff. There has been concern that the program may facilitate ongoing drug use and delay entry into addiction treatment. Methods: We used Cox regression to examine factors associated with the time to the cessation of injecting, for a minimum of 6 months, among a random sample of individuals recruited from within the Vancouver SIF. In further analyses, we evaluated the time to enrolment in addiction treatment. Results: Between December 2003 and June 2006, 1090 participants were recruited. In Cox regression, factors independently associated with drug use cessation included use of methadone maintenance therapy (Adjusted Hazard Ratio [AHR] = 1.57 [95% Confidence Interval [CI]: 1.02-2.40]) and

other addiction treatment (AHR = 1.85 [95% CI: 1.06-3.24]). In subsequent analyses, factors independently associated with the initiation of addiction treatment included: regular SIF use at baseline (AHR = 1.33 [95% CI: 1.04-1.72]); having contact with the addiction counselor within the SIF (AHR = 1.54 [95% CI: 1.13-2.08]); and Aboriginal ancestry (AHR = 0.66 [95% CI: 0.47-0.92]). Conclusions: While the role of addiction treatment in promoting injection cessation has been well described, these data indicate a potential role of SIF in promoting increased uptake of addiction treatment and subsequent injection cessation. The finding that Aboriginal persons were less likely to enroll in addiction treatment is consistent with prior reports and demonstrates the need for novel and culturally appropriate drug treatment approaches for this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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 Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance Injections](#)
[Medical Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Linkage scan of alcohol dependence in the UCSF Family Alcoholism Study.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2011, vol./is. 113/2-3(125-132), 0376-8716 (Jan 15, 2011)

Author(s): Gizer, Ian R; Ehlers, Cindy L; Vieten, Cassandra; Seaton-Smith, Kimberly L; Feiler, Heidi S; Lee, James V; Segall, Samantha K; Gilder, David A; Wilhelmsen, Kirk C

Correspondence Address: Wilhelmsen, Kirk C.: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 120 Mason Farm Road, Room 5015, Genetic Medicine Building CB 7264, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27599-7264, kirk@med.unc.edu

Institution: Gizer, Ian R.: Department of Genetics, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Ample data suggest that alcohol dependence represents a heritable condition, and several research groups have performed linkage analysis to identify genomic regions influencing this disorder. In the present study, a genome-wide linkage scan for alcohol dependence was conducted in a community sample of 565 probands and 1080 first-degree relatives recruited through the UCSF Family Alcoholism Study. The Semi-Structured Assessment for the Genetics of Alcoholism (SSAGA) was used to derive DSM-IV alcohol dependence diagnoses. Although no loci achieved genome-wide significance (i.e., LOD score > 3.0), several linkage peaks of interest (i.e., LOD score > 1.0) were identified. When the strict DSM-IV alcohol dependence diagnosis requiring the temporal clustering of symptoms served as the phenotype, linkage peaks were identified on chromosomes 1p36.31-p36.22, 2q37.3, 8q24.3, and 18p11.21-p11.2. When the temporal clustering of symptoms was not required, linkage peaks were again identified on chromosomes 1p36.31-p36.22 and 8q24.3 as well as novel loci on chromosomes 1p22.3, 2p24.3-p24.1, 9p24.1-p23, and 22q12.3-q13.1. Follow-up analyses were conducted by performing linkage analysis for the 12 alcohol dependence symptoms assessed by the SSAGA across the support intervals for the observed linkage peaks. These analyses demonstrated that different collections of symptoms often assessing distinct aspects of alcohol dependence (e.g., uncontrollable drinking and withdrawal vs. tolerance and drinking despite health problems) contributed to each linkage peak and often yielded LOD scores exceeding that reported for the alcohol dependence diagnosis. Such findings provide insight into how specific genomic regions may influence distinct aspects of alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[Family](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. Cochrane systematic reviews in the field of addiction: What's there and what should be.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2011, vol./is. 113/2-3(96-103), 0376-8716 (Jan 15, 2011)

Author(s): Amato, Laura; Davoli, Marina; Vecchi, Simona; Ali, Rober; Farrell, Michael; Faggiano, Fabrizio; Foxcroft, David; Ling, Walter; Minozzi, Silvia; Chengzheng, Zhao

Correspondence Address: Amato, Laura: Department of Epidemiology, Lazio Region, Via di S. Costanza, 53, Rome, Italy, 00198, amato@asplazio.it

Institution: Amato, Laura: Department of Epidemiology, Rome, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: The Cochrane Drugs and Alcohol Group aims to produce, update, and disseminate systematic reviews on the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of problematic drug and alcohol use. The objective of the present paper was to summarize the main characteristics of the published systematic reviews in the field of drug and alcohol dependence, in terms of the topics covered, methods used to produce the reviews, and available evidence. By January 2010, the Group had published 52 reviews with 694 primary studies included out of 2059 studies considered for inclusion. Of these publications, 44% were published in 12 journals, including Drug and Alcohol Dependence (11%) with the highest number of publications, and 68% were conducted in North America. The majority of included studies (90%) were randomized controlled trials. Evaluating their methodological quality, we found that allocation concealment methods were not properly described in the majority of studies (18% adequate, 73% unclear, 9% inadequate). The percentage of interventions shown to be beneficial varied according to the substance considered: 42% for opioids, 37% for alcohol, 14% for psychostimulants, 7% for polydrugs, and 33% for prevention. Furthermore, 75% of the reviews provided specific information on further research needs. Cochrane reviews provide information on the most effective treatments, particularly in the area of opioid and alcohol dependence, and help clarify areas for further research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[Rehabilitation](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. Conditioned cues for smoking elicit preparatory responses in healthy smokers.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, February 2011, vol./is. 213/4(781-789), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Winkler, Markus H; Weyers, Peter; Mucha, Ronald F; Stippekohl, Bastian; Stark, Rudolf; Pauli, Paul

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Institution: Winkler, Markus H.: Department of Psychology, University of Wurzburg, Wurzburg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Smoking cues are theorized to be conditioned stimuli (CSs) formed by repeated pairing with drug. Smoking paraphernalia can elicit subjective and physiological responses in smokers, indicative of positive affect and motivation to consume. Although these responses are probably the result of conditioning, direct evidence from human conditioning studies with physiological measures of motivational valence is rare. Objective: The present study investigated the motivational properties of experimentally conditioned cues for smoking. Methods: Thirty-nine smokers completed a differential conditioning protocol. Abstract pictures were used as CSs and single puffs on a cigarette as unconditioned stimulus (US). Skin conductance responses and facial electromyography of the zygomatic, corrugator, and orbicularis oris muscles were measured during conditioning. Results: The conditioned cue for smoking (CS+) elicited stronger skin conductance responses and more activity of the zygomatic and orbicularis oris muscles than the CS-. Conclusions: These results support the notion that through pairing with smoking, neutral stimuli acquire the ability to elicit preparatory physiological responses, which are assumed to play an important role in the maintenance of addiction and relapse in the natural environment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cues](#)
[*Emotions](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Conditioned Stimulus](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Desensitization of delta -opioid receptors in nucleus accumbens during nicotine withdrawal.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, February 2011, vol./is. 213/4(735-744), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): McCarthy, Michael J; Zhang, Hailing; Neff, Norton H; Hadjiconstantinou, Maria

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Institution: McCarthy, Michael J.: Department of Psychiatry, Division of Molecular Neuropsychopharmacology, Ohio State University College of Medicine, Columbus, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: The synthesis and release of met-enkephalin and beta -endorphin, endogenous ligands for delta -opioid peptide receptors (DOPr), are altered following nicotine administration and may play a role in nicotine addiction. Objectives: To investigate the consequences of altered opioidergic activity on DOPr expression, coupling, and function in striatum during early nicotine withdrawal. Methods: Mice received nicotine-free base, 2 mg/kg, or saline, subcutaneously (s.c.), four times daily for 14 days and experiments performed at 24, 48, and 72 h after drug discontinuation. DOPr binding and mRNA were evaluated by [³H]naltrindole autoradiography and in situ hybridization. DOPr coupling and function were investigated by agonist pCl-DPDPE-stimulated [superscript 35S] GTPgamma S binding autoradiography and inhibition of adenylyl cyclase activity. Results: During nicotine withdrawal DOPr binding was unaltered in caudate/putamen (CPu) and nucleus accumbens (NAc) shell and core. Receptor mRNA was slightly increased in the shell at 72 h, but significant elevations were observed in prefrontal cortex and hippocampus. pCl-DPDPE-stimulated [superscript 35S]GTPgamma S binding was

attenuated in NAc, but not CPu. In the shell, binding was decreased by 48 h and remained decreased over 72 h; while in the core, significant reduction was seen at 72 h. Basal adenylyl cyclase activity was suppressed in striatum at 24 h, but recovered by 48 h. DOPr stimulation with pCI-DPDPE failed to inhibit adenylyl cyclase activity at 24 h and produced attenuated responses at 48 and 72 h. Conclusions: These observations suggest that DOPr coupling and function are impaired in the NAc during nicotine withdrawal. DOPr desensitization might be involved in the affective component of nicotine withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Administration Methods](#)
[*Nicotine Withdrawal](#)
[*Subcutaneous Injections](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Striatum](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Frontally mediated inhibitory processing and white matter microstructure: Age and alcoholism effects.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, February 2011, vol./is. 213/4(669-679), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Colrain, Ian M; Sullivan, Edith V; Ford, Judith M; Mathalon, Daniel H; McPherson, Selwyn-Lloyd; Roach, Brian J; Crowley, Kate E; Pfefferbaum, Adolf

Correspondence Address: Colrain, Ian M.: SRI International, 333 Ravenswood Ave, Menlo Park, CA, US, 94025, ian.colrain@sri.com

Institution: Colrain, Ian M.: SRI International, Menlo Park, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: The NOGO P3 event-related potential is a sensitive marker of alcoholism, relates to EEG oscillation in the delta and theta frequency ranges, and reflects activation of an inhibitory processing network. Degradation of white matter tracts related to age or alcoholism should negatively affect the oscillatory activity within the network. Objective: This study aims to evaluate the effect of alcoholism and age on delta and sigma oscillations and the relationship between these oscillations and measures of white matter microstructural integrity. Methods: Data from ten long-term alcoholics to 25 nonalcoholic controls were used to derive P3 from Fz, Cz, and Pz using a visual GO/NOGO protocol. Total power and across trial phase synchrony measures were calculated for delta and theta frequencies. DTI, 1.5 T, data formed the basis of quantitative fiber tracking in the left and right cingulate bundles and the genu and splenium of the corpus callosum. Fractional anisotropy and diffusivity (lambda L and lambda T) measures were calculated from each tract. Results: NOGO P3 amplitude and delta power at Cz were smaller in alcoholics than controls. Lower delta total power was related to higher lambda T in the left and right cingulate bundles. GO P3 amplitude was lower and GO P3 latency was longer with advancing age, but none of the time- frequency analysis measures displayed significant age or diagnosis effects. Conclusions: The relation of delta total power at CZ with lambda T in the cingulate bundles provides correlational evidence for a functional role of fronto-parietal white matter tracts in inhibitory processing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Electroencephalography](#)

[*Response Inhibition](#)

[*White Matter](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Health and societal effects of alcohol.

Citation: The Lancet, February 2011, vol./is. 377/9764(463-464), 0140-6736 (Feb 5, 2011)

Author(s): Casswell, Sally

Correspondence Address: Casswell, Sally: School of Public Health, Massey University, Auckland, New Zealand, 1010, s.casswell@massey.ac.nz

Institution: Casswell, Sally: School of Public Health, Massey University, Auckland, New Zealand

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by R. Geneau et al. (see record 2010-23800-039) that uses an adapted political process model to identify strategies for generation of increased political priority for chronic disease. The current author highlights the role of alcohol in chronic disease, impaired societal development, and poverty. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Illness](#)
[*Health Care Costs](#)
[*Political Processes](#)
[*Social Movements](#)
[*Health Care Policy](#)
 Alcoholism

Source: PsycINFO

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

14. Psychometric properties and long-term predictive validity of the Addiction-Prone Personality (APP) scale.

Citation: Personality and Individual Differences, April 2011, vol./is. 50/5(651-656), 0191-8869 (Apr 2011)

Author(s): Anderson, Robert E; Barnes, Gordon E; Murray, Robert P

Correspondence Address: Barnes, Gordon E.: Center for Addiction Research of BC, University of Victoria, P.O. Box 1700, STN CSC, Victoria, BC, Canada, V8W 2Y2, gbarnes@uvic.ca

Institution: Anderson, Robert E.: Department of Psychology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, US

Language: English

Abstract: The current study examined the psychometric properties and long-term predictive validity of the Addiction-Prone Personality (APP) scale in a general population sample. In the Winnipeg Health and Drinking Survey, self-reports of personality and alcohol use were gathered from a baseline sample (n = 1257), and again at 7-year follow-up (n = 788). The APP scale was developed at baseline by isolating personality items that were linked with both a family history of alcohol abuse/dependence, and a lifetime diagnosis of alcohol abuse/dependence. In the present study, internal consistency and test-retest reliability coefficients were calculated. Three popular personality batteries, all measured at follow-up, were used to help assess the extent to which the APP could contribute in the prediction of additional variance in alcohol dependence symptoms. At baseline, demographic variables, two additional measures of addictive personality, alcohol consumption, and the APP were used in order to generate longitudinal logistic regression models predicting new cases of alcohol abuse/dependence. The APP measure showed adequate internal consistency (alpha = .73), test-retest reliability (r = .74), and construct validity. The APP was also found to be a significant predictor of the development of new cases of alcohol abuse/dependence over the 7-year follow-up period, in adjusted models. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Statistical Validity](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[Self Report](#)
[Family History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Role of serotonin 5-HT2a and 5-HT2c receptors on brain stimulation reward and the reward-facilitating effect of cocaine.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, February 2011, vol./is. 213/2-3(337-354), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Katsidoni, Vicky; Apazoglou, Kalliopi; Panagis, George

Correspondence Address: Panagis, George: Laboratory of Behavioral Neuroscience, Department of Psychology, School of Social Sciences, University of Crete, Rethymno, Crete, Greece, 74100, panagis@psy.soc.uoc.gr

Institution: Katsidoni, Vicky: Laboratory of Behavioral Neuroscience, Department of Psychology, School of Social Sciences, University of Crete, Crete, Greece

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: The serotonin 5-HT2A and 5-HT2C receptors, which are found in abundance in the mesolimbocortical dopaminergic system, appear to modulate the behavioral effects of cocaine. Objectives: The present series of studies set out to investigate the role of 5-HT2A and 5-HT2C receptors on brain reward and on the reward-facilitating effect of cocaine and localize the neural substrates within the mesolimbocortical dopaminergic system that are responsible for these effects. Methods: Male Sprague-Dawley rats were implanted with stimulating electrodes and bilateral cannulae for the experiments involving microinjections and were trained to respond to electrical stimulation. In the first study, we examined the effects of systemic administration of selective 5-HT2A and 5-HT2C receptor agonists (TCB-2 and WAY-161503) and antagonists (R-96544 and SB-242084) on intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS). In the second study, we examined the effectiveness of TCB-2, WAY-161503, R-96544, and SB-242084 in blocking the reward-facilitating effect of cocaine. In the third study, we examined the effects of intra-medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), intranucleus accumbens (NAC), and intra-ventral tegmental area (VTA) injection of WAY-161503 on the reward-facilitating effect of cocaine. Results: Acute systemic administration of TCB-2 and WAY-161503 increased ICSS threshold. Systemic WAY-161503 attenuated the reward-facilitating effect of cocaine. This effect was reversed by pretreatment with SB-242084. Intracranial microinjections of WAY-161503 into the mPFC and the NAC shell/core, but not the VTA, attenuated the reward-facilitating effect of cocaine. Conclusion: These data indicate that 5-HT2C receptors within the mPFC and the NAC modulate the reinforcing effects of cocaine and provide evidence that 5-HT2C receptor agonists could be a possible drug discovery target for the treatment of psychostimulant addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Serotonin](#)
[Brain Stimulation](#)

[Neural Receptors](#)
[Rats](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Blockade of nucleus accumbens 5-HT2a and 5-HT2c receptors prevents the expression of cocaine-induced behavioral and neurochemical sensitization in rats.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, February 2011, vol./is. 213/2-3(321-335), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Zayara, Avi E; McIver, Gregor; Valdivia, Paola N; Lominac, Kevin D; McCreary, Andrew C; Szumlinski, Karen K

Correspondence Address: Szumlinski, Karen K.: Department of Psychology, University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA, US, 93106-9660, szumlinski@psych.ucsb.edu

Institution: Zayara, Avi E.: Department of Psychology, University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: The serotonin 5-HT2A and 5-HT2C receptors regulate the capacity of acute cocaine to augment behavior and monoamine levels within the nucleus accumbens (NAC), a brain region involved in cocaine's addictive and psychotogenic properties. Objectives: In the present study, we tested the hypothesis that NAC 5-HT2A and 5-HT2C receptor activation is involved in the expression of cocaine-induced neuroplasticity following protracted withdrawal from a sensitizing repeated cocaine regimen (days 1 and 7, 15 mg/kg; days 2-6, 30 mg/kg, i.p.). Methods: The effects of intra-NAC infusions of the 5-HT2A antagonist R-(+)-alpha -(2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-[2-(4-fluorophenylethyl)]-4-piperidine methanol (MDL 100907; 0, 50, 100, 500 nM) or the 5-HT2C antagonist [6-chloro-5-methyl-1-(6-(2-methylpyridin-3-yloxy)pyridine-3-yl carbamoyl)] inodoline dihydrochloride (SB 242084; 0, 50, 100, 500 nM) were first assessed upon the expression of locomotor activity elicited by a 15-mg/kg cocaine challenge injection administered at 3-week withdrawal. A follow-up in vivo microdialysis experiment then compared the effects of the local perfusion of 0, 50, or 100 nM of each antagonist upon cocaine-induced dopamine and glutamate sensitization in the NAC. Results: Although neither MDL 100907 nor SB 242084 altered acute cocaine-induced locomotion, SB 242084 reduced acute cocaine-elevated NAC dopamine and glutamate levels. Intra-NAC perfusion with either compound blocked the expression of cocaine-induced locomotor and glutamate sensitization, but only MDL 100907 pretreatment prevented the expression of cocaine-induced dopamine sensitization. Conclusions: These data provide the first evidence that NAC 5-HT2A and 5-HT2C receptors are critical for the expression of cocaine-induced neuroplasticity following protracted withdrawal, which has relevance for their therapeutic utility in the treatment of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Sensitization](#)
[*Serotonin](#)
[Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. PG01037, a novel dopamine D3 receptor antagonist, inhibits the effects of methamphetamine in rats.

Citation: Journal of Psychopharmacology, February 2011, vol./is. 25/2(263-273), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Higley, Amanda E; Spiller, Krista; Grundt, Peter; Newman, Amy Hauck; Kiefer, Stephen W; Xi, Zheng-Xiong; Gardner, Eliot L

Correspondence Address: Higley, Amanda E.: Neuropsychopharmacology Section, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute of Health, Biomedical Research Center, 251 Bayview Boulevard, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, ahigley@scripps.edu

Institution: Higley, Amanda E.: Neuropsychopharmacology Section, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute of Health, Biomedical Research Center, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Our previous studies have shown that the selective dopamine D3 receptor antagonists SB-277011A or NGB 2904 significantly attenuate cocaine self-administration under a progressive-ratio reinforcement schedule and cocaine-, methamphetamine- or nicotine-enhanced brain stimulation reward. However, the poor bioavailability of SB-277011A has limited its potential use in humans. In the present study, we investigated the effects of the novel D3 receptor antagonist PG01037 on methamphetamine self-administration, methamphetamine-associated cue-induced reinstatement of drug seeking and methamphetamine-enhanced brain stimulation reward. Rats were allowed to intravenously self-administer methamphetamine under fixed-ratio 2 and progressive-ratio reinforcement conditions, and then the effects of PG01037 on methamphetamine self-administration and cue-induced reinstatement were assessed. Additional groups of rats were trained for intracranial electrical brain stimulation reward and the effects of PG01037 and methamphetamine on brain stimulation reward were assessed. Acute intraperitoneal administration of PG01037 (3, 10, 30 mg/kg) failed to alter methamphetamine or sucrose self-administration under fixed-ratio 2 reinforcement, but significantly lowered the break-point levels for methamphetamine or sucrose self-administration under progressive-ratio reinforcement. In addition, PG01037 significantly inhibited methamphetamine-associated cue-triggered reinstatement of drug-seeking behavior and methamphetamine-enhanced brain stimulation reward. These data suggest that the novel D3 antagonist PG01037 significantly attenuates the rewarding effects as assessed by progressive-ratio self-administration and brain stimulation reward, and inhibits methamphetamine-associated cue-induced reinstatement of drug-seeking behavior. These findings support the potential use of PG01037 or other selective D3 antagonists in the treatment of methamphetamine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine Agonists](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Brain Stimulation](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Cautions and warnings on the US OTC label for nicotine replacement: What's a doctor to do?

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, April 2011, vol./is. 36/4(327-332), 0306-4603 (Apr 2011)

Author(s): Zapawa, Lisa M; Hughes, John R; Benowitz, Neal L; Rigotti, Nancy A; Shiffman, Saul

Correspondence Address: Zapawa, Lisa M., 7864 Secretariat Drive, Saline, MI, US, 48176, lzapawa@pinneyassociates.com

Institution: Zapawa, Lisa M.: Pinney Associates, Inc., Bethesda Metro Center, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: FDA-approved labeling for over-the-counter (OTC) nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) limits duration of use to a relatively short period of time (10-12 weeks) and explicitly advises against NRT use while smoking or with additional forms of NRT. Objective: To consider and summarize evidence accumulated since the OTC label was created regarding the safety and efficacy of longer-term and concomitant use to provide recommendations regarding these uses. Method: Literature searches were conducted on Medline, journal websites, and Internet search engines, with findings reviewed by six smoking cessation researchers. Results: Persistent (i.e., long-term) use of NRT does not appear harmful and self-selected persistent use is primarily driven by concerns about relapse to smoking, not addiction. Similarly, continued use of NRT and tobacco during a lapse or relapse and combination NRT treatment do not appear harmful and appear to enhance efficacy. Conclusions: Persistent users of NRT should be counseled to reduce and stop NRT only when they are not concerned about relapsing to smoking. Use of NRT with return to smoking during a lapse or relapse should not be automatically discontinued. Combination NRT therapy should be considered for all smokers, especially those who are unable to quit smoking using a single form of NRT. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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: [*Nicotine](#)
[*Nonprescription Drugs](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Warning Labels](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Safety](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. New frontiers in endocrinology of eating disorders.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of eating disorders., 2011(189-208), 1866-3370 (2011)

Author(s): Monteleone, Palmiero

Correspondence Address: Monteleone, Palmiero: Department of Psychiatry, University of Naples SUN, Largo Madonna delle Grazie, Naples, Italy, 80138, monter@tin.it

Institution: Monteleone, Palmiero: Department of Psychiatry, University of Naples SUN, Naples, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alterations of both central and peripheral feeding regulatory substances occur in the acute phases of anorexia nervosa (AN) and bulimia nervosa (BN) and, generally, reverse after recovery. Some of these alterations are believed not only to sustain the altered eating behavior but also to contribute to certain psychopathological aspects and/or etiopathogenetic processes of eating disorders (EDs). It has been suggested that EDs are clinical conditions linked to reward-related mechanisms leading to a kind of addiction to self-starvation and/or overeating. Most of the feeding regulatory substances, which are dysregulated in EDs, are also implicated in the modulation of reward, emotional, and cognitive functions, thus representing possible links between altered nutritional regulation, motivated behaviors and reward processes. In this chapter, the ED literature dealing with ghrelin, brain-derived neurotrophic factor, opioid peptides, and endocannabinoids, which have prominent effects on eating behavior, body weight, reward, emotional, and cognitive functions, is reviewed in view of the above suggested links. Moreover, the potential therapeutics of new medications developed on the basis of neuroendocrine aberrations found in EDs is also presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Eating Behavior](#)

*Eating Disorders
 *Endocrinology
 *Hormones
 Anorexia Nervosa
 Bulimia
 Cannabinoids
 Etiology
 Opiates
 Pathophysiology
 Peptides
 Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor
 Ghrelin

Source: PsycINFO

20. Predictors of adopting motivational enhancement therapy.

Citation: Research on Social Work Practice, January 2011, vol./is. 21/1(65-76), 1049-7315;1552-7581 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Ager, Richard; Roahen-Harrison, Stephanie; Toriello, Paul J; Kissinger, Patricia; Morse, Patricia; Morse, Edward; Carney, Linton; Rice, Janet

Correspondence Address: Ager, Richard: Tulane University, 6823 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, LA, US, 70118, ager@tulane.edu

Institution: Ager, Richard: Tulane University, New Orleans, LA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Substance abuse counselors have shown limited success in adopting evidence-based practices (EBPs). The purpose of this paper is to identify the barriers and facilitators of adopting an EBP called motivational enhancement therapy (MET). One hundred thirty-six predominantly female (60%) African American (68%) addiction counselors representing over 40 agencies completed surveys before and after participating in a 2-day MET training. Based on stepwise regressions, 10 variables predicted gains in MET knowledge, attitudes, and/or skills: high consistency of MET with organization's philosophy, being Caucasian, being younger, low self-efficacy, high practitioner self-perceived cultural competency, low adherence to the 12-step treatment philosophy, viewing MET as challenging to learn, high workload, fewer colleagues in same MET training, and working in a smaller organization. Implications for social work practice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Motivational Interviewing
 *Surveys

Source: PsycINFO

21. Per1Brdm1 mice self-administer cocaine and reinstate cocaine-seeking behaviour following extinction.

Citation: Behavioural Pharmacology, February 2011, vol./is. 22/1(76-80), 0955-8810;1473-5849 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Halbout, Briac; Perreau-Lenz, Stephanie; Dixon, Claire I; Stephens, David N; Spanagel, Rainer

Correspondence Address: Halbout, Briac: Department of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, University of Heidelberg, J5, Mannheim, Germany, 68159, briac.halbout@zi-mannheim.de

Institution: Halbout, Briac: Department of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: A clear interrelationship between biological rhythms and addiction has emerged from recent preclinical and clinical studies. In particular, the manipulation of the so-called 'clock genes' interferes with the manifestation of drug-related responses. For instance, Period 1 (Per1Brdm1) mutant mice do not display behavioural sensitization in response to repeated cocaine administration and do not express cocaine conditioned place preference, in contrast to control littermates. To assess the involvement of the mPer1 gene in a robust model of cocaine reinforcement and relapse-like behaviour, we tested Per1Brdm1 mutant mice and their littermates for self-administration of several doses (0.06-0.75 mg/kg/infusion) of cocaine, and for reinstatement of an extinguished cocaine-seeking response. Per1Brdm1 mutant mice did not differ from control littermates in their propensity to self-administer cocaine or to reinstate an extinguished cocaine-seeking behaviour in response to drug-associated cues or cocaine priming. In contrast to our earlier data on Per1Brdm1 mutant mice in cocaine sensitization and conditioned place preference, this finding does not suggest a relationship between the circadian clock gene mPer1 in cocaine self-administration and reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behaviour. This study adds one further example to the notion that various behavioural tests usually used in addiction research rely on different neurobiological substrates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Problematic Internet use: Perceptions of addiction counsellors.

Citation: Computers & Education, May 2011, vol./is. 56/4(983-989), 0360-1315 (May 2011)

Author(s): Acier, Didier; Kern, Laurence

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Institution: Acier, Didier: Universite de Nantes, Faculte de Psychologie, Chemin de la Censive-du-Tertre, BP 81227, Nantes, France

Language: English

Abstract: Despite a growing number of publications on problematic Internet use (PIU), there is no consensus on the nature of the phenomenon, its constituent criteria, and its clinical threshold. This qualitative study examines the perceptions of addiction counsellors who have managed individuals with PIU in Quebec (Canada). Four focus groups were conducted with 21 addictions counsellors working in public addiction rehabilitation centres. Discussion groups were digitally recorded, transcribed using a word processor, and analyzed using N'vivo 8.0 software. The results present the perceptions of counsellors regarding case management issues, including problematic applications, clinical picture, number of hours of Internet use for assessment, and for treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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: [*Counselor Attitudes](#)
[*Internet](#)

[*Internet Addiction](#)

[*Internet Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Commentary on Van Rooij et al. (2011): 'Gaming addiction'--A psychiatric disorder or not?

Citation: Addiction, January 2011, vol./is. 106/1(213-214), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Petry, Nancy M

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

Institution: Petry, Nancy M.: Calhoun Cardiology Center, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Antonius J. van Rooij et al. (see record 2011-00895-031). The authors describe a longitudinal study evaluating the presence and persistence of compulsive or problematic internet gaming in a large sample of Dutch school children. In many ways, this study goes beyond earlier research in attempting to identify and evaluate longitudinally 'gaming addiction'. It examined a large sample, had a high response rate, employed a longitudinal design and included assessments of other presumably related constructs, such as psychosocial health. The van Rooij et al. study was a school-based survey, and it had a high response rate. The longitudinal nature of the study design is critical to interpretation of the findings. Interestingly, only half the respondents classified initially as 'addicted' to gaming remained so 1 year later. As we move forward in understanding more clearly how, why and who engages in problematic internet gaming, we should also consider the past. The internet gaming 'addiction' of the early 21st century may be reminiscent of video arcade and television 'addiction' from the previous generation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)

[*Computer Games](#)

[*Internet Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Online video game addiction: Identification of addicted adolescent gamers.

Citation: Addiction, January 2011, vol./is. 106/1(205-212), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): van Rooij, Antonius J; Schoenmakers, Tim M; Vermulst, Ad A; van den Eijnden, Regina J. J. M; van de Mheen, Dike

Correspondence Address: van Rooij, Antonius J.: IVO Addiction Research Institute, Heemraadsingel 194, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 3021 DM, rooij@ivo.nl

Institution: van Rooij, Antonius J.: IVO Addiction Research Institute, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To provide empirical data-driven identification of a group of addicted online gamers. Design: Repeated cross-sectional survey study, comprising a longitudinal cohort, conducted in 2008 and 2009. Setting Secondary schools in the Netherlands. Participants: Two large samples of Dutch schoolchildren (aged 13-16 years). Measurements: Compulsive internet use scale, weekly hours of online gaming and psychosocial variables. Findings: This study confirms the existence of a small group of addicted online gamers (3%), representing about 1.5% of all children aged 13-16 years in the Netherlands. Although these gamers report addiction-like problems, relationships with decreased psychosocial health were less evident. Conclusions: The identification of a small group of addicted online gamers supports efforts to develop and validate questionnaire scales

aimed at measuring the phenomenon of online video game addiction. The findings contribute to the discussion on the inclusion of non-substance addictions in the proposed unified concept of 'Addiction and Related Disorders' for the DSM-V by providing indirect identification and validation of a group of suspected online video game addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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: *Adolescent Development
 *Computer Games
 *Internet Addiction
Source: PsycINFO

25. Evening types are more often current smokers and nicotine-dependent--A study of Finnish adult twins.

Citation: Addiction, January 2011, vol./is. 106/1(170-177), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2011)
Author(s): Broms, U; Kaprio, J; Hublin, C; Partinen, M; Madden, P. A. F; Koskenvuo, M
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Institution: Broms, U.: Department of Public Health, Hjelt Institute, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: To examine the association between diurnal type and smoking status and nicotine dependence (ND). Design: A cohort study using random-effects model regressions for repeated longitudinal panel data was used to analyse smoking status by diurnal type. Regression analyses examined the association between diurnal type and ND. Participants: A total of 23 289 same-sex adult twin individuals from Finnish Twin Cohort. Nicotine dependence was studied in a subsample of 676 twin individuals. Measurements: Subjects were classified by self-report into four categories: morning type, somewhat morning type, somewhat evening type, evening type (in 1981). Smoking status was defined as current and ever smoking (in 1975, 1981 and 1990). ND was measured by DSM-IV and Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND) (during 2001-05). Findings: Evening types of both genders were much more likely to be current (OR = 2.91, 95% CI 2.50, 3.38) and life-time smokers (OR = 2.67, 95% CI 2.96, 4.07) compared to morning types. Evening types were less likely to stop smoking. The risk of nicotine dependence assessed by DSM-IV criteria was higher among evening types (OR = 2.78, 95% CI 1.64, 4.72). Evening types scored 0.59 (95% CI 0.01, 1.17) points higher than morning types on the FTND. Adjustment for potential confounders did not change these associations. Conclusions: Being an evening type is associated independently with a higher risk of being a current smoker, being more highly dependent upon cigarettes and a lower likelihood of stopping smoking. Understanding the cause of these associations could elucidate the causes of tobacco addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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 Dependency
 *Human Biological Rhythms
 *Nicotine
 *Tobacco Smoking
Source: PsycINFO

26. Mephedrone, new kid for the chop?

Citation: Addiction, January 2011, vol./is. 106/1(154-161), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Winstock, Adam R; Mitcheson, Luke R; Deluca, Paolo; Davey, Zoe; Corazza, Ornella; Schifano, Fabrizio

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Institution: Winstock, Adam R.: King's College London, Department of Addictions, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Mephedrone (4-methylmethcathinone) is a novel synthetic stimulant drug that has recently become popular in the United Kingdom and elsewhere in Europe. It has a short history of human consumption and little is known about its prevalence and pattern of use. This study aimed to obtain preliminary data on its use and effects among dance drug users in the United Kingdom. Design: Cross-sectional anonymous online survey of mephedrone recruited as part of larger study exploring patterns of drug use among those associated with the dance music scene. Setting: UK-based dance music and clubbing website. Participants: A total of 947 ever users of mephedrone recruited as part of a wider study on dance drug use patterns. Measurements: Assessment of demographics, ever and current drug use and patterns and selected effects following use of mephedrone. Findings: A total of 947 (41.3%) of 2295 participants reported ever having used mephedrone. Mephedrone was the sixth most frequently used drug in the last month after tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, cocaine and 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA). Users were typically younger ($P < 0.001$) and male ($P < 0.01$); 15.1% reported using weekly or more frequently; 49.5% reported using between 0.5 and 1 g during a typical session; 69.5% reported that intranasal use was the most common route of use. Intranasal use was associated with increased abuse liability; 54.6% of those who have also used cocaine reported that the quality of the high obtained with mephedrone was better, with those using intranasally being significantly more likely than those who took the drug orally to report that mephedrone was more addictive ($P < 0.02$) and more risky ($P < 0.02$) than cocaine. Route of use was unrelated to any stimulant-related adverse effect apart from palpitations ($P < 0.005$). Conclusions: Mephedrone appears to be used primarily intranasally and to have comparable abuse potential to cocaine, with more than half those who use both reporting that mephedrone gives a better quality high. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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: [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Dance](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. Addiction and its sciences--philosophy.

Citation: Addiction, January 2011, vol./is. 106/1(25-31), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Foddy, Bennett

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Institution: Foddy, Bennett: Programme on Ethics & the New Biosciences, James Martin 21st Century School, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Philosophers have been writing about addiction continually since the 1990s, and a number of much older, broader philosophical theories are of direct relevance to the study of addiction. Yet the developments in the philosophical study of addiction have seldom been

incorporated into the science of addiction. In this paper I focus upon two issues in the scientific literature: the disease classification of addiction and the claim that addictive behaviour is compulsive. While each of these views is open to debate on empirical grounds, there is a long history of philosophical work which must be engaged if these claims are to be justified in a philosophical sense. I begin by showing how the conceptual work of philosophers such as Boorse and Nordenfelt can be used to critique the claim that addiction is a disease. Following this, I demonstrate how deep philosophical concepts of freedom and willpower are embedded into scientists' claims about compulsion in drug addiction. These concepts are paradoxical and difficult, and they have consumed numerous contemporary philosophers of mind, such as Audi, Arpaly, Frankfurt, Mele, Wallace and Watson, among many others. I show how problems can arise when scientists sidestep the work of these philosophers, and I explain where scientists should seek to include, and sometimes exclude, philosophical concepts. Conclusions: Many philosophical concepts and theories can be of use to addiction science. The philosophical work must be understood and acknowledged if the science is to progress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[Philosophies](#)
[Sciences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. NMDA receptors in frontal cortex and hippocampus of alcohol consumers.

Citation: Addiction Biology, January 2011, vol./is. 16/1(163-165), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Villegas, Eulalia; Estruch, Ramon; Mengod, Guadalupe; Cortes, Roser

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Institution: Villegas, Eulalia: Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital Clinic, Barcelona, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Specific binding of [3H]MK801 to N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors in the frontal cortex and hippocampus (CA1 and gyrus dentatus) was measured by receptor autoradiography in 16 Caucasian chronic alcohol consumers free of clinical manifestations of alcoholism, and compared with 16 Caucasian control subjects. Binding densities were not significantly different between heavy and moderate drinkers, neither between alcohol consumers that were abstinent or non-abstinent before death, nor between ethanol drinkers and controls. Continued alcohol consumption, in the absence of hepatic, neurologic or psychiatric disorders related to alcoholism, does not alter the binding properties of NMDA receptors in the brain areas studied. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Hippocampus](#)
[*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Frontal Lobe](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. 5-HTTLPR genotype and associations with intoxication and intention to drive: Results from a field study of bar patrons.

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, January 2011, vol./is. 16/1(133-141), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2011)
- Author(s):** Thombs, Dennis L; O'Mara, Ryan J; Hou, Wei; Wagenaar, Alexander C; Dong, Hui-Jia; Merves, Michele L; Goldberger, Bruce A; Weiler, Robert M; Dodd, Virginia J; Clapp, John D
- Correspondence Address:** Thombs, Dennis L.: Department of Behavioral Science and Community Health, University of Florida, HPNP Building (0212), Room 4162, Gainesville, FL, US, 32610-0175, dthombs@phhp.ufl.edu
- Institution:** Thombs, Dennis L.: Department of Behavioral Science and Community Health, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The serotonin transporter promoter polymorphism (5-HTTLPR) has been linked to a number of human behavioral traits and disorders. The variants of 5-HTTLPR are commonly reported in three forms, L/L, S/L and S/S, with the latter most often associated with emotional distress and/or behavioral dysfunction. Missing from the research literature are investigations that assess event-level associations between 5-HTTLPR genotype and specific incidents of risk behavior in natural drinking settings. This study reports associations between 5-HTTLPR, alcohol intoxication and intention to drive among young adult patrons exiting on-premise drinking establishments (i.e. bars) at night. Self-report measures, breath alcohol concentration (BrAC) readings and saliva samples for DNA analysis were collected from 477 bar patrons. Analyses were performed on 225 patrons likely to be near their peak intoxication level for the night. Results from a linear regression revealed that the 5-HTTLPR genotype was associated with exiting patron BrAC, after adjusting for random and fixed effects of other variables. An interaction effect involving 5-HTTLPR and bar-sponsored drink specials also had an independent association with BrAC, suggesting that selection of price-discounted alcoholic beverages increased intoxication in patrons with an L allele. In addition, results from logistic regression indicated that patrons with the S/S genotype were three times more likely to intend to drive a motor vehicle (after drinking on the night of study participation) compared with those with the L/L genotype. The 5-HTTLPR genotype may play an important role in the etiology of problems associated with on-premise drinking establishments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction Biology--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2010
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Driving Under the Influence](#)
[*Genotypes](#)
[*Neurotransmitters](#)
[*Serotonin](#)
[Intention](#)
[Toxic Disorders](#)
[Hospitality Industry](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

30. Variation in the gene encoding the serotonin transporter is associated with a measure of sociopathy in alcoholics.

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, January 2011, vol./is. 16/1(124-132), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2011)
- Author(s):** Herman, Aryeh I; Conner, Tamlin S; Anton, Raymond F; Gelernter, Joel; Kranzler, Henry R; Covault, Jonathan

Correspondence Address: Covault, Jonathan: Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut Health Center, 263 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, CT, US, 06030-2103, covault@psychiatry.uchc.edu

Institution: Herman, Aryeh I.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: The present study examined the association between a measure of sociopathy and 5-HTTLPR genotype in a sample of individuals from Project MATCH, a multi-center alcohol treatment trial. 5-HTTLPR, an insertion-deletion polymorphism in SLC6A4, the gene encoding the serotonin transporter protein, results in functionally distinct long (L) and short (S) alleles. The S allele has been associated with a variety of psychiatric disorders and symptoms including alcohol dependence, but it is unknown whether 5-HTTLPR increases the risk for co-morbid sociopathy among those with alcohol dependence. Eight hundred sixty-two subjects diagnosed with alcohol dependence completed the California Psychological Inventory, a psychological assessment that includes a measure of socialization, which was used as a proxy measure of sociopathy. Subjects were genotyped for the insertion-deletion polymorphism, as well as a single nucleotide polymorphism (Arightwards-arrow G) that is located in the inserted region. Regression analysis revealed that after controlling for age, which was negatively related to socialization score, 5-HTTLPR genotype interacted with sex to determine socialization score ($P < 0.001$). Males with the L'L' genotype (i.e. those homozygous for the LA allele) had lower socialization scores (i.e. greater sociopathy) than males who were carriers of the S' allele ($P = 0.03$). In contrast, women with the S'S' genotype had lower socialization scores than women with two L' alleles ($P = 0.002$) and tended to have lower Socialization Index of the California Psychological Inventory scores than women with one copy of the L' allele ($P = 0.07$). Among individuals with alcohol use disorders, the tri-allelic 5-HTTLPR polymorphism had opposite effects on socialization scores in men than women. The basis for this finding is unknown, but it may have implications for sub-typing alcoholics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*Serotonin](#)
[Genotypes](#)
[Human Information Storage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Systemic kappa -opioid receptor antagonism by nor-binaltorphimine reduces dependence-induced excessive alcohol self-administration in rats.

Citation: Addiction Biology, January 2011, vol./is. 16/1(116-119), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Walker, Brendan M; Zorrilla, Eric P; Koob, George F

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Institution: Walker, Brendan M.: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Altered dynorphin opioid peptide systems contribute to increased ethanol self-administration during withdrawal following chronic alcohol exposure. We previously identified that the kappa -opioid receptor antagonist nor-binaltorphimine (nor-BNI)

selectively reduced ethanol self-administration in dependent animals. The purpose of this study was twofold: (1) determine whether peripherally administered nor-BNI could reduce dependence-induced ethanol self-administration and (2) confirm the selective kappa -opioid effects of nor-BNI by administering it 24 hours prior to ethanol self-administration sessions occurring during acute withdrawal. Nor-BNI decreased ethanol self-administration in ethanol-dependent animals, with no effect in nondependent animals. Thus, the kappa -opioid/dynorphin system is a viable pharmacotherapeutic target for the treatment of alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Narcotic Antagonists](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. The mGluR5 antagonist 2-methyl-6-(phenylethynyl)-pyridine (MPEP) potentiates conditioned place preference induced by various addictive and non-addictive drugs in rats.

Citation: Addiction Biology, January 2011, vol./is. 16/1(108-115), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Rutten, Kris; van der Kam, Elizabeth L; De Vry, Jean; Bruckmann, Walter; Tzschentke, Thomas M

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Institution: Rutten, Kris: Grunenthal GmbH, Global Preclinical Research and Development, Department of Pharmacology, Aachen, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: We have recently reported that the metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 antagonist 2-methyl-6-(phenylethynyl)-pyridine (MPEP) potentiates acquisition of conditioned place preference (CPP) induced by heroin and ketamine. The present study investigated to what extent this effect of MPEP can be generalized to other classes of drugs, such as the stimulants nicotine and cocaine, and to drugs that produce CPP in the rat despite a lack of abuse potential in humans, such as buspirone and clonidine. Adult male Sprague Dawley rats were subjected to a standard unbiased CPP protocol (six conditioning sessions lasting 20 minutes for nicotine and 40 minutes for the other compounds). Rats were conditioned with either nicotine (0.05-0.2 mg/kg, subcutaneously), cocaine [1-10 mg/kg, intraperitoneally (i.p.)], buspirone (0.3-3 mg/kg, i.p.) or clonidine (0.2-0.6 mg/kg, i.p.) in combination with MPEP (0 or 10 mg/kg, i.p.). For nicotine and cocaine, the minimal effective dose to induce CPP was lowered by pre-treatment with MPEP. While buspirone and clonidine did not induce CPP when given alone (i.e. combined with MPEP vehicle), both compounds induced CPP after pre-treatment with MPEP. It is concluded that MPEP consistently potentiates acquisition of drug-induced reward, independent of the mechanism of action of the co-administered drug. We suggest that the proposed anti-abuse effect of MPEP may be due to a substitution-like effect. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Glutamate Receptors](#)

*Pharmacology
 *Place Conditioning
 Rats

Source: PsycINFO

33. Glutamatergic regulation of ghrelin-induced activation of the mesolimbic dopamine system.

Citation: Addiction Biology, January 2011, vol./is. 16/1(82-91), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Jerlhag, Elisabet; Egecioglu, Emil; Dickson, Suzanne L; Engel, Jorgen A

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Institution: Jerlhag, Elisabet: Section for Pharmacology, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Recently, we demonstrated that the central ghrelin signalling system, involving the ghrelin receptor (GHS-R1A), is important for alcohol reinforcement. Ghrelin targets a key mesolimbic circuit involved in natural as well as drug-induced reinforcement, that includes a dopamine projection from the ventral tegmental area (VTA) to the nucleus accumbens. The aim of the present study was to determine whether it is possible to suppress ghrelin's effects on this mesolimbic dopaminergic pathway can be suppressed, by interrupting afferent inputs to the VTA dopaminergic cells, as shown previously for cholinergic afferents. Thus, the effects of pharmacological suppression of glutamatergic, orexin A and opioid neurotransmitter systems on ghrelin-induced activation of the mesolimbic dopamine system were investigated. We found in the present study that ghrelin-induced locomotor stimulation was attenuated by VTA administration of the N-methyl-D-aspartic acid receptor antagonist (AP5) but not by VTA administration of an orexin A receptor antagonist (SB334867) or by peripheral administration of an opioid receptor antagonist (naltrexone). Intra-VTA administration of AP5 also suppressed the ghrelin-induced dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens. Finally the effects of peripheral ghrelin on locomotor stimulation and accumbal dopamine release were blocked by intra-VTA administration of a GHS-R1A antagonist (BIM28163), indicating that GHS-R1A signalling within the VTA is required for the ghrelin-induced activation of the mesolimbic dopamine system. Given the clinical knowledge that hyperghrelinemia is associated with addictive behaviours (such as compulsive overeating and alcohol use disorder) our finding highlights a potential therapeutic strategy involving glutamatergic control of ghrelin action at the level of the mesolimbic dopamine system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Dopamine
 *Glutamate Receptors
 *Opiates
 *Ghrelin
 *Orexin
 Cholinergic Nerves
 Limbic System
 Neurotransmitters
 Rats
 Reinforcement
 Tegmentum

Source: PsycINFO

34. Attenuation of reinforcing and psychomotor stimulant effects of amphetamine by aripiprazole.

Citation: Addiction Biology, January 2011, vol./is. 16/1(55-63), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Backstrom, Pia; Etelalahti, Tiina J; Hyytia, Petri

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Institution: Backstrom, Pia: National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: Partial dopamine agonists are potential medications for the treatment of amphetamine addiction. They have been hypothesized to stabilize the dopamine system by acting as antagonists during high dopaminergic tone resulting from amphetamine use and as agonists during withdrawal. Aripiprazole is an atypical antipsychotic that acts as a partial D2 dopamine and a serotonin 5-HT1A agonist and a serotonin 5-HT2A antagonist. The aim of the present study was to examine the effects of aripiprazole on behaviors induced and maintained by d-amphetamine. To this end, intravenous d-amphetamine self-administration [fixed ratio 3 (FR3) schedule, 0.02 mg/infusion] and d-amphetamine-induced (0, 1.5 mg/kg intraperitoneally) locomotor activity, as well as spontaneous locomotor activity and sucrose pellet self-administration (FR3 schedule) were studied in male Wistar rats after aripiprazole (0, 0.3, 1, 3 mg/kg i.p.) administration. Aripiprazole pre-treatment resulted in bidirectional effects on amphetamine self-administration. The 1 mg/kg dose increased, and the highest dose decreased the number of amphetamine infusions. In the locomotor activity experiments, aripiprazole attenuated amphetamine-induced activity dose-dependently and tended to suppress spontaneous activity. The highest aripiprazole doses decreased also sucrose pellet self-administration. The increase in amphetamine self-administration with the intermediate aripiprazole dose, as well as the decrease in amphetamine-induced locomotor activity, suggests that aripiprazole acted as a dopamine antagonist. Suppression of amphetamine and sucrose self-administration by the highest aripiprazole dose was probably caused by non-specific effects. Together, these results indicate that under conditions of dopaminergic stimulation, aripiprazole attenuates the reinforcing and psychomotor stimulant effects of d-amphetamine, but the dose range for this effect is rather limited. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Dopamine Agonists](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[*Reinforcement](#)
[*Aripiprazole](#)
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Naltrexone attenuates amphetamine-induced locomotor sensitization in the rat.

Citation: Addiction Biology, January 2011, vol./is. 16/1(20-29), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Haggkvist, Jenny; Bjorkholm, Carl; Steensland, Pia; Lindholm, Sara; Franck, Johan; Schilstrom, Bjorn

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Institution: Haggkvist, Jenny: Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Division of Psychiatry, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Amphiphetosized to reflect neurobiological changes that may underlie certain aspects of drug addiction. Apart from the effects on the dopamine system, previous studies have also shown that amphetamine interacts with other neurotransmitters, including the endogenous opioid system. The unselective opioid receptor antagonist naltrexone (NTX) modulates amphetamine-induced effects in both laboratory animals and humans. To further examine this interaction, the aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of NTX on the expression of locomotor sensitization and conditioned locomotor response in animals previously conditioned with amphetamine. Sensitization was induced by repeated administration of amphetamine (2 mg/kg) for 10 consecutive days. After a 10-day drug-free period, the rats were administered NTX (3 mg/kg) 30 minutes prior to the administration of a challenge dose of either amphetamine (0.5 mg/kg) (test for drug-induced sensitization) or saline (test for conditioned locomotor response). NTX had no effect on acute amphetamine-induced locomotor activity or on general locomotor activity in animals without a history of amphetamine conditioning. However, animals previously conditioned with amphetamine showed a sensitized locomotor response to the amphetamine challenge following the 10-day drug-free period. This sensitized response was significantly inhibited by NTX pre-treatment. In addition, NTX pre-treatment blocked the conditioned locomotor response when the amphetamine-conditioned animals were placed in the previously amphetamine-paired context. This study showed that NTX attenuates drug- and cue-induced locomotor behavior in amphetamine-conditioned animals, supporting recent clinical findings that indicated a potential role of NTX as a treatment for amphetamine dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Conditioning](#)
[*Locomotion](#)
[*Naltrexone](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[Rats](#)
[Sensitization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. CNR1 gene polymorphisms in addictive disorders: A systematic review and a meta-analysis.

Citation: Addiction Biology, January 2011, vol./is. 16/1(1-6), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Benyamina, Amine; Kebir, Oussama; Blecha, Lisa; Reynaud, Michel; Krebs, Marie-Odile

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Institution: Benyamina, Amine: INSERM U669, Paris, France

Language: English

Abstract: The aim of the present work was to systematically review all association studies of cannabis receptor 1 (CNR1) polymorphisms with dependence syndrome and to perform a meta-analysis. Odds ratios (ORs) were estimated by contrasting the ratio of counts of the 'high risk' versus 'low risk' alleles in cases with dependence versus controls. Studies were analyzed by random-effects meta-analysis using pooled OR. Eleven full text articles met our eligibility criteria and nine meta-analyses were performed on three polymorphisms of CNR1: rs1049353, rs806379 and the AAT repeat. Of these, only the AAT polymorphism showed a significant association with illicit substance dependence but only in the Caucasian population samples and using a risk allele definition of ≥ 16 repeats. Our analysis showed a small effect size (OR = 1.55, P = 0.045), with strong heterogeneity (Q = 19.87, P < 0.01 with I² = 85%). In line with the polygenic model, our meta-analysis supports a minor implication for CNR1 AAT polymorphism in illicit substance dependence vulnerability. Further studies in well-phenotyped samples and

using more polymorphisms are needed to conclude on the actual influence of cannabinoid receptor polymorphisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Syndromes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Impaired directed forgetting in abstinent heroin addicts.

Citation: Memory, January 2011, vol./is. 19/1(36-44), 0965-8211;1464-0686 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Zou, Zhiling; Zhang, John X; Huang, Xiting; Weng, Xuchu

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Institution: Zou, Zhiling: School of Psychology, Southwest University, Chongqing, China

Language: English

Abstract: Drug-related memories persist long into abstinence and are potent elicitors of drug craving and relapse. We report two experiments examining whether heroin-dependent individuals are impaired in intentionally suppressing drug-related memories. Experiment 1 adopted the Item paradigm where addicts and healthy controls were presented with a list of words each followed by a remember or forget cue. Experiment 2 adopted the List paradigm where they studied one list of items and were then split into a remember group and a forget group. Both groups studied a second list, except that the forget group was told to forget the first list. Compared with controls, addicts showed a reduced directed forgetting effect in the Item method and a total absence of one measure of directed forgetting in the List method (List 2 benefits). Results indicate that heroin addicts are impaired in directed forgetting and that the deficits are likely associated with memory encoding as opposed to retrieval. Possible problems include reduced ability in actively suppressing/stopping encoding of irrelevant information into memory or inability in changing/resetting encoding strategies. In neither experiment did the addicts show any differential directed forgetting effects between drug-related words and neutral words, indicating the generic nature of their intentional forgetting deficits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Psychology Press; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Forgetting](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Memory](#)
[Cues](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)
[Thought Suppression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Recent trends in American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology psychiatric subspecialties.

Citation: Academic Psychiatry, January 2011, vol./is. 35/1(35-39), 1042-9670;1545-7230 (Jan-Feb 2011)

Author(s): Faulkner, Larry R; Juul, Dorthea; Andrade, Naleen N; Ann Brooks, Beth; Colenda, Christopher C; Guynn, Robert W; Mrazek, David A; Reus, Victor I; Schneidman, Barbara S; Shaw, Kailie R

Correspondence Address: Juul, Dorthea: American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc., 2100 East Lake Cook Road, Suite 900, Buffalo Grove, IL, US, 60089, djuul@abpn.com

Institution: Faulkner, Larry R.: American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Buffalo Grove, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This article reviews the current status and recent trends in the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology (ABPN) psychiatric subspecialties and discusses the implications of those trends as well as several key questions whose answers may well determine subspecialty viability. Methods: Data are presented on specialty and subspecialty programs; graduates; and ABPN certification candidates and diplomates drawn from several sources, including the records of the ABPN, the websites of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education and the American Medical Association, and the annual medical education issues of JAMA. Results: Fewer than half of psychiatry graduates pursue subspecialty training. While most recent specialty graduates attempt to become certified by the ABPN, many subspecialists elect not to do so. There have been recent decreases in the number of fellowship programs and trainees in geriatric psychiatry and addiction psychiatry. The pass rates for fellowship graduates are superior to those for the "grandfathers" in all of the newer psychiatric subspecialties. Lower percentages of subspecialists than specialists participate in maintenance of certification, and maintenance of certification pass rates are high. Conclusion: The initial interest in training and certification in some of the ABPN subspecialties appears to have slowed, and the long-term viability of those subspecialties may well depend on the answers to a number of complicated social, economic, and political questions in the new health care era. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Academic Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Medical Education](#)
[*Neurology](#)
[*Psychiatric Training](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. The measured impact of the transtheoretical model of educational change on advancing business ethics education.

Citation: Toward assessing business ethics education., 2011(335-360) (2011)

Author(s): Petrick, Joseph A

Institution: Petrick, Joseph A.: Department of Management and International Business, Wright State University, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The focus of this chapter will be on empirically measuring what was successfully taught and, more importantly, how it was successfully taught with the structured aid of selected student catalysts to provide useful guidance to future business ethics educators. The structure of this chapter consists of the following areas: (1) selected competency goals of business ethics teaching; (2) the transtheoretical model of educational change; (3) method and findings; (4) discussion; and (5) limits of research and directions for future research. To assess the effectiveness of applying the transtheoretical model of change to business ethics teaching and the use of the Indicator of Readiness for Business Ethics Inquiry (IRBEI), I conducted a five-year study at an AACSB accredited business school in a Midwestern public university. Undergraduate business students who were enrolled in 18 sections of required undergraduate courses titled "business integrity" and "ethical and legal issues in global business" were given pretests on the first class meeting and posttests on the last class meeting in an academic

quarter system. This was done to measure any moral competency improvements by using (a) the business integrity capacity theoretical model as the content structure for analyzing and resolving business ethics' issues (Petrick, 2008), (b) the transtheoretical model of educational change as the foundational structure for course process coverage, and (c) the IRBEI to identify and leverage the contributions of high ethical readiness students to accelerate group development of targeted business ethics competencies. The research sample (n = 525) consisted of 268 (51%) females and 257 (49%) males. The ages ranged from 17 years to 47 years. The findings of the pretests and posttests demonstrate that it is possible to accelerate significant improvements in business ethics competencies by using the transtheoretical model of educational change and leveraging contributions from high ethical readiness students within stand-alone, required foundational business ethics courses. There are at least two interpretive explanations of the findings and a cautionary note. The first interpretation is that the deliberately modified application of the transtheoretical model of change from the clinical realm of addiction treatment, where it has proven to be so effective, to the educational realm of assessing and improving business ethics competencies is a creative adaptation of a health care process modality that appears to be promisingly effective. The second interpretation of the findings is that the IRBEI may well be another useful but underutilized tool for business ethics educators to accelerate group development of ethics competencies by leveraging the peer impact of high ethical readiness students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Business Education](#)
[*Competence](#)
[*Educational Measurement](#)
[*Stages of Change](#)
[*Business Ethics](#)
[Business Students](#)
[College Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Role for mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 signaling in neuroadaptations underlying alcohol-related disorders.

Citation: PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, November 2010, vol./is. 107/46(20093-20098), 0027-8424 (Nov 16, 2010)

Author(s): Neasta, Jeremie; Hamida, Sami Ben; Yowell, Quinn; Carnicella, Sebastien; Ron, Dorit

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Institution: Neasta, Jeremie: Ernest Gallo Research Center, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol addiction is a chronically relapsing disorder that includes certain maladaptive learning and memory. The serine and threonine kinase complex, mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1), has been implicated in synaptic plasticity, learning, and memory by controlling protein translation. Here we show that administration of alcohol and excessive voluntary consumption of alcohol induce the activation of the mTORC1-mediated signaling pathway in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) of rodents. We further show that the protein expression levels of GluR1 and Homer, two synaptic proteins whose translation has been shown to be modulated by mTORC1, are up-regulated in the NAc of rodents with a history of excessive alcohol consumption. In addition, our results document that the Food and Drug Administration-approved inhibitor of mTORC1, rapamycin, decreases expression of alcohol-induced locomotor sensitization and place preference, as well as excessive alcohol intake and seeking in preclinical rodent models of alcohol abuse. Together, our results suggest that mTORC1 within the NAc is a contributor to molecular mechanisms underlying alcohol-drinking behaviors. Furthermore, despite its massive health and socioeconomic impact worldwide,

pharmacotherapies for alcohol abuse and addiction remain limited. Our data therefore put forward the possibility that targeting the mTORC1 signaling cascade is an innovative and valuable strategy for the treatment of alcohol use and abuse disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Memory](#)
[*Synaptic Plasticity](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

41. Neuropeptide S facilitates cue-induced relapse to cocaine seeking through activation of the hypothalamic hypocretin system.

Citation: PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, November 2010, vol./is. 107/45(19567-19572), 0027-8424 (Nov 9, 2010)

Author(s): Kallupi, Marsida; Cannella, Nazzareno; Economidou, Daina; Ubaldi, Massimo; Ruggeri, Barbara; Weiss, Friedbert; Massi, Maurizio; Marugan, Juan; Heilig, Markus; Bonnavion, Patricia; de Lecea, Luis; Ciccocioppo, Roberto

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Institution: Kallupi, Marsida: School of Pharmacy (Pharmacology Unit), University of Camerino, Camerino, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Drug addiction is a chronic relapsing disorder characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use. Environmental conditioning factors are among the major determinants of relapse in abstinent cocaine users. Here we describe a role of the neuropeptide S (NPS) system in regulating relapse. In rats with a history of cocaine self-administration, presentation of stimuli predictive of drug availability reinstates drug seeking, triggering relapse. Intracerebroventricular (ICV) injection of NPS increased conditioned reinstatement of cocaine seeking, whereas peripheral administration of the NPS receptor antagonist SHA 68 reduced it. Manipulation of the NPS receptor system did not modify cocaine self-administration. We also found that ICV NPS administration activates c-Fos expression in hypocretin-1/orexin-A (Hcrt-1/Ox-A) immunoreactive neurons in the lateral hypothalamus (LH) and in the perifornical area (PeF). Of note, intra-LH and intra-PeF administration of NPS increased conditioned reinstatement of cocaine responding, an effect that was selectively blocked with the Hcrt-1/Ox-A receptor selective antagonist SB334867. Finally, results showed that intra-LH injection of the NPS antagonist [D-Cys(tBu) (5)]NPS blocked cue-induced cocaine seeking, indicating a role for this system in the pathophysiology of drug relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Hypothalamus](#)
[*Neuropeptides](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

42. Evolutionary and anthropological approaches towards understanding human need for psychotropic and mood altering substances.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, December 2010, vol./is. 42/4(477-484), 0279-1072 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Saniotis, Arthur

Correspondence Address: Saniotis, Arthur, 2 Morgan Street, West Hindmarsh, Adelaide, SA, Australia, 5007

Institution: Saniotis, Arthur: Discipline of Public Health, School of Population Health and Clinical Practice, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Human addiction to psychotropic and mood altering substances is an ongoing international problem. While the phenomenon of psychoactive drug use has received considerable theoretical attention there need to be more comparative approaches into this area. Evolutionary and anthropological approaches for understanding human need for psychotropic and mood altering substances offer the reader various insightful angles for analyzing this phenomenon. While evolutionary approaches investigate the evolutionary behaviors and mechanisms of human ancestral psychotropic use, anthropological approaches emphasize the social and religious meanings of individual drug use. While each approach proffers different ideas, a comparative approach, which is utilized in this study, may provide a novel and invaluable insight for understanding human need for psychotropic and mood-altering substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anthropology](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Theory of Evolution](#)
[Mood Stabilizers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Correlates of heavy drinking behaviors of Latino mothers and their adult daughters.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, December 2010, vol./is. 42/4(457-466), 0279-1072 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Niyonsenga, Theophile; Rojas, Patria; Dillon, Frank; Kim, Sunny; Ganapati, Emel N; De La Rosa, Mario R

Correspondence Address: Niyonsenga, Theophile, University Park Campus, HLS II 571, 11200 SW 8th Street, Miami, FL, US, 33199, niyonsen@fiu.edu

Institution: Niyonsenga, Theophile: Robert Stempel College of Public Health & Social Work, Florida International University, Miami, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study explored associations between adult Latina heavy drinking behaviors and potential psychosocial and demographic correlates. It used mother-daughter dyads and a cross-sectional design. Data were drawn from a community-based sample of 158 dyads of adult Latinas (n = 316), age 18 years or older, recruited between 2004 and 2006. Bivariate and multivariate statistical methods, including logistic regression and pathway models, were used to analyze data. The study found that protective factors for heavy drinking behaviors for the mother included daughter's social support and mother's age, while for the daughter, they were mother's attachment and daughter's country of birth. Risk factors for daughter's heavy drinking behaviors were mother's social support and daughter's education. For both mother and daughter, chronic stress and drinking behavior associations were mediated by attachment and social support. Preventive interventions should target increasing levels of mother-daughter attachment and daughter's social

support while decreasing stress levels for mothers and daughters. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adult Offspring](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Daughters](#)
[*Mothers](#)
[*Latinos/Latinas](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. A follow-up study on drug-addicted prisoners released from the Sharon Prison.

Citation: Megamot, November 2010, vol./is. 47/2(236-253), 0025-8679 (Nov 2010)

Author(s): Weisburd, David; Shoham, Efrat; Ariel, Barak; Manspeizer, Michele; Gideon, Lior

Correspondence Address: Weisburd, David, msefrat@mscc.huji.ac.il

Language: Hebrew

Abstract: In 1994 the Israeli Prison Authority developed a drug treatment program in the Sharon Prison based on the therapeutic community model. The present study sought to assess the impact of the Sharon Prison Program on prisoner recidivism over a four-year period. Using a quasi-experimental design, we identified like prisoners from other prisons in Israel who served their sentences during the same time period and were released to the same geographical regions in Israel. The comparison sample was also stratified into two groups, one that received some type of drug treatment in prison and one that did not. 417 Sharon Prisoners and 325 comparison group prisoners were identified for study. Our findings suggest that the Sharon Prison Treatment Program significantly reduced recidivism. This was true in all comparisons between the Sharon prisoners and the comparison group that received treatment, with regard to both arrest and imprisonment during the four-year follow-up period. Significant differences, in terms of the average number of arrests and prison sentences, were also found between the Sharon prisoners and the comparison group that did not receive treatment. Our findings suggest long-term benefits both for prisoners and society at large in the application of a therapeutic community approach in Israeli prisons. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[Prisons](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Interdisciplinarity--The point of view of the Czech Psychiatric Association.

Citation: Die Psychiatrie: Grundlagen & Perspektiven, 2010, vol./is. 7/4(263-264), 1614-4864 (2010)

Author(s): Raboch, J

Correspondence Address: Raboch, J.: Psychiatric Department, 1st Medical School, Charles University, Ke Karlovu 11, Prague, Czech Republic, 120 00, 2, raboch@cesnet.cz

Institution: Raboch, J.: Psychiatric Department, 1st Medical School, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

Language: English

Abstract: Czech psychiatry was evolving very close to neurology and neurosciences on one side and medical psychology and psychotherapy on the other side, in the history as well as at

the present time. The Czech Psychiatric Association (CPA) is one of the oldest Czech medical societies. In recent years the number of physicians working in psychiatry has been increasing and in the year 2008 there were 1 396 mostly working in outpatients clinics. There is free access to these specialists, who have no designated catchment areas. There was no period of rapid deinstitutionalization in the Czech Republic, but the number of psychiatric beds was substantially reduced in the last decades. There are no central statistics regarding community psychiatry services. There are 22 day care centers in our country. In 2009 we launched the third version of practice guidelines also with cooperation with representatives of the general practitioners, neurologists (sleep disorders) and addictologists (smoking problems, alcohol and other addictions). Czech psychiatrists are also very active on the international level especially in hosting various major international congresses. CPA is a member of Czech Medical Society, where the majority of major medical associations are united. We cooperate especially with societies of general practitioners and neurologists. CPA is prepared together with other Czech societies (Neurological, Neuroscientific, Neuropsychopharmacologic) to join the national branch of the European Brain Council. Our younger colleagues are forming at present time a Forum of Czech neurologists and psychiatrists. If history is repeating, this may lead to an even closer collaboration between neurologists and psychiatrists in the Czech Republic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Schattauer GmbH
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Interdisciplinary Treatment Approach](#)
[*Medical Psychology](#)
[*Neurology](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Neurosciences](#)
[Psychiatrists](#)
Source: PsycINFO

46. Per capita alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm in Belarus, 1970-2005.

Citation: European Journal of Public Health, October 2010, vol./is. 20/5(564-568), 1101-1262;1464-360X (Oct 2010)
Author(s): Norstrom, Thor; Razvodovsky, Yury
Correspondence Address: Norstrom, Thor: Swedish Institute for Social Research, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, S-106 91, totto@sofi.su.se
Institution: Norstrom, Thor: Swedish Institute for Social Research, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden
Language: English
Abstract: Background: Although alcohol seems to be an important determinant of the mortality crisis in the former Soviet Republic of Belarus, little systematic research has been done on the relationship between alcohol consumption and harm at the aggregate level. The aims of the present study were to estimate the effect of per capita alcohol consumption on all-cause mortality, mortality from alcohol poisoning and hospital admissions for alcohol psychosis in Belarus. Methods: Annual data on the three outcomes and alcohol sale per capita for the period 1970-2005 were analysed using the Box-Jenkins technique. Female mortality was included as a control variable and regarded as a proxy for other causal factors. To incorporate the lag structure, a weighted input was used in which a geometrical lag-scheme was applied. Results: The outcomes suggest that a 1 l increase in consumption was associated with an increase in male all-cause mortality of ~2.3%. The corresponding figures for alcohol poisoning mortality and alcohol psychosis admissions are 12 and 25%. Conclusions: The present study strengthens the notion of alcohol consumption as an important determinant of population health in this part of the world, and thus the notion that alcohol control must be a key priority for Belorussian public health policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholic Psychosis](#)
[*Death and Dying](#)
[*Toxic Disorders](#)
[Hospital Admission](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

47. Gender, hospitalization and mental disorders among homeless people compared with the general population in Stockholm.

Citation: European Journal of Public Health, October 2010, vol./is. 20/5(511-516), 1101-1262;1464-360X (Oct 2010)

Author(s): Beijer, Ulla; Andreasson, Sven

Correspondence Address: Beijer, Ulla: Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden, 171 76, ulla.beijer@ki.se

Institution: Beijer, Ulla: Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The aim was to study the prevalence of mental disorders among homeless men and women admitted for inpatient treatment in hospitals. Methods: Hospital care utilization of homeless people, 1364 men and 340 women, was compared with a control group consisting of 3750 men and 1250 women from the general population, 1996-2002. Results: Homeless women ran a higher risk for mental disorders than women in the population [risk ratio (RR) 20.88]; their risk was also higher than the risk for homeless men (RR 1.20). Younger homeless women had the highest risk (RR 2.17). Alcohol use disorders were equally common among homeless men and women, but women had more drug use disorders (RR 1.32). Women had higher risk of schizophrenia (RR 2.79), and personality disorders (RR 2.73). When adjustment was made for substance use disorders, no increased risk for mental disorder was found in the homeless group. Conclusion: The elevated risk for mental disorders among the homeless was mainly related to substance use problems. Younger homeless women had the highest risk of mental disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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: [*Homeless](#)
[*Hospitalized Patients](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Health Care Utilization](#)
[Hospitals](#)
[Personality Disorders](#)
[Schizophrenia](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

48. Factors associated with favorable drinking outcome 12 months after hospitalization in a prospective cohort study of inpatients with unhealthy alcohol use.

- Citation:** Journal of General Internal Medicine, October 2010, vol./is. 25/10(1024-1029), 0884-8734;1525-1497 (Oct 2010)
- Author(s):** Bertholet, Nicolas; Cheng, Debbie M; Palfai, Tibor P; Saitz, Richard
- Correspondence Address:** Bertholet, Nicolas: Clinical Epidemiology Center, CHUV, Mont Paisible 16, Lausanne, Switzerland, 1011, Nicolas.Bertholet@chuv.ch
- Institution:** Bertholet, Nicolas: Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Section of General Internal Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Prevalence of unhealthy alcohol use among medical inpatients is high. Objective: To characterize the course and outcomes of unhealthy alcohol use, and factors associated with these outcomes. Design: Prospective cohort study. Participants: A total of 287 medical inpatients with unhealthy alcohol use. Main Measures: At baseline and 12 months later, consumption and alcohol-related consequences were assessed. The outcome of interest was a favorable drinking outcome at 12 months (abstinence or drinking "moderate" amounts without consequences). The independent variables evaluated included demographics, physical/sexual abuse, drug use, depressive symptoms, alcohol dependence, commitment to change (Taking Action), spending time with heavy-drinking friends and receipt of alcohol treatment (after hospitalization). Adjusted regression models were used to evaluate factors associated with a favorable outcome. Key Results: Thirty-three percent had a favorable drinking outcome 1 year later. Not spending time with heavy-drinking friends [adjusted odds ratio (AOR) 2.14, 95%CI: 1.14-4.00] and receipt of alcohol treatment [AOR (95% CI): 2.16(1.20-3.87)] were associated with a favorable outcome. Compared to the first quartile (lowest level) of Taking Action, subjects in the second, third and highest quartiles had higher odds of a favorable outcome [AOR (95% CI): 3.65 (1.47, 9.02), 3.39 (1.38, 8.31) and 6.76 (2.74, 16.67)]. Conclusions: Although most medical inpatients with unhealthy alcohol use continue drinking at-risk amounts and/or have alcohol-related consequences, one third are abstinent or drink "moderate" amounts without consequences 1 year later. Not spending time with heavy-drinking friends, receipt of alcohol treatment and commitment to change are associated with this favorable outcome. This can inform efforts to address unhealthy alcohol use among patients who often do not seek specialty treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of General Internal Medicine; YEAR: 2010
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Hospitalization](#)
[Hospitalized Patients](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

49. Addicted to discovery: Does the quest for new knowledge hinder practice improvement?

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, February 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Feb 1, 2011)
- Author(s):** Perl, Harold I
- Abstract:** Despite the billions of dollars spent on health-focused research and the hundreds of billions spent on delivering health services each year, relatively little money and effort are directed toward investigating how best to connect the two. This results in missed opportunities to assure that research findings inform and improve quality across healthcare in general and for addiction prevention and treatment in particular. There is an asymmetrical focus that favors the identification of new interventions and neglects the implementation of science-based knowledge in actual practice. The consequences of that neglect are severe: significantly diminished progress in research on how to implement

treatments that could improve the lives of persons with addiction problems, their families, and the rest of society. While the advancement of knowledge regarding effective implementation is lagging, it is clear that existing systemic incentives in the conduct of science inhibit rather than facilitate widespread adoption of evidence-based practices. This commentary proposes three interrelated strategies for improving the implementation process. First, develop scientific tools to understand implementation better, by expanding investigations on the science of implementation and broadening approaches to the design and execution of research. Second, nurture and support a collaborative implementation workforce comprised of scientists and on-the-ground practitioners, with an explicit focus on enhancing appropriate incentives for both. Third, pay closer attention to crafting research that seeks answers that are most relevant to clinicians' actual needs, primarily by ensuring that the anticipated users of the evidence-based practice are full partners in developing the questions right from the start. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

50. Dopamine induces a glun2a-dependent form of long-term depression of nmda synaptic responses in the nucleus accumbens.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, February 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Feb 2, 2011)

Author(s): Chergui, Karima

Abstract: Natural rewards and addictive drugs are believed to exert their reinforcing actions by influencing synaptic plasticity in reward-related brain regions such as the nucleus accumbens (NAc). Long-lasting changes in the efficacy of excitatory synaptic transmission in the NAc are critically dependent on efficient interactions between the dopaminergic and the glutamatergic neurotransmitter systems. Potential targets to the actions of dopamine and of addictive drugs include the GluN2 subunits that compose the N-Methyl-d-Aspartate (NMDA) type of glutamate receptors. However, the ability of dopamine to induce synaptic plasticity by modulating specific subunits of the NMDA receptor has not been examined. The present study shows that in the mouse NAc, dopamine produces a long-lasting depression of NMDA responses which occludes long-term depression (LTD) induced by high frequency stimulation (HFS) of glutamatergic fibers. LTD induced by dopamine or by HFS does not involve a change in the subunit composition of NMDA receptors. Although GluN2B contributes to synaptic responses in the NAc and is affected by dopamine, this subunit might not be a direct target to the actions of dopamine. The results, however, identify a critical role for GluN2A in dopamine-induced and HFS-induced synaptic plasticity. This study suggests a possible mechanism of action for dopamine in the regulation of reward-related behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

51. Take a stand, make a judgment . . . Ethically.

Citation: PsycCRITIQUES, 2011, vol./is. 56/9(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2011)

Author(s): Shaw, Brian F

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Advanced ethics for addiction professionals by Michael J. Taleff (see record 2009-24395-000). The author wrote this book for those professionals who have a wide range of formal educational experiences and training. He subsumes psychologists in a broader group and recognizes that many professionals working in addiction may not have studied the philosophy of science. The challenge for the reader is to learn or rethink the bases of ethical decision making and actions and then apply these principles to the

challenges of and in the context of their addiction work. The aspects of the book related to the philosophy of science and cognitive science (inductive and deductive reasoning, biases, and heuristics) are distilled in reasonable and useful ways. I recommend this book to those addiction professionals who want to create their own framework for ethical decision making. Psychologists may find this book to be a repeat of content in cognitive science and philosophy of science courses. Its emphasis on critical thinking and the context of ethical decision making, however, makes the book a worthwhile read. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Electronic Collection

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Ethics](#)
[*Mental Health Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. "Drugs and harm to society": Comment.

Citation: The Lancet, February 2011, vol./is. 377/9765(554), 0140-6736 (Feb 12, 2011)

Author(s): Hawkey, Chris; Rhodes, Jon; Gilmore, Ian; Sheron, Nick

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Institution: Hawkey, Chris: British Society of Gastroenterology, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article, "Drug harms in the UK: A multicriteria decision analysis" by David J. Nutt et al. (2010). David Nutt et al. point out the extent of harm that alcohol does to individuals and to society. The UK coalition government has established morbidity and mortality amenable to treatment as central to its outcomes-based health service reforms. With regard to public health and social policy, the British Society of Gastroenterology suggests that an outcomes-based policy focused on amenable mortality is especially applicable to alcohol, given its leading contribution to disability and life years lost. The approach to patients who make contact with secondary care with alcohol-related problems is typically nihilistic. Nurse-led multi disciplinary teams can have a marked effect on successful rehabilitation, with reduced alcohol intake, improvement in liver function tests, and reduced admissions to hospital. The effect of alcohol on health is an international problem, but the UK now has worse statistics for liver disease mortality than other European countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Hospitals](#)
[Primary Health Care](#)
[Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

53. "Drugs and harm to society": Comment.

Citation: The Lancet, February 2011, vol./is. 377/9765(552-553), 0140-6736 (Feb 12, 2011)

Author(s): Bird, Sheila M

Correspondence Address: Bird, Sheila M.: MRC Biostatistics Unit, Cambridge, United Kingdom, CB2 0SR, sheila.bird@mrc-bsu.cam.ac.uk

Institution: Bird, Sheila M.: MRC Biostatistics Unit, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article, "Drug harms in the UK: A multicriteria decision analysis" by David J. Nutt et al. (2010). In David Nutt and colleagues' thought provoking study rating 20 drugs, including alcohol and tobacco, on 16 dimensions of harm, the evidence base that informed their judgments was not reported. First among the harms was drug-specific mortality. Numbers of drug-specific deaths alter by era, sex, and age-group in a complex manner. Deeper understanding requires additional information on: (1) male:female ratio for past-year users of specific drugs, and (2) user prevalence by age-group. Drug deaths registered in 2008 and 2009 and defined according to Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs recommendations are included, as are coding corrections that the Office for National Statistics recently made. Addiction science needs to acknowledge quantitative complexity, not minimize or under-report it. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Mortality Rate](#)
[Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

54. The impact of fatherhood on treatment response for men with co-occurring alcohol dependence and intimate partner violence.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, January 2011, vol./is. 37/1(74-78), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Stover, Carla Smith; McMahon, Thomas J; Easton, Caroline

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Institution: Stover, Carla Smith: National Center for Children Exposed to Violence, Yale University, Child Study Center, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The role of fathers in the lives of children has gained increasing attention over the last several decades, however, studies that specifically examine the parenting role among men who are alcohol dependent and have co-occurring intimate partner violence (IPV) have been limited. This brief report is intended to highlight the need to develop and focus interventions for men with co-occurring substance abuse and IPV with an emphasis on their roles as fathers. Method: Sixty-nine men who participated in a randomized comparison study of a coordinated substance abuse and domestic violence treatment program (SADV) and Twelve Step Facilitation (TSF) provided information about whether they were fathers. Analysis of covariance was used to assess the impact of fatherhood on the outcomes of intimate partner violence and alcohol use during the 12 weeks of treatment. Results: There was a significant interaction between type of treatment (SADV vs. TSF) and fatherhood. SADV resulted in significantly less IPV and use of alcohol over the 12 weeks of treatment than TSF for men without children. There were no significant differences between SADV and TSF for men who were fathers. Conclusion and Scientific Significance: Results indicate a need to further explore the role of fatherhood for men with co-occurring substance abuse and IPV and development of specialized treatments that may improve treatment outcomes for fathers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Fathers](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)

[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Human Males](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Effects of alcohol consumption on iron metabolism.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, January 2011, vol./is. 37/1(68-73), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Lieb, M; Palm, U; Hock, B; Schwarz, M; Domke, I; Soyka, M

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Institution: Lieb, M.: Department of Psychiatry, Ludwig-Maximilian-University, Munich, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background/objectives: Patients with alcohol abuse frequently suffer from malnutrition which may result in insufficient iron distribution and iron overload or deficiency. Iron metabolism can be described by a combination of biochemical soluble transferrin receptor, ferritin, C-reactive protein (CRP), and hematological parameters. Here, vitamin B12 and folic acid state were assessed. Results on iron metabolism in patients with alcohol dependence in comparison with social drinkers are presented. Materials/methods: Samples from 101 patients with dependent alcohol consumption were included. The control group comprised 115 social drinkers. Inclusion criteria for patients with chronic regular drinking/social drinkers were positive/negative score of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), and positive/negative score for alcohol abuse/dependence (DSM-IV criteria). Results: Absolute values for ferritin and sTfR are increased in patients with alcohol dependence with current consumption (ALC) compared with social drinkers. No major differences are observed in the ratio of sTfR/log ferritin in comparison with social drinkers. Hemoglobin concentrations correlated between the two groups. Mean corpuscular volume (MCV) was significantly increased in the ALC collective compared to social drinkers. Eighty patients of the alcohol-dependent group had sufficient iron repletion, 11 had iron overload, 6 are suspicious for functional iron deficiency, and 4 are suspicious for reduced iron supply. No vitamin B12/folate deficiencies are observed in alcohol-dependent patients. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: No major abnormalities of iron metabolism are seen in patients with chronic alcohol ingestion besides the well-known macrocytic anemia. Iron overload is relatively frequent and observed in 9% of cases. No differences in vitamin B12 and folate levels were found between individuals with alcohol dependence and social drinkers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Iron](#)
[*Metabolism](#)
[*Nutritional Deficiencies](#)
[*Social Drinking](#)
[Folic Acid](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Patients](#)
[Vitamins](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Substance use and motivation: A longitudinal perspective.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, January 2011, vol./is. 37/1(48-53), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Korcha, Rachael A; Polcin, Douglas L; Bond, Jason C; Lapp, William M; Galloway, Gantt

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Institution: Korcha, Rachael A.: Alcohol Research Group, Emeryville, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Motivation to change substance use behavior is an important component of the recovery process that has usually been studied at entry into treatment. Less studied, but equally important, is the measurement of motivation over time and the role motivation plays in subsequent substance use. Objectives: The present study sought to examine longitudinal motivation toward sobriety among residents of sober living houses. Methods: Sober living residents (n = 167) were followed at 6-month intervals over an 18-month period and assessed for motivation and substance use outcomes at each study interview. Motivation was measured using the costs and benefits subscales of the Alcohol and Drug Consequences Questionnaire (ADCQ) and substance use outcomes included the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) alcohol scale, ASI drug scale, and peak density of substance use (number of days of most use in a month). Results: Participants reported higher benefits than costs of sobriety or cutting down substance use at every study time point. Using lagged generalized estimating equation models, the ADCQ costs predicted increased severity for alcohol, drugs, and peak density, whereas the benefits subscale predicted decreased drug and peak density. Conclusion: Longitudinal measurement of motivation can be a useful clinical tool to understand later substance use problems. Scientific significance: Given the mixed findings from prior studies on the effects of baseline motivation, a shift toward examining longitudinal measures of motivation at proximal and temporal intervals is indicated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Readiness to Change](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[Residential Care Institutions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. Temporal sequence of incident cigarette, coffee, and alcohol use among AA participants.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, January 2011, vol./is. 37/1(27-36), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Reich, Michael S; Dietrich, Mary S; Martin, Peter R

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Institution: Reich, Michael S.: Department of Psychiatry, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Cigarettes and coffee are widely used psychoactive substances among alcoholics. Due to the devastating public health impact of alcohol use disorders, it is important to determine if using cigarettes or coffee may influence alcoholism. Previous studies indicate that cigarette smoking is associated with progression of alcohol dependence, but the effects of coffee drinking have yet to be investigated. Objectives: To retrospectively determine the temporal sequence of incident cigarette, coffee, and alcohol use and attributed subjective effects in AA participants. Methods: Volunteers at all Nashville open-AA meetings (n = 289 [126 women], completion rate = 94.1%) were

administered a Lifetime Drinking History modified to also include lifetime cigarette and coffee consumption, as well as coffee consumption and effects questions, the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence, and the Smoking Effects Questionnaire. Results: Average ages (years) at first regular use of alcohol, cigarettes, and coffee were 15.4 (IQR: 13.0-18.0), 16.7 (IQR: 13.0-18.5), and 18.5 (IQR: 14.0-23.5), respectively. In a subset who used all three substances (n = 236;102 women) alcohol consumption preceded cigarette smoking (p < .001) and coffee drinking (p < .001), and cigarette smoking preceded coffee drinking (p < .001); these relationships did not differ by gender. Conclusions: Recovering alcoholics started regular alcohol consumption prior to cigarette smoking and coffee drinking. Scientific Significance: In AA participants, coffee does not precede initiation of regular smoking or alcohol drinking as might be anticipated for a gateway drug. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Beverages \(Nonalcoholic\)](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. HIV, alcohol dependence, and the criminal justice system: A review and call for evidence-based treatment for released prisoners.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, January 2011, vol./is. 37/1(12-21), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Springer, Sandra A; Azar, Marwan M; Altice, Frederick L

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Institution: Springer, Sandra A.: Yale University School of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Section of Infectious Diseases, AIDS Program, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: People with both HIV and alcohol use disorders (AUDs) are disproportionately concentrated within the U.S. criminal justice system; approximately one-quarter of all people with HIV cycle through the system each year. HIV-infected prisoners with AUDs face many obstacles as they transition back to the community. Specifically, although they have impressive HIV treatment outcomes during the period of incarceration while they are free from alcohol. Upon release, however, they face inordinate challenges including relapse to alcohol use resulting in significant morbidity and mortality. Objective: To review the existing literature regarding the relationship of HIV and treatment for AUDs within the criminal justice system in an effort to determine "best practices" that might effectively result in improved treatment of HIV and AUDs for released prisoners. Methods: PubMed, PsychInfo and Medline were queried for articles published in English from 1990 to 2009. Selected references from primary articles were also examined. Results: Randomized controlled trials affirm the role of pharmacotherapy using naltrexone (NTX) as the therapeutic option conferring the best treatment outcome for AUDs in community settings. Absent from these trials were inclusion of released prisoners or HIV-infected individuals. Relapse to alcohol abuse among HIV-infected prisoners is associated with reduced retention in care, poor adherence to antiretroviral therapy with consequential poor HIV treatment outcomes and higher levels of HIV risk behaviors. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: Untreated alcohol dependence, particularly for released HIV-infected prisoners, has negative consequences both for the individual and society and requires a concentrated effort and rethinking of our existing approaches for this vulnerable population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
Source: PsycINFO

59. The demand for pornography.

Citation: Journal of Happiness Studies, March 2011, vol./is. 12/1(51-75), 1389-4978;1573-7780 (Mar 2011)
Author(s): D'Orlando, Fabio
Correspondence Address: D'Orlando, Fabio: Dipartimento di Scienze Economiche, Universita di Cassino, Cassino, Italy, fabio.dorlando@unicas.it
Institution: D'Orlando, Fabio: Dipartimento di Scienze Economiche, Universita di Cassino, Cassino, Italy
Language: English
Abstract: The market for pornography acquired great economic relevance in the 1970s with diffusion of the videocassette recorder, and went onto gain increasing relevance as from the 1990s, with the ICT revolution. Nonetheless, it has been totally ignored in economic investigation. The present paper focuses on the demand side of this market, with the main aim of proposing a preliminary theoretical assessment of the behaviour of pornography purchasers and its recent evolution in response to the Internet revolution. In this respect, certain contributions on hedonic adaptation have proved particularly useful, whereas addiction models have proved less useful than might have been expected. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media B.V.; YEAR: 2009
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Consumer Behavior](#)
[*Economics](#)
[*Pornography](#)
[Adaptation](#)
[Hedonism](#)
[Internet](#)
[Marketing](#)
Source: PsycINFO

60. Review of End-of-life care & addiction: A family systems approach.

Citation: Illness, Crisis, & Loss, 2011, vol./is. 19/1(97-100), 1054-1373;1552-6968 (2011)
Author(s): Gilbert, Richard B
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, End-of-life care & addiction: A family systems approach by S. Bushfield and B. DeFord (see record 2009-24396-000). The authors offer us an excellent, informed and sensitive work that speaks both of the erosion of family systems due to an addiction and the complications that when these victimized families face the end-of-life care and decisions they normally would not want to share around a beloved relative, but see the whole dying process as one more cause for resentment and rage toward the one who is determined to be responsible for all that has gone wrong in their lives. This book requires a glimpse at the Acknowledgments. Not only does it cite the coming together of two very different organizations that found ways to work together, but it was in the

deeper, more personal acknowledgments that we find both the message and the hope of this book. This book takes a lengthy and wide swing through many issues, processes, every nook and cranny of family systems and is quite direct to the professionals who often stumble and fall around issues like addiction and the dare to move out of their safe boxes within the medical model. This book deserves wide circulation among professionals of all sorts and the general public. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Palliative Care](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. A life transformed.

Citation: Illness, Crisis, & Loss, 2011, vol./is. 19/1(87-92), 1054-1373;1552-6968 (2011)

Author(s): Remmer, Linda Jean

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Institution: Remmer, Linda Jean: Creative Transitions Coaching, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: On December 30, 2009 I was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease at the age of 60. At first I was just so relieved to know what was wrong with me, but over the next few weeks as the reality set in I thought, "Why me?" I have been a recovering alcoholic for 17 years helping my fellow man in the areas of grief and addiction. In all my years of recovery as I worked the 12 steps of Alcoholic Anonymous, my years of personal therapy, and in all my studies, I was breaking free of my self-destructive patterns. Why not me? I am free to experience life negatively or positively moment by moment. It is a choice. Meaning isn't what a situation gives us; it is what we give to a situation. Growth can be hard. We can stay entrenched in despair as the perennial victim or rise up, choosing our higher self. If we understand that the underworld of personal pain and crisis, while difficult, is the foundation for the strengths and talents we were born to embody, our problems will transform themselves into the very medicine we need. From divorce to illness to murder to whatever form of loss, you finally come to realize that your crisis was in fact your initiation into the fullness of yourself. Today I can serve others in a whole new way by being a living testimony to a life transformed. I want to shine the light within me, the light that only I have gotten from having faced my own personal hell, on others to help lead them to their own infinite possibilities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crises](#)
[*Life Changes](#)
[*Parkinson's Disease](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Professional experience guides opioid prescribing for chronic joint pain in primary care.

Citation: Family Practice, February 2011, vol./is. 28/1(102-109), 0263-2136;1460-2229 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Goberman-Hill, Rachael; Heathcote, Claire; Reid, Colette M; Horwood, Jeremy; Beswick, Andrew D; Williams, Susan; Ridd, Matthew J

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Institution: Goberman-Hill, Rachael: School of Clinical Sciences, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Chronic joint pain is common and is a leading cause of disability. Most chronic joint pain is managed in primary care. Opioid pain medication is one option for pain management, but research suggests that its use by general practitioners (GPs) may be suboptimal. There is a widespread perception that doctors' concerns about misuse and addiction limit use of opioids. Objectives: To explore GPs' opinions about opioids and decision-making processes when prescribing 'strong' opioids for chronic joint pain. Methods: Qualitative semi-structured interviews were conducted with 27 GPs. Using thematic analysis methods, the data were coded and grouped into themes. Results: GPs described a variety of prescribing habits for chronic joint pain. Opioids engendered strong opinions. GPs said that decisions about prescribing were based on careful assessment of patients' needs and their personal views about the management of adverse effects. Although addiction and misuse were discussed, there was limited concern about these issues. The overarching influence on prescribing decisions was GPs' previous experience, including previous outcomes and exposure to palliative care settings. Conclusions: GPs' prescribing decisions are primarily influenced by previous professional experience of opioids. Much existing literature stresses that opioids are not prescribed due to concerns about addiction or misuse, but our study indicates otherwise. Augmenting GPs' exposure to and experience of opioids may be key to providing better pain management for patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*General Practitioners](#)
[*Joints \(Anatomy\)](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
[Decision Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Review of Animal and translational models for CNS drug discovery Vol. 1. Psychiatric disorders. Vol. 2. Neurological disorders. Vol. 3. Reward deficit disorders.

Citation: Genes, Brain & Behavior, February 2011, vol./is. 10/1(127-128), 1601-1848;1601-183X (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Micheau, J

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Institution: Micheau, J.: Centre de Neurosciences Integratives et Cognitives, Universite de Bordeaux, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Talence, France

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Animal and translational models for CNS drug discovery Vol. 1. Psychiatric disorders. Vol. 2. Neurological disorders. Vol. 3. Reward deficit disorders edited by R. A. McArthur and F. Borsini (2008). McArthur and Borsini present a fascinating updated overview of the theoretical and practical facets of translational research. These books are neither a mere compilation of technical or methodological chapters nor a simple refreshment of old fashioned terminology. Rather, leading preclinical and clinical investigators from both academia and industry provide a comprehensive discussion in which translational research is defined from different angles but with a common goal, namely efficient drug discovery. In the first volume, Millan stresses the cardinal issue of the boundary conditions in the modeling process to select the relevant items of a particular psychiatric disorder. The second volume is dedicated to neurological disorders. This second volume covers most of the neurological disorders including Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, Huntington, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, and

epilepsy disorders. Reward deficit disorders constitute the theme of the third volume, which contains nine chapters covering the main disorders such as alcohol or nicotine dependence, heroin and cocaine addiction, obesity, pathological gambling, and other impulsive disorders. In conclusion, this trilogy covers most of the field of central nervous system (CNS) drug discovery that should impact future translational research. In consequence, anyone interested in the field should read this appealing contribution to drug discovery research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Genes, Brain and Behavior--Blackwell Publishing Ltd and International Behavioural and Neural Genetics Society; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Central Nervous System](#)
[*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Nervous System Disorders](#)
[*Neurology](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Accumbens Homer2-mediated signaling: A factor contributing to mouse strain differences in alcohol drinking?

Citation: Genes, Brain & Behavior, February 2011, vol./is. 10/1(111-126), 1601-1848;1601-183X (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Goulding, S. P.; Obara, I; Lominac, K. D; Gould, A. T; Miller, B. W; Klugmann, M; Szumlinski, K. K

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Institution: Goulding, S. P.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience Research Institute, University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol-induced increases in nucleus accumbens glutamate actively regulate alcohol consumption, and the alcohol responsiveness of corticoaccumbens glutamate systems relates to genetic variance in alcohol reward. Here, we extend earlier data for inbred mouse strain differences in accumbens glutamate by examining for differences in basal and alcohol-induced changes in the striatal expression of glutamate-related signaling molecules between inbred C57BL/6J and DBA2/J mice. Repeated alcohol treatment (8 x 2 g/kg) increased the expression of Group1 metabotropic glutamate receptors, the NR2a/b subunits of the N-methyl-d-aspartate receptor, Homer2a/b, as well as the activated forms of protein kinase C (PKC) epsilon and phosphoinositol-3-kinase within ventral, but not dorsal, striatum. Regardless of prior alcohol experience, C57BL/6J mice exhibited higher accumbens levels of mGluR1/5, Homer2a/b, NR2a and activated kinases vs. DBA2/J mice, whereas an alcohol-induced rise in dorsal striatum mGluR1/5 expression was observed only in C57BL/6J mice. We next employed virus-mediated gene transfer approaches to ascertain the functional relevance of the observed strain difference in accumbens Homer2 expression for B6/D2 differences in alcohol-induced glutamate sensitization, as well as alcohol preference/intake. Manipulating nucleus accumbens shell Homer2b expression actively regulated these measures in C57BL/6J mice, whereas DBA2/J mice were relatively insensitive to the neurochemical and behavioral effects of virus-mediated changes in Homer2 expression. These data support the over-arching hypothesis that augmented accumbens Homer2-mediated glutamate signaling may be an endophenotype related to genetic variance in alcohol consumption. If relevant to humans, such data pose polymorphisms affecting glutamate receptor/Homer2 signaling in the etiology of alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Genes, Brain and Behavior--Blackwell Publishing Ltd and International Behavioural and Neural Genetics Society; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Animal Strain Differences](#)
[*Glutamic Acid](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
 Alcoholism
 Genetics
 Glutamate Receptors
 Mice

Source: PsycINFO

65. Dissection of corticotropin-releasing factor system involvement in locomotor sensitivity to methamphetamine.

Citation: Genes, Brain & Behavior, February 2011, vol./is. 10/1(78-89), 1601-1848;1601-183X (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Giardino, W. J; Pastor, R; Anacker, A. M. J; Spangler, E; Cote, D. M; Li, J; Stenzel-Poore, M. P; Phillips, T. J; Ryabinin, A. E

Correspondence Address: Ryabinin, A. E.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University, L-470, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road, Portland, OR, US, 97239, ryabinin@ohsu.edu

Institution: Giardino, W. J.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Sensitivity to the euphoric and locomotor-activating effects of drugs of abuse may contribute to risk for excessive use and addiction. Repeated administration of psychostimulants such as methamphetamine (MA) can result in neuroadaptive consequences that manifest behaviorally as a progressive escalation of locomotor activation, termed psychomotor sensitization. The present studies addressed the involvement of specific components of the corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) system in locomotor activation and psychomotor sensitization induced by MA (1, 2 mg/kg) by utilizing pharmacological approaches, as well as a series of genetic knockout (KO) mice, each deficient for a single component of the CRF system: CRF-R1, CRF-R2, CRF, or the CRF-related peptide Urocortin 1 (Ucn1). CRF-R1 KO mice did not differ from wild-type mice in sensitization to MA, and pharmacological blockade of CRF-R1 with CP-154,526 (15, 30 mg/kg) in DBA/2J mice did not selectively attenuate either the acquisition or expression of MA-induced sensitization. Deletion of either of the endogenous ligands of CRF-R1 (CRF, Ucn1) either enhanced or had no effect on MA-induced sensitization, providing further evidence against a role for CRF-R1 signaling. Interestingly, deletion of CRF-R2 attenuated MA-induced locomotor activation, elucidating a novel contribution of the CRF system to MA sensitivity, and suggesting the participation of the endogenous urocortin peptides Ucn2 and Ucn3. Immunohistochemistry for Fos was used to visualize neural activation underlying CRF-R2-dependent sensitivity to MA, identifying the basolateral and central nuclei of the amygdala as neural substrates involved in this response. Our results support further examination of CRF-R2 involvement in neural processes associated with MA addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Genes, Brain and Behavior--Blackwell Publishing Ltd and International Behavioural and Neural Genetics Society; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Locomotion](#)
[*Corticotropin](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Perceptual Motor Processes](#)
 Amygdala
 Drug Abuse

[Mice](#)
[Sensitization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Parental alcohol dependence, socioeconomic disadvantage and alcohol and cannabis dependence among young adults in the community.

Citation: European Psychiatry, January 2011, vol./is. 26/1(13-17), 0924-9338 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Melchior, M; Choquet, M; Le Strat, Y; Hassler, C; Gorwood, P

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Institution: Melchior, M.: Inserm U1018, Centre for Research in Epidemiology and Population Health, Epidemiology of Occupational and Social Determinant of Health, Hopital Paul-Brousse, Villejuif, France

Language: English

Abstract: We tested the hypothesis that socioeconomic disadvantage exacerbates the intergenerational transmission of substance dependence. Among 3056 community-based young adults (18-22 years, 2007), the prevalence of alcohol dependence (WHO AUDIT, 5.8%) and cannabis dependence (DSM IV criteria, 7.3%) was doubled in the presence of combined parental alcohol dependence and socioeconomic disadvantage. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Parents](#)
[Adult Offspring](#)
[Disadvantaged](#)
[Socioeconomic Status](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Current quality of life and its determinants among opiate-dependent individuals five years after starting methadone treatment.

Citation: Quality of Life Research: An International Journal of Quality of Life Aspects of Treatment, Care & Rehabilitation, February 2011, vol./is. 20/1(139-150), 0962-9343;1573-2649 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): De Maeyer, Jessica; Vanderplasschen, Wouter; Lammertyn, Jan; van Nieuwenhuizen, Chijs; Sabbe, Bernard; Broekaert, Eric

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Institution: De Maeyer, Jessica: Department of Orthopedagogics, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: This study explores the current QoL of opiate-dependent individuals who started outpatient methadone treatment at least 5 years ago and assesses the influence of demographic, psychosocial, drug and health-related variables on individuals' QoL. Methods: Participants (n = 159) were interviewed about their current QoL, psychological distress and severity of drug-related problems, using the Lancashire Quality of Life Profile, the Brief Symptom Inventory and the Addiction Severity Index. Potential determinants of QoL were assessed in a multiple linear regression analysis. Results: Five years after the start of methadone treatment, opiate-dependent individuals report low QoL

scores on various domains. No association was found between drug-related variables and QoL, but a significant negative impact of psychological distress was identified. Severity of psychological distress, taking medication for psychological problems and the inability to change one's living situation were associated with lower QoL. Having at least one good friend and a structured daily activity had a significant, positive impact on QoL. Conclusions: Opiate-dependent individuals' QoL is mainly determined by their psychological well-being and a number of psychosocial variables. These findings highlight the importance of a holistic approach to treatment and support in methadone maintenance treatment, which goes beyond fixing the negative physical consequences of opiate dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Outpatients](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Advances in the treatment of opioid dependence: Continued progress and ongoing challenges.

Citation: JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, October 2010, vol./is. 304/14(1612-1614), 0098-7484 (Oct 13, 2010)

Author(s): O'Connor, Patrick G

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Institution: O'Connor, Patrick G.: Section of General Internal Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Walter Ling et al. (see record 2011-02854-001). This study is an important addition to the literature because this method of medication administration may address limitations of sublingual buprenorphine, in particular adherence and diversion. Patients from 18 addiction treatment centers were randomly assigned to receive buprenorphine or placebo implants and were followed up for 24 weeks. In this study, patients and their physicians are often tempted to use "quick fix" detoxification in which short-term medication treatment is provided rather than longer-term maintenance. However, for most opioid-dependent patients there is no quick fix. Detoxification has been conclusively demonstrated to have exceedingly high long-term failure rates and is not nearly as effective as opioid maintenance. This study represents a potentially important step forward in the effort to improve and expand the treatment options for opioid dependence. Further research is needed to assess how this treatment compares with current opioid maintenance treatment prior to the widespread use of implant buprenorphine in clinical practice. Physicians must be more knowledgeable about addiction and embrace their responsibility to care for individuals with, or at risk for, substance use disorders so that more patients can be identified and offered treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)
Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

69. The relationship between excessive internet use and depression: A questionnaire-based study of 1,319 young people and adults.

Citation: Psychopathology, February 2010, vol./is. 43/2(121-126), 0254-4962;1423-033X (Feb 2010)

Author(s): Morrison, Catriona M; Gore, Helen

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Institution: Morrison, Catriona M.: Institute of Psychological Sciences, University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background: There is a growing awareness of a psychiatric construct that needs to be better defined and understood: Internet addiction (IA). Recently there has been much public concern over the relationship between Internet use and negative affect. This study explored the concept of IA and examined the relationship between addictive symptoms and depression. Sampling and Methods: An online questionnaire was used to measure participants' Internet use, the functions for which they used the Internet, and their depressive tendencies. Three scales were included: the IA Test, the Internet Function Questionnaire and the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI). 1,319 respondents completed the questionnaires, with 18 (1.2%) identified as falling in the IA category. Results: Correlational analyses were conducted across the whole data sample. In factorial analyses, the 18 IA respondents were compared to a matched group of non-addicted (NA) respondents in terms of their scores on the Function Test and the BDI. Across the whole data sample, there was a close relationship between IA tendencies and depression, such that IA respondents were more depressed; there were also significant differences between the sexes, with men showing more addictive tendencies than women. In addition, young people were significantly more likely to show addictive symptoms than were older people. There was a significant difference between the IA and the NA group in their levels of depressive symptoms, with the NA group firmly in the non-depressed range, and the IA group in the moderately- to-severely depressed range ($F_{1,34} = 22.35; p < 0.001$). In terms of the function for which they used the Internet, the IA group engaged significantly more than the NA group in sexually gratifying websites, gaming websites and online community/chat websites. Conclusions: The concept of IA is emerging as a construct that must be taken seriously. Moreover, it is linked to depression, such that those who regard themselves as dependent on the Internet report high levels of depressive symptoms. Those who show symptoms of IA are likely to engage proportionately more than the normal population in sites that serve as a replacement for real-life socialising. Further work needs to be done on validating this relationship. Future research is needed to corroborate the existing evidence and address the nature of the relationship between IA and depression: there is comorbidity between these conditions that needs greater investigation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Major Depression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Optimal habits can develop spontaneously through sensitivity to local cost.

Citation: PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, November 2010, vol./is. 107/47(20512-20517), 0027-8424 (Nov 23, 2010)

Author(s): Desrochers, Theresa M; Jin, Dezhe Z; Goodman, Noah D; Graybiel, Ann M

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Institution: Desrochers, Theresa M.: Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Habits and rituals are expressed universally across animal species. These behaviors are advantageous in allowing sequential behaviors to be performed without cognitive overload, and appear to rely on neural circuits that are relatively benign but vulnerable to takeover by extreme contexts, neuropsychiatric sequelae, and processes leading to addiction. Reinforcement learning (RL) is thought to underlie the formation of optimal habits. However, this theoretic formulation has principally been tested experimentally in simple stimulus-response tasks with relatively few available responses. We asked whether RL could also account for the emergence of habitual action sequences in realistically complex situations in which no repetitive stimulus-response links were present and in which many response options were present. We exposed naive macaque monkeys to such experimental conditions by introducing a unique free saccade scan task. Despite the highly uncertain conditions and no instruction, the monkeys developed a succession of stereotypical, self-chosen saccade sequence patterns. Remarkably, these continued to morph for months, long after session-averaged reward and cost (eye movement distance) reached asymptote. *Prima facie*, these continued behavioral changes appeared to challenge RL. However, trial-by-trial analysis showed that pattern changes on adjacent trials were predicted by lowered cost, and RL simulations that reduced the cost reproduced the monkeys' behavior. Ultimately, the patterns settled into stereotypical saccade sequences that minimized the cost of obtaining the reward on average. These findings suggest that brain mechanisms underlying the emergence of habits, and perhaps unwanted repetitive behaviors in clinical disorders, could follow RL algorithms capturing extremely local explore/exploit tradeoffs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Ethology](#)
[*Animal Learning](#)
[*Habits](#)
[*Monkeys](#)
[*Reinforcement](#)
[Eye Movements](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

71. Rapid microelectrode measurements and the origin and regulation of extracellular glutamate in rat prefrontal cortex.

Citation: Journal of Neurochemistry, December 2010, vol./is. 115/6(1608-1620), 0022-3042;1471-4159 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Hascup, Erin R; Hascup, Kevin N; Stephens, Michelle; Pomerleau, Francois; Huettl, Peter; Gratton, Alain; Gerhardt, Greg A

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Institution: Hascup, Erin R.: Department of Psychiatry, Douglas Mental Health University Institute, McGill University, Montreal, PQ, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Glutamate in the prefrontal cortex (PFC) plays a significant role in several mental illnesses, including schizophrenia, addiction and anxiety. Previous studies on PFC glutamate-mediated function have used techniques that raise questions on the neuronal

versus astrocytic origin of glutamate. The present studies used enzyme-based microelectrode arrays to monitor second-by-second resting glutamate levels in the PFC of awake rats. Locally applied drugs were employed in an attempt to discriminate between the neuronal or glial components of the resting glutamate signal. Local application of tetrodotoxin (sodium channel blocker), produced a significant (similar to 40%) decline in resting glutamate levels. In addition significant reductions in extracellular glutamate were seen with locally applied omega-conotoxin (MVIIC; similar to 50%; calcium channel blocker), and the mGluR2/3 agonist, LY379268 (similar to 20%), and a significant increase with the mGluR2/3 antagonist LY341495 (similar to 40%), effects all consistent with a large neuronal contribution to the resting glutamate levels. Local administration of D,L-threo-beta-benzyloxyaspartate (glutamate transporter inhibitor) produced an similar to 120% increase in extracellular glutamate levels, supporting that excitatory amino acid transporters, which are largely located on glia, modulate clearance of extracellular glutamate. Interestingly, local application of (S)-4-carboxyphenylglycine (cystine/glutamate antiporter inhibitor), produced small, non-significant bi-phasic changes in extracellular glutamate versus vehicle control. Finally, pre-administration of tetrodotoxin completely blocked the glutamate response to tail pinch stress. Taken together, these results support that PFC resting glutamate levels in rats as measured by the microelectrode array technology are at least 40-50% derived from neurons. Furthermore, these data support that the impulse flow-dependent glutamate release from a physiologically-evoked event is entirely neuronally derived. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Glutamic Acid](#)
[*Neurons](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Neuroglia](#)
[Electrodes](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Depression and health state.

Original Title: Depression et etats de sante.

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, December 2010, vol./is. 36/Suppl 5(S112-S116), 0013-7006 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Lancon, C

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Institution: Lancon, C.: CHU Sainte Marguerite, Marseille, France

Language: French

Abstract: Depressive disorders are rarely isolated and are most often associated with addiction and chronic somatic disorders. Such comorbidity raises the question of a model for an effective treatment to expect increased life expectancy of patients with depression, we should be able to work with the resources of individuals and their subjective models related to health. The adoption of appropriate strategies to improve health states should be preferred when the depressive episode is correctly and completely cured. Finally, the process of change and adaptation to stress should be promoted among depressed patients to enable them to even their life expectancy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health](#)

*Life Expectancy
*Major Depression
Patients

Source: PsycINFO

73. Is Alcoholics Anonymous effective?

Citation: Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, December 2010, vol./is. 54/3(3-6), 0090-1482 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Sharma, Manoj; Branscum, Paul

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Institution: Sharma, Manoj: University of Cincinnati, Teachers College, Cincinnati, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) is a world wide organization that is a social support group for people with a desire to quit alcohol. The primary purpose of the organization is to help its members stay sober and to help other alcoholics achieve sobriety. It is supported primarily by voluntary contributions of its members. AA is not the only Twelve-Step program for recovering alcoholics, but it is the most widely known and available program of its type. Eight studies were included in the review, and, of these, three evaluated AA programs. The conclusions of this review were that "no experimental studies unequivocally demonstrated the effectiveness of AA or Twelve-Step programs (TSF) approaches for reducing alcohol dependence or problem". There are noted advantages and disadvantages to AA. A major advantage of the program is that it is widely popular and available. There are some disadvantages to the actual programming of AA. One potential disadvantage lies in spiritual messages that are weaved into the program. To conclude, it can be said that while AA has many potential benefits, it is difficult to say whether it is truly effective. Future research should add to the evidence of AA's effectiveness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholics Anonymous
*Alcoholism
*Sobriety
*Treatment Outcomes
Support Groups

Source: PsycINFO

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

74. Addictive behaviors in Hungary: The methodology and sample description of the National Survey on Addiction Problems in Hungary (NSAPH).

Original Title: A Magyar nepesseg addiktologiai problemai: Az Orszagos Lakossagi Adatfelvetel az Addiktologiai Problemakrol (OLAAP) reprezentativ felmeres modszeretana es a minta leiro jellemzoi.

Citation: Mentalhigiene es Pszichoszomatika, December 2009, vol./is. 10/4(273-300), 1419-8126;1786-3759 (Dec 2009)

Author(s): Paksi, Borbala; Rozsa, Sandor; Kun, Bernadette; Arnold, Petra; Demetrovics, Zsolt

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Institution: Paksi, Borbala: Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem, Magatartastudomanyi es Kommunikacioelmeleti Intezet, Viselkedesututato Kozpont, Budapest, Hungary

Language: Hungarian

Abstract: Our study reports general methodological considerations and main methodological results of the National Survey on Addiction Problems in Hungary (NSAPH 2007). The introduction briefly defines the objectives of the study, and then the steps of

implementation of the survey, the strategy used for sample selection and applied measures are described. Beside smoking, alcohol consumption and illegal substance use the following behavioral addictions were assessed: pathological gambling (SOGS), eating disorders (SCOFF), problem internet use (PIUQ), exercise addiction (EAI, EDS), compulsive buying (QABB), and work addiction (WART). Psychological scales applied were the SCL-90, Cloninger's Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI), and the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11). Among methodological results of the survey, results concerning subject participation rates, reliability and validity of the measures are reported. Based on these data we can conclude that our sample is representative of age and territorial distribution, indices concerning reliability and validity of the measures are satisfactory and all applied scales have outstanding psychometric qualities. On these grounds, present study provides an opportunity to generalize results of the survey to the entire population of Hungary and to interpret them in a wider chronological and international context. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Akademiai Kiado, Budapest; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Behavior Disorders](#)
[*Developing Countries](#)
[Methodology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Preliminarily proposed diagnostic criteria of pathological Internet use.

Citation: Chinese Mental Health Journal, December 2009, vol./is. 23/12(890-894), 1000-6729 (Dec 2009)

Author(s): Wang, Wen-Zheng; Tao, Ran; Niu, Ya-Juan; Chen, Qi; Jia, Jun-Pu; Wang, Xi-Lin; Kong, Qing-Mei; Tian, Cheng-Hua

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Institution: Wang, Wen-Zheng: Peking University Institute of Mental Health, Key Laboratory of Mental Health, Ministry of Health, Beijing, China

Language: Chinese

Abstract: Objective: To establish a preliminary diagnostic criteria of pathological internet use for field test in China Methods: Through searching common "pathological internet use" diagnostic criteria or screen criteria in literature, a diagnostic criteria items pool and a preliminary diagnostic criteria of "pathological internet use" were established. According to the diagnostic criteria, each 2 senior professional psychiatrists in turn interviewed 79 patients and their parents, and then made diagnosis respectively. In addition, 44 high school students were each evaluated by one psychiatrist The definite diagnosis was made when 2 evaluators make the same diagnosis for one patient Result: In 123 patients, 54 were pathological internet use. For diagnosis, the value of kappa for inter-rater reliability was 0.812 ($P < 0.001$). In the 12 criteria items, 2 for poor inter-rater reliability and 4 for little contribution to diagnosis were eliminated. In the reserved 6 items, if 4 items (or more) were positive, the diagnostic sensitivity was 78.9% and specificity was 95.3%. Functional impairment criteria were made strictly. In the patients who were made the definite diagnosis, 90.7% had duration of illness above 3 months, and 77.7% above 6 months. Conclusion: The preliminary diagnostic criteria of pathological internet use after revised includes 6 symptom criteria, 3 functional impairment criteria, duration of illness and exclusive criteria. The criteria proposed is with high consistency on evaluations made by psychiatric raters, and with operational convenience. The criteria, after further revised, may fit the clinical application. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)

*Internet
 *Pathology
 *Psychiatrists
 Diagnosis

Source: PsycINFO

76. Combination of biofeedback therapy and cue-exposure therapy decreased heroin-related cue reactivity in abstinent heroin dependents.

Citation: Chinese Mental Health Journal, December 2009, vol./is. 23/12(856-860), 1000-6729 (Dec 2009)

Author(s): Fan, Cheng-Lu; Zhao, Min; Du, Jiang; Chen, Han-Hui; Sun, Hai-Ming; Yuan, Ying; Chen, Li-Min; Jiang, Hai-Feng; Wang, Zhao-Wei

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Institution: Fan, Cheng-Lu: Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai, China

Language: Chinese

Abstract: Objective: To understand whether or not biofeedback therapy (BT) and cue-exposure therapy (CET) could decrease craving and heroin-related cue reactivity in abstinent heroin dependents. Methods: Adopting stratified sampling means, 60 abstinent heroin dependents whose craving increased after cue exposed, were allocated to experiment group (n = 36) and control group (n = 24). The control group dependents received assistance and education. Beside the assistance and education, the experiment group also received 12 times combination therapies of BT and CET. Results: After therapies, the experiment group dependents' craving, EMG and skin conductance (SC) were all decreased compared with control group before cue exposures and after cue exposures [Before cue exposures, the indexes were; craving (3.06 +or- 7.26) mm vs. (22.32 +or- 20.26) mm; EMG (8.52 +or- 4.23) mu V vs. (12.06 +or- 5.17) mu V, SC (2.14 +or- 1.43) mu S vs. (4.61 +or- 2.24) mu S. After cue exposures the indexes were: craving (6.97 +or- 10.30) mm vs. (33.14 +or- 25.40) mm, MEG (8.72 +or- 4.31) mu V vs. (14.79 +or- 5.86) mu V, SC (2.15 +or- 1.33) mu S vs. (4.49 +or- 2.59) (ps <= 01. Conclusion: The combination of biofeedback therapy and cue-exposure therapy could decrease the dependents' craving and cue reactivity sensitivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Biofeedback Training
 *Drug Abstinence
 *Drug Dependency
 *Exposure Therapy
 *Heroin Addiction
 Cues

Source: PsycINFO

77. Prescription drugs misuse: Benzodiazepine dependence in elderly.

Original Title: Uso inapropiado de farmacos de prescripcion: Dependencia a benzodiazepinas en adultos mayores.

Citation: Salud Mental, September 2009, vol./is. 32/5(405-411), 0185-3325 (Sep-Oct 2009)

Author(s): Minaya, Omar; Ugalde, Oscar; Fresan, Ana

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Institution: Minaya, Omar: Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, San Lorenzo Huipulco, Mexico

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The aim of the present study was to describe and compare sociodemographic and clinical features related to the prescription and benzodiazepines (BDZ) use in old people with and without dependence to these drugs in an outpatients psychogeriatric service. total of 39 patients from the outpatients service at the psychogeriatric clinic of the National Institute of Psychiatry Ramon de la Fuente in Mexico City were recruited. All of the participants signed an informed consent to be included in the study. Several assessments were performed to determine the psychopathological status. Diagnosis of BDZ dependence was obtained with the SCID-I Interview, the severity of depression and anxiety symptoms were evaluated through the Montgomery & Asberg Scale (MADRS) and the Hamilton Anxiety Scale, respectively. For the evaluation of the functionality level, the Katz Index and GAF were used. No significant differences were found between patients with and without BDZ dependence in terms of social and demographic characteristics and medical comorbidity. The mean age of BDZ use onset and the time of consumption were 57.5 years and 675.2 weeks, respectively. The average dose of BDZ used by the patients was 14.4mg of diazepam equivalents. Significant differences were found between groups in terms of BDZ consumption features. For the present study, BDZ dependence was clinically defined in terms of tolerance and abstinence symptoms. Generalization of the findings of the present research is limited by sample size. Nevertheless, the relevance of the present results highlight the importance of the careful prescription and inherent risks related to potentially addictive medications. Increasing our knowledge in the prescription of these medications will improve our medical attention and our patients' quality of life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Geriatric Patients](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Drug Tolerance](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Psychiatric Clinics](#)
[Psychopathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Alcoholics Anonymous (AA): Affiliation and related aspects, differences between relapsed 427 and non-relapsed alcoholics in process of recovery.

Original Title: Alcoholicos Anonimos (AA): Aspectos relacionados con la adherencia (afiliacion) y diferencias entre recaidos y no recaidos.

Citation: Salud Mental, September 2009, vol./is. 32/5(427-433), 0185-3325 (Sep-Oct 2009)

Author(s): Reynaga, Reyna Gutierrez; Palo, Patricia Andrade; Tapia, Alberto Jimenez; Hernandez, Gabriela Saldivar; Garcia, Francisco Juarez

Correspondence Address: Reynaga, Reyna Gutierrez: Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, Calz. Mexico-Xochimilco 101, Tlalpan, Mexico, 14370, gurtrey@imp.edu.mx

Institution: Reynaga, Reyna Gutierrez: Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, Tlalpan, Mexico

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The work of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) in fighting against alcohol abuse and alcoholism has placed it as an institution of great importance in Mexico and around the world. Although its labor has been subject for controversy, there is a lot of evidence that frequent attendance and affiliation to the groups and sessions can be very helpful for many individuals. The objectives of this study were: 1. to analyze the elements that constitute an affiliation profile, 2. to know if such elements are different or if they are part of a single construct, and 3. to find out if the amount of affiliation (the way an alcoholic involves himself/herself in the activities of the group) can distinguish between those who

have relapsed and those who have not. Method: The sample was non-probabilistic; it included 192 AA members (87% men and 13% women). Average age was 42 years old. Two groups were formed: relapsed and non-relapsed (143 who did not consume any amount of alcohol since they entered AA or 10 years or more ago, and 49 who consumed any amount of alcohol within the four years prior to the interview). The questionnaire included scales to measure the service, the practice of the 12 steps, the spiritual awakening, sponsoring, time spent in AA, frequency of attendance, and reading of the materials. The questionnaire was specifically designed for measuring affiliation. There were significant differences in the mean participation time (it was higher in the non-relapsed subjects: $t=-3.225$, $df=181$, $p<.00$), in the activities related to left-pointing-double-angle quotation markservice right-pointing-double-angle (they were more frequent and more extended in time in the non-relapsed subjects: $X^2 = 7.76$, $p<.01$; $t=-2.258$, $df=145$, $p<.02$), in left-pointing-double-angle quotation markbeing a sponsor right-pointing-double-angle (most of the non-relapsed subjects are one: $X^2 = 15.06$, $p<.000$), in the practice of the steps 3-12 (non-relapsed AA practiced them more: $X^2 = 5.16$, $p<.02$), and in having the spiritual awakening experience (more frequent in the non-relapsed subjects: $X^2 = 4.282$, $p<.05$). Since AA represents one of the most popular choices for the treatment of alcoholism in Mexico, research should continue for broadening the knowledge that health professionals, researchers, and everyone involved in prevention have about this organization. As shown by the results of this study, a better understanding of the benefits produced by the active participation in AA could help to motivate not only attendance to the meetings, but a full involvement in the activities suggested by the groups. The final effects may result in a reduction of the health costs generated by alcoholism and related problems attention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Group Participation](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Affiliation Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Prescription of heroin for the management of heroin dependence: Current status.

Citation: CNS Drugs, May 2009, vol./is. 23/6(463-476), 1172-7047 (May 30, 2009)

Author(s): Lintzeris, Nicholas

Correspondence Address: Lintzeris, Nicholas: Sydney South West Area Health Service, Drug Health Services, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Missenden Road, Camperdown, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2050, Nicholas.Lintzeris@sswahs.nsw.gov.au

Institution: Lintzeris, Nicholas: Sydney South West Area Health Service, Drug Health Services, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: The prescription of heroin (diamorphine) for the management of heroin dependence is a controversial treatment approach that was limited to Britain until the 1990s. Since then a number of countries have embarked upon clinical trials of this approach, and it is currently licensed and available in several European countries. To date, six randomized controlled trials (RCTs) with over 1600 patients and several cohort studies have examined injected (or inhaled) heroin treatment. This article reviews relevant clinical pharmacology, how heroin treatment programmes are delivered, and the evidence regarding safety, efficacy and cost-effectiveness from RCTs. Heroin is usually prescribed in intravenous dosages of 300-500 mg/day, divided in two or three doses. Uncommon but serious side effects include seizures and respiratory depression immediately following injection. Despite methodological shortcomings, RCTs generally indicate that heroin treatment results in a comparable retention, improved general health and psychosocial functioning, and less self-reported illicit heroin use than oral methadone treatment.

Cost-effectiveness studies indicate heroin treatment to be more expensive to deliver but to result in savings in the criminal justice sector. There has been debate regarding how heroin treatment should be positioned within the range of treatment approaches for this condition. There is increasing consensus that, in countries that have robust and accessible treatment systems for heroin users, heroin treatment is suited to a minority of heroin users as a second-line treatment for those individuals who do not respond to methadone or buprenorphine treatment delivered under optimal conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Adis Data Information BV; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Disease Management](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

80. Betel nut chewing is strongly associated with general and central obesity in Chinese male middle-aged adults.

Citation: Obesity, June 2009, vol./is. 17/6(1247-1254), 1930-7381;1930-739X (Jun 2009)

Author(s): Lin, Wen-Yuan; Pi-Sunyer, F. Xavier; Liu, Chiu-Shong; Li, Tsai-Chung; Li, Chia-Ing; Huang, Chih-Yang; Lin, Cheng-Chieh

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Institution: Lin, Wen-Yuan: Department of Family Medicine, China Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: Betel nut chewing has been reported to increase the risk of cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality. The reason is unclear. In this study, we investigated the association between betel nut chewing and general obesity (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m²) and central obesity (waist circumference (WC) ≥ 90 cm). A total of 1,049 male subjects, aged ≥ 40 years, were recruited from Taichung city in Taiwan in 2004. The relationships between betel nut chewing and general and central obesity were studied by multiple linear and logistic regression analyses. The prevalence of current and former betel nut chewing was 7.0 and 10.5% in our male Taiwanese cohort. Current/former betel nut chewers had a higher prevalence of general and central obesity when compared with individuals who had never chewed betel nut. Adjusted for age, diabetes, hypertension, lipids, smoking, alcohol drinking, physical activity, income, and education level, the odds ratios (ORs; 95% confidence intervals) of general and central obesity among the lower consumption of betel nut chewers were 1.78 (1.07, 2.96) and 1.19 (0.70, 2.02), respectively, compared to 2.01 (1.18, 3.41) and 1.89 (1.10, 3.23), respectively, among higher consumption chewers compared to individuals who had never chewed betel nut. The increasing ORs of general and central obesity with higher betel nut consumption revealed dose-response effects. Using multiple linear regression analyses, after adjusting for potential confounders, betel nut consumption was statistically significantly associated with BMI and WC. In conclusion, betel nut chewing was independently associated with general and central obesity in Taiwanese men. Dose-response effects of the association between betel nut consumption and general obesity as well as central obesity were found. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Obesity Society; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

[Chinese Cultural Groups](#)
[Human Males](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Alcoholism in adolescents: Prevention or risk-reduction policies?

Original Title: L'Alcoolisme adolescent: Prevention ou reduction des risques?
Citation: Revue Adolescence, 2008, vol./is. 26/4 66(1003-1009), 0751-7696 (Win, 2008)
Author(s): Gardien, Frederique
Correspondence Address: Gardien, Frederique, 13, Rue des Ardrieres, Angers, France, 49100, frederique.gardien@wanadoo.fr
Language: French
Abstract: How can we speak of prevention in adolescent alcohol consumption, when it is not accepted that alcoholism in adolescents represents a risk during this period? Alcohol dependency does exist in adolescents, however, and true prevention is conceivable only in connection with a wider questioning of alcohol consumption in France. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Risk Management](#)
[*Underage Drinking](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
Source: PsycINFO

82. From the act to the stage. Psychodrama with adolescents.

Original Title: De l'Acte a la scene: Le psychodrame avec les adolescents.
Citation: Revue Adolescence, 2008, vol./is. 26/4 66(941-957), 0751-7696 (Win, 2008)
Author(s): Chabert, Catherine
Correspondence Address: Chabert, Catherine: Universite Paris V-Rene Descartes, Institut de Psychologie, 71, av. Edouard Vaillant, Boulogne-Billancourt, France, 92100, catherine@chabert.org
Institution: Chabert, Catherine: Universite Paris V-Rene Descartes, Institut de Psychologie, Boulogne-Billancourt, France
Language: French
Abstract: Starting with a critique of the term "addictive conducts", the author proposes a metapsychological reflection centered upon the repetition compulsion and its effects in adolescence, more precisely in anorexic pathologies. The clinical study of the therapeutic process deployed in psychodrama in the treatment of an adolescent girl with severe anorexia is built around theoretical constructions concerning the dialectic of internal and external perceptions. The essential question is that of the over-investment of external perceptions-of which narcissism is constituted-to the detriment of internal perceptions, which are considered to be intricately tied to the affects that constitute the "raw material" of the transference. The second part of the article is devoted to analytical psychodrama, its value and its functions in such situations: the fragmentation of the transference, the play of doubles, and the putting into words of affects all offer ways to deal with drive violence, insofar as the method ensures the connection between images and words, when the affects are barred off, imprisoned or even stifled. Thus psychodrama traces the path of the effective experience of breakdown in its twofold aspect, as witness to both early infantile distress and to the loneliness of the Oedipal stage. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychotherapy](#)

*Psychodrama
 *Psychotherapeutic Transference
 Anorexia Nervosa
 Health

Source: PsycINFO

83. Alcohol use disorders treatments in workers from sector health.

Original Title: Tratamientos para el trastorno por consumo de alcohol en trabajadores del sector salud.

Citation: Revista de Psicología Social Aplicada, 2008, vol./is. 18/2(127-149), 1131-6225 (2008)

Author(s): Gonzalez Jaimes, E. I; Lopez Saucedo, E

Correspondence Address: Gonzalez Jaimes, E. I.: Centro Universitario UAEM, Valle de Mexico, Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Bulevar Universitario s/n, Predio San Javier, Municipio de Atizapan de Zaragoza, Estado de Mexico, Mexico, 54500, ivonegj@hotmail.com

Institution: Gonzalez Jaimes, E. I.: Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Mexico

Language: Spanish

Abstract: Namely that alcoholism is a health problem public to affect labour performance. The sample of 534 workers with diagnosis of Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD) was use the Brief Psychotherapy Mirror (BPM) treatment and Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) treatment, to know the treatments impact in labour performance. The sample from 20 hospitals of Mexico City. Those two experimental groups had five evaluations (pre test, pos-test. Follow-up 6, 12 and 24 months) through the Criteria of Diagnostic of Alcohol Use Disorder Questionnaire of (DSM-IV-R) and the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT). Found BPM treatment is more effective in reduction consumption of alcohol in risk low and consumption of alcohol in risk; while the AA treatment is more effective in reducing alcohol consumption of risk dangerous. Regarding industrial incidents decreased the BPM treatment showed greater impact on the reduction of disabilities and low labour performance reports. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Health
 *Job Performance
 *Psychotherapy

Source: PsycINFO

84. Amplify the CCRT-LU: A proposal and an analysis of a difficult patient.

Original Title: Ipotesi di ampliamento del CCRT-LU: Teoria e applicazione all'Analisi di processo di unpaiente difficile.

Citation: Ricerca in Psicoterapia, July 2008, vol./is. 11/2(119-138), 1592-8543;2038-0046 (Jul-Dec 2008)

Author(s): Sala, Marta; Vigorelli, Marta

Institution: Sala, Marta: FERB-Fondazione Europea di Ricerca Biomedica, Italy

Language: Italian

Abstract: Aims: this study looks at ways of increasing the number of Relational Episodes (RE) which can be recovered from the transcripts of therapeutic sessions of 'difficult' patients applying the CCRT-LU with new proposals: the CCRT-LU-RM. Methods and tools: the study uses the CCRT-LU-RM, which proposes the addiction of new elements and variables to the CCRT-LU: incomplete RE, REs with animals, inanimate, abstract, bizarre, delirious objects and the object 'body' as well, the introduction of future and of real interaction, the therapist's words and the metaphors. Results: adding the two new variables 26 further REs are gained. Analyzing these parts, a change in the second period emerges only: the patient at the end of the therapy, in these 26 REs only, feels the

therapist as supportive and not intrusive. Moreover the REs with the family reduce, instead the ones with the therapist and with Self increase. Conclusions: adding the variation proposed by the CCRT-LU-RM an increase of useful REs is obtained. The CCRT-LU does not change if the codifications are considered all together, but analyzing the variations proposed only, a changing in the ROs of the therapist is pointed out. Otherwise this information would have been lost. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Characteristics](#)
[*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[*Therapeutic Alliance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Clinical management of dually diagnosed patients. Diagnostic evaluation of drug abuse and dependence in patients with psychiatric comorbidities.

Original Title: Manejo clinico de pacientes con diagnostico dual. Evaluacion diagnostica de los pacientes farmacodependientes que sufren de comorbilidad psiquiatrica.

Citation: Revista Colombiana de Psiquiatria, July 2008, vol./is. 37/3(397-417), 0034-7450 (Jul-Sep 2008)

Author(s): Galvez Florez, Juan Francisco; Rincon Salazar, David Andres

Correspondence Address: Galvez Florez, Juan Francisco: Departamento de Psiquiatria y Salud Mental, Facultad de Medicina, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Carrera 7a. No. 40-62, Piso 8, Bogota, Colombia, juanfcgalvez@hotmail.com

Institution: Galvez Florez, Juan Francisco: Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogota, Colombia

Language: Spanish

Abstract: Introduction: Dually Diagnosed Patients with major psychiatric disorders are considered an important public health issue worldwide. Objective: Our main goal was to establish practical guidelines for psychiatrists in charge of the treatment of dually diagnosed patients. Method: We searched the Biomedical Literature in Medline, OVID, Proquest, Scielo, and EMBASE for articles matching the Medical Subjects headings (MeSH) "Dual Diagnosis" with "Substance Related Disorders", "Tobacco", and "Epidemiology", limiting the results only to clinical trials, systematic reviews and meta-analysis published in the last 25 years in the adult addicted population. Results: We found 209 articles that met the initial inclusion criteria for the development of our clinical guidelines for dually diagnosed patients. All abstracts were carefully revised, and only 100 of the 209 articles were selected to be included in the main framework, based on their methodology and clinical significance of their results. Conclusions: Making a precise and accurate diagnosis of dual pathology in psychiatry should be the main goal of everyone involved in the care of patients with tobacco, substance and alcohol-related disorders. Due to the complexity of dual diagnosis, every patient with substance abuse and alcohol-related problems should received an adequate and structured screening during his initial clinical evaluation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Treatment Guidelines](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Psychiatric Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO