

# Search Results

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## Search History

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

**1. The anxious enjoyment of poverty: Drug addiction, panhandling, and the spaces of psychoanalysis.**

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2015, vol./is. 75/7-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2015)
- Author(s):** Proudfoot, Jesse
- Institution:** Simon Fraser U., Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This dissertation draws on fieldwork with drug-using panhandlers and interviews with social service providers to examine drug addiction and panhandling as social issues significant to poor and gentrifying neighbourhoods. I provide ethnographic accounts of both of these phenomena, beginning with drug users' experiences of Vancouver's current harm reduction drug policy initiatives, such as the Insite supervised injection site and methadone treatment programmes. In the second half of the dissertation, I provide a similar account of panhandling in the rapidly gentrifying Gastown area of the Downtown Eastside. The dissertation draws on this empirical research to offer a social-theoretical framework for understanding panhandling and drug addiction as social issues with the capacity to provoke visceral, emotional reactions on the part of those who encounter them and those who are charged with regulating them. Characterizing this reaction as one of anxiety, I trace a series of anxieties which permeate discourses on panhandling and drug addiction, from concerns with the pleasures of drug users to anxieties over what poor people do with their money. The dissertation seeks to resolve paradoxes within both of these social phenomena: How can we account for the anger, discomfort, and disgust that are provoked in people by issues that affect them so little? How can we explain people's implacability to drug policy that is so empirically sound? And how can we understand people's anxieties with panhandling encounters when the amounts of money concerned are so insignificant? Drawing a distinction between the manifest and latent content of these anxieties, I use psychoanalysis to argue that they cannot be understood without recourse to the unconscious. I argue that the discourses and public policy that concern drug use and panhandling are subtended by unconscious anxieties about the fouissance and the lack in the Other. Only when we consider the unconscious dimensions of these social phenomena can we understand the visceral, emotional reactions that panhandling and drug addiction regularly provoke. Keywords: Harm reduction; drug addiction; panhandling (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Government Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[Pleasure](#)  
[Poverty](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**2. Online games as a medium of cultural communication: An ethnographic study of socio-technical transformation.**

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2015, vol./is. 75/7-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2015)
- Author(s):** Chee, Florence M
- Institution:** Simon Fraser U., Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** "Online games as a medium of cultural communication: An ethnographic study of socio-technical transformation." This dissertation explores the place and meaning of online games in everyday life. In South Korea, online games are a prominent part of popular culture and this medium has come under public criticism for various societal ills, such as Internet addiction and a hopeless dependence upon online games. Humanistic accounts of Information-Communication Technology (ICT) usage are still a minority

body of research. All too often, studies of engagement with technology reduce questions to their basic variables and social aspects are omitted in the name of science. Exactly how has it come to pass that online games have come to occupy such a prominent place in the media ecology in South Korea and yet not been replicated in other national contexts? The first chapter discusses addiction as it pertains to online games and suggest some scholarly support for the viewpoint that the rhetoric surrounding a biomedical interpretation of online game addiction may not be the most appropriate way to address problems that have been typically laid at the feet of online gaming (or any other new form of media). The second chapter transitions into discussing my rationale for approaching South Korea as a fieldsite, the ethnographic methodology employed, and how this examination of online games is a particularly illustrative case of the profound role played by culture, social structure, infrastructure, and policy in audience reception. The third chapter on the rise of Korean gaming delves into the foundational aspects of Korean social history and culture that I assert set the stage for the present new media scene in South Korea. The fourth chapter explores what games mean in the lives of Korean youth according to the ethnographic data I have been collecting during research stays in 2004, 2008/2009, and 2010, having analyzed the emergent practices involved in online game activity. The last chapter examines the Korean games industry and the role it has to play in the upward mobility of young Koreans. Overall, this dissertation examines the contextual factors of South Korea, in which a medium of communication can begin to be understood within the porous boundaries of its national circumstances and sociotechnical transformation. Keywords: Games; Ethnography; Korea; Addiction; Sociotechnical; Media; Anthropology; Communication; Culture; Social Structure; Infrastructure; Policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Ethnography](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Role Playing Games](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Core brain networks interactions and cognitive control in internet gaming disorder individuals in late adolescence/early adulthood.

**Citation:** Brain Structure & Function, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1863-2653;1863-2661 (Jan 9, 2015)

**Author(s):** Yuan, Kai; Qin, Wei; Yu, Dahua; Bi, Yanzhi; Xing, Lihong; Jin, Chenwang; Tian, Jie

**Correspondence Address:** Qin, Wei: School of Life Science and Technology, Xidian University, Xi'an, China, 710071, chinwei628@gmail.com

**Institution:** School of Life Science and Technology, Xidian University, Xi'an, China; School of Life Science and Technology, Xidian University, Xi'an, China; Information Processing Laboratory, School of Information Engineering, Inner Mongolia University of Science and Technology, Baotou, China; School of Life Science and Technology, Xidian University, Xi'an, China; School of Life Science and Technology, Xidian University, Xi'an, China; Department of Medical Imaging, the First Affiliated Hospital of Medical College, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China; School of Life Science and Technology, Xidian University, Xi'an, China

**Abstract:** Regardless of whether it is conceptualized as a behavioral addiction or an impulse-control disorder, internet gaming disorder (IGD) has been speculated to be associated with impaired cognitive control. Efficient cognitive behavior involves the coordinated activity of large-scale brain networks, however, whether the interactions among these networks during resting state modulated cognitive control behavior in IGD adolescents remain unclear. Twenty-eight IGD adolescents and twenty-five age-, gender-, and education-matched healthy controls participated in our study. Stroop color-word task was conducted to evaluate the cognitive control deficits in IGD adolescents. Functional connectivity and Granger Causal Analysis were employed to investigate the functional and effective connections within and between the salience, central executive, and default mode networks. Meanwhile, diffusion tensor imaging was used to assess the structural

integrity of abnormal network connections. The abnormal functional connectivity within central executive networks and effective connectivity within salience network in IGD adolescents were detected. Moreover, the inefficient interactions between these two brain networks were observed. In addition, we identified reduced fractional anisotropy in salience network, right central executive network tracts, and between-network (the anterior cingulate cortex-right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex tracts) pathways in IGD individuals. Notably, we observed a significant correlation between the effective and structural connection from salience network to central executive network and the number of errors during incongruent condition in Stroop task in both IGD and control subjects. Our results suggested that impaired cognitive control in IGD adolescents is likely to be mediated through the abnormal interactions and structural connection between intrinsic large-scale brain networks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2015

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 4. Memory impairment and alterations in prefrontal cortex gamma band activity following methamphetamine sensitization.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 10, 2015)

**Author(s):** Janetsian, Sarine S; Linsenhardt, David N; Lapish, Christopher C

**Correspondence Address:** Janetsian, Sarine S.: Department of Psychology, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis, 402 N. Blackford, LD 124, Indianapolis, IN, US, 46202, sjanetsi@iupui.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Psychology, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Psychology, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN, US

**Abstract:** Rationale: Repeated methamphetamine (MA) use leads to increases in the incentive motivational properties of the drug as well as cognitive impairments. These behavioral alterations persist for some time following abstinence, and neuroadaptations in the structure and function of the prefrontal cortex (PFC) are particularly important for their expression. However, there is a weak understanding of the changes in neural firing and oscillatory activity in the PFC evoked by repeated drug use, thus complicating the development of novel treatment strategies for addiction. Objectives: The purpose of the current study was to assess changes in cognitive and brain function following MA sensitization. Methods: Sensitization was induced in rats, then temporal and recognition memory were assessed after 1 or 30 days of abstinence. Electrophysiological recordings from the medial PFC were also acquired from rats whereupon simultaneous measures of oscillatory and spiking activity were examined. Results: Impaired temporal memory was observed after 1 and 30 days of abstinence. However, recognition memory was only impaired after 1 day of abstinence. An injection of MA profoundly decreased neuronal firing rate and the anesthesia-induced slow oscillation (SO) in both sensitized (SENS) and control (CTRL) rats. Strong correlations were observed between the SO and gamma band power, which was altered in SENS animals. A decrease in the number of neurons phase-locked to the gamma oscillation was also observed in SENS animals. Conclusions: The changes observed in PFC function may play an integral role in the expression of the altered behavioral phenotype evoked by MA sensitization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2015

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**5. "nothing is free": A qualitative study of sex trading among methamphetamine users in cape town, south africa.**

- Citation:** Archives of Sexual Behavior, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0004-0002;1573-2800 (Jan 8, 2015)
- Author(s):** Watt, Melissa H; Kimani, Stephen M; Skinner, Donald; Meade, Christina S
- Correspondence Address:** Watt, Melissa H.: Duke Global Health Institute, Duke University, Duke Box 90519, Durham, NC, US, 27708, melissa.watt@duke.edu
- Institution:** Duke Global Health Institute, Duke University, Durham, NC, US; Duke Global Health Institute, Duke University, Durham, NC, US; Faculty of Health Sciences, Stellenbosch University, Tygerberg, South Africa; Duke Global Health Institute, Duke University, Durham, NC, US
- Abstract:** South Africa is facing an established epidemic of methamphetamine, known locally as "tik." Globally, methamphetamine has been linked to high rates of sexual risk behaviors, including sex trading. The goal of this study was to qualitatively examine the experiences of sex trading among methamphetamine users in Cape Town, South Africa. Individual in-depth interviews were conducted with 30 active methamphetamine users (17 men and 13 women) recruited from the community. Interviews were conducted in local languages using a semi-structured guide that included questions on sex trading experiences and perceptions of sex trading among methamphetamine users. Interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed, and analyzed using analytic memos and coding with constant comparison techniques. The data revealed that in a setting of high levels of addiction and poverty, sex was an important commodity for acquiring methamphetamine. Women were more likely to use sex to acquire methamphetamine, but men reported opportunistic cases of trading sex for methamphetamine. Four models of sex trading emerged: negotiated exchange, implicit exchange, relationships based on resources, and facilitating sex exchange for others. The expectation of sex trading created a context in which sexual violence against female methamphetamine users was common. Multiple sexual partners and inconsistent condom use in acts of sex trading put methamphetamine users at high risk of HIV. Interventions in this setting should address addiction, which is the primary driver of sex trading among methamphetamine users. Harm reduction interventions may include education about HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, availability of condoms and HIV testing, and sexual violence prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

**6. Amphetamine self-administration and dopamine function: Assessment of gene x environment interactions in lewis and fischer 344 rats.**

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 9, 2015)
- Author(s):** Meyer, Andrew C; Bardo, Michael T
- Correspondence Address:** Meyer, Andrew C.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, UHC-SATC Room 1415, 1 So. Prospect Street, Burlington, VT, US, 05401, acmeyer@uvm.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US
- Abstract:** Rationale: Previous research suggests both genetic and environmental influences on substance abuse vulnerability.Objectives: The current work sought to investigate the interaction of genes and environment on the acquisition of amphetamine self-administration as well as amphetamine-stimulated dopamine (DA) release in nucleus accumbens shell using in vivo microdialysis.Methods: Inbred Lewis (LEW) and Fischer (F344) rat strains were raised in either an enriched condition (EC), social condition (SC),

or isolated condition (IC). Acquisition of amphetamine self-administration (0.1 mg/kg/infusion) was determined across an incrementing daily fixed ratio (FR) schedule. In a separate cohort of rats, extracellular DA and the metabolite 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetic acid (DOPAC) were measured in the nucleus accumbens shell following an acute amphetamine injection (1 mg/kg). Results: "Addiction-prone" LEW rats had greater acquisition of amphetamine self-administration on a FR1 schedule compared to "addiction-resistant" F344 rats when raised in the SC environment. These genetic differences were negated in both the EC and IC environments, with enrichment buffering against self-administration and isolation enhancing self-administration in both strains. On a FR5 schedule, the isolation-induced increase in amphetamine self-administration was greater in F344 than LEW rats. While no group differences were obtained in extracellular DA, gene x environment differences were obtained in extracellular levels of the metabolite DOPAC. In IC rats only, LEW rats showed attenuation in the amphetamine-induced decrease in DOPAC compared to F344 rats. IC LEW rats also had an attenuated DOPAC response to amphetamine compared to EC LEW rats. Conclusions: The current results demonstrate gene x environment interactions in amphetamine self-administration and amphetamine-induced changes in extracellular DOPAC in nucleus accumbens (NAc) shell. However, the behavioral and neurochemical differences were not related directly, indicating that mechanisms independent of DA metabolism in NAc shell likely mediate the gene x environment effects in amphetamine self-administration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2015  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:**  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 7. Monetary discounting and ventral striatal dopamine receptor availability in nontreatment-seeking alcoholics and social drinkers.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 7, 2015)

**Author(s):** Oberlin, Brandon G; Albrecht, Daniel S; Herring, Christine M; Walters, James W; Hile, Karen L; Kareken, David A; Yoder, Karmen K

**Correspondence Address:** Yoder, Karmen K.: Department of Radiology and Imaging Sciences, Indiana University School of Medicine (IUSOM), 950 W Walnut St., R2 E124, Indianapolis, IN, US, 46202, kkyoder@iupui.edu

**Institution:** Indiana University Center for Neuroimaging, Indianapolis, IN, US; Indiana University Center for Neuroimaging, Indianapolis, IN, US

**Abstract:** Rationale: Dopamine (DA) in the ventral striatum (VST) has long been implicated in addiction pathologies, yet its role in temporal decision-making is not well-understood. Objectives: To determine if VST DA D2 receptor availability corresponds with greater impulsive choice in both nontreatment-seeking alcoholics (NTS) and social drinkers (SD). Methods: NTS subjects (n = 10) and SD (n = 13) received PET scans at baseline with the D2/D3 radioligand [<sup>11</sup>C]raclopride (RAC). Outside the scanner, subjects performed a delay discounting procedure with monetary rewards. RAC binding potential (BPND) was estimated voxelwise, and correlations were performed to test for relationships between VST BPND and delay discounting performance. Self-reported impulsivity was also tested for correlations with BPND. Results: Across all subjects, greater impulsive choice for \$20 correlated with lower BPND in the right VST. NTS showed greater impulsive choice than SD and were more impulsive by self-report. Across all subjects, the capacity of larger rewards to reduce impulsive choice (the magnitude effect) correlated negatively (p = 0.028) with problematic alcohol use (AUDIT) scores.

Self-reported impulsivity did not correlate with BPND in VST. Conclusions: Preference for immediate reinforcement may reflect greater endogenous striatal DA or lower D2 number, or both. Alcoholic status did not mediate significant effects on VST BPND, suggesting minimal effects from alcohol exposure. The apparent lack of BPND correlation with self-reported impulsivity highlights the need for objective behavioral assays in the study of the neurochemical substrates of behavior. Finally, our results suggest that the magnitude effect may be more sensitive to alcohol-induced problems than single discounting measures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2015

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **8. Animal models to assess the abuse liability of tobacco products: Effects of smokeless tobacco extracts on intracranial self-stimulation.**

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Dec 23, 2014)

**Author(s):** Harris, Andrew C; Tally, Laura; Schmidt, Clare E; Muelken, Peter; Stepanov, Irina; Saha, Subhrakanti; Vogel, Rachel Isaksson; LeSage, Mark G

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Preclinical models are needed to inform regulation of tobacco products by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Typically, animal models of tobacco addiction involve exposure to nicotine alone or nicotine combined with isolated tobacco constituents (e.g. minor alkaloids). The goal of this study was to develop a model using extracts derived from tobacco products that contain a range of tobacco constituents to more closely model product exposure in humans. METHODS: This study compared the addiction-related effects of nicotine alone and nicotine dose-equivalent concentrations of aqueous smokeless tobacco extracts on intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS) in rats. Extracts were prepared from Kodiak Wintergreen, a conventional product, or Camel Snus, a potential "modified risk tobacco product". Binding affinities of nicotine alone and extracts at various nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) subtypes were also compared. RESULTS: Kodiak and Camel Snus extracts contained levels of minor alkaloids within the range of those shown to enhance nicotine's behavioral effects when studied in isolation. Nonetheless, acute injection of both extracts produced reinforcement-enhancing (ICSS threshold-decreasing) effects similar to those of nicotine alone at low to moderate nicotine doses, as well as similar reinforcement-attenuating/aversive (ICSS threshold-increasing) effects at high nicotine doses. Extracts and nicotine alone also had similar binding affinity at all nAChRs studied. CONCLUSIONS: Relative nicotine content is the primary pharmacological determinant of the abuse liability of Kodiak and Camel Snus as measured using ICSS. These models may be useful to compare the relative abuse liability of other tobacco products and to model FDA-mandated changes in product performance standards. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

#### **9. Cognitive manifestations of drinking-smoking associations: Preliminary findings with a cross-primed stroop task.**

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Dec 18, 2014)

**Author(s):** Oliver, Jason A; Drobles, David J

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Despite tremendous growth in research examining the role of cognitive bias in addictive behaviors, scant consideration has been paid to the close association between smoking and drinking behavior. This study sought to determine whether an association between smoking and drinking could be observed at an implicit level using a novel cognitive bias task, as well as characterize the relationship between performance on this task and clinically relevant variables (i.e., heaviness of use/dependence). METHODS: Individuals (N=51) with a range of smoking and drinking patterns completed a modified Stroop task in which participants identified the color of drinking, smoking and neutral words that were each preceded by drinking, smoking or neutral picture primes. Participants also provided information regarding the heaviness of their smoking and drinking behavior and completed self-report measures of alcohol and nicotine dependence. RESULTS: Response times to smoking and drinking words were significantly slowed following the presentation of either smoking or drinking picture primes. This effect did not differ across subgroups. However, the strength of the coupling between smoking and drinking prime effects was greater among heavier drinkers, who also exhibited a concordant looser coupling of the effects of smoking and drinking primes on smoking words. CONCLUSIONS: Associations between smoking and drinking can be observed at an implicit level and may be strongest for heavier drinkers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

#### 10. Dependence levels in users of electronic cigarettes, nicotine gums and tobacco cigarettes.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Dec 18, 2014)

**Author(s):** Etter, Jean-Francois; Eissenberg, Thomas

**Abstract:** OBJECTIVE: To assess dependence levels in users of e-cigarettes, and compare them with dependence levels in users of nicotine gums and tobacco cigarettes. DESIGN: Self-reports from cross-sectional Internet and mail surveys. Comparisons of: (a) 766 daily users of nicotine-containing e-cigarettes with 30 daily users of nicotine-free e-cigarettes; (b) 911 former smokers who used the e-cigarette daily with 451 former smokers who used the nicotine gum daily (but no e-cigarette); (c) 125 daily e-cigarette users who smoked daily (dual users) with two samples of daily smokers who did not use e-cigarettes (2206 enrolled on the Internet and 292 enrolled by mail from the general population of Geneva). We used the Fagerstrom test for nicotine dependence, the nicotine dependence syndrome scale, the cigarette dependence scale and versions of these scales adapted for e-cigarettes and nicotine gums. RESULTS: Dependence ratings were slightly higher in users of nicotine-containing e-cigarettes than in users of nicotine-free e-cigarettes. In former smokers, long-term (>3 months) users of e-cigarettes were less dependent on e-cigarettes than long-term users of the nicotine gum were dependent on the gum. There were few differences in dependence ratings between short-term (<3 months) users of gums or e-cigarettes. Dependence on e-cigarettes was generally lower in dual users than dependence on tobacco cigarettes in the two other samples of daily smokers. CONCLUSIONS: Some e-cigarette users were dependent on nicotine-containing e-cigarettes, but these products were less addictive than tobacco cigarettes. E-cigarettes may be as or less addictive than nicotine gums, which themselves are not very addictive. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

**11. Assessment of in vivo microstructure alterations in gray matter using DKI in internet gaming addiction.**

- Citation:** Behavioral and Brain Functions, October 2014, vol./is. 10/, 1744-9081 (Oct 24, 2014)
- Author(s):** Sun, Yawen; Sun, Jinhua; Zhou, Yan; Ding, Weina; Chen, Xue; Zhuang, Zhiguo; Xu, Jianrong; Du, Yasong
- Correspondence Address:** Zhou, Yan: Department of Radiology, Ren Ji Hospital, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China, 200127, yasongdu@163.com
- Institution:** Department of Radiology, Ren Ji Hospital, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China; Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China; Department of Radiology, Ren Ji Hospital, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China; Department of Radiology, Ren Ji Hospital, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China; Department of Radiology, Ren Ji Hospital, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China; Department of Radiology, Ren Ji Hospital, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China; Department of Radiology, Ren Ji Hospital, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China; Department of Radiology, Ren Ji Hospital, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China; Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: The aim of the current study was to investigate the utility of diffusional kurtosis imaging (DKI) in the detection of gray matter (GM) alterations in people suffering from Internet Gaming Addiction (IGA). Methods: DKI was applied to 18 subjects with IGA and to 21 healthy controls (HC). Whole-brain voxel-based analyses were performed with the following derived parameters: mean kurtosis metrics (MK), radial kurtosis (K), and axial kurtosis (K//). A significance threshold was set at  $P < 0.05$ , AlphaSim corrected. Pearson's correlation was performed to investigate the correlations between the Chen Internet Addiction Scale (CIAS) and the DKI-derived metrics of regions that differed between groups. Additionally, we used voxel-based morphometry (VBM) to detect GM-volume differences between the two groups. Results: Compared with the HC group, the IGA group demonstrated diffusional kurtosis parameters that were significantly less in GM of the right anterolateral cerebellum, right inferior and superior temporal gyri, right supplementary motor area, middle occipital gyrus, right precuneus, postcentral gyrus, right inferior frontal gyrus, left lateral lingual gyrus, left paracentral lobule, left anterior cingulate cortex, and median cingulate cortex. The bilateral fusiform gyrus, insula, posterior cingulate cortex (PCC), and thalamus also exhibited less diffusional kurtosis in the IGA group. MK in the left PCC and K in the right PCC were positively correlated with CIAS scores. VBM showed that IGA subjects had higher GM volume in the right inferior and middle temporal gyri, and right parahippocampal gyrus, and lower GM volume in the left precentral gyrus. Conclusions: The lower diffusional kurtosis parameters in IGA suggest multiple differences in brain microstructure, which may contribute to the underlying pathophysiology of IGA. DKI may provide sensitive imaging biomarkers for assessing IGA severity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly credited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.; HOLDER: Sun et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** \*Games  
\*Internet Addiction  
\*Gray Matter

White Matter  
Cingulate Cortex

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Behavioral and Brain Functions*  
Available from *ProQuest* in *Behavioral and Brain Functions*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Behavioral and Brain Functions : BBF*

## 12. Behavioral flexibility and response selection are impaired after limited exposure to oxycodone.

**Citation:** Learning & Memory, December 2014, vol./is. 21/12(686-695), 1072-0502 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Seip-Cammack, Katharine M; Shapiro, Matthew L

**Correspondence Address:** Seip-Cammack, Katharine M.: Friedman Brain Institute, Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US, 10029, katharine.seip-cammack@mssm.edu

**Institution:** Friedman Brain Institute, Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US; Friedman Brain Institute, Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Behavioral flexibility allows individuals to adapt to situations in which rewards and goals change. Potentially addictive drugs may impair flexible decision-making by altering brain mechanisms that compute reward expectancies, thereby facilitating maladaptive drug use. To investigate this hypothesis, we tested the effects of oxycodone exposure on rats in two complementary learning and memory tasks that engage distinct learning strategies and neural circuits. Rats were trained first in either a spatial or a body-turn discrimination on a radial maze. After initial training, rats were given oxycodone or vehicle injections in their home cages for 5 d. Reversal learning was tested 36 h after the final drug exposure. We hypothesized that if oxycodone impaired behavioral flexibility, then drug-exposed rats should learn reversals more slowly than controls. Oxycodone exposure impaired spatial reversal learning when reward contingencies changed rapidly, but not when they changed slowly. During rapid reversals, oxycodone-exposed rats required more trials to reach criterion, made more perseverative errors, and were more likely to make errors after correct responses than controls. Oxycodone impaired body-turn reversal learning in similar patterns. Limited exposure to oxycodone reduced behavioral flexibility when rats were tested in a drug-free state, suggesting that impaired decision-making is an enduring consequence of oxycodone exposure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This article is distributed exclusively by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press for the first 12 months after the full-issue publication date (see <http://learnmem.cshlp.org/site/misc/terms.xhtml>). After 12 months, it is available under a Creative Commons License (Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International), as described at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.; HOLDER: Seip-Cammack and Shapiro; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Animal Ethology  
\*Cognitive Impairment  
\*Decision Making  
\*Opiates  
\*Psychopharmacology  
Analgesic Drugs  
Animal Learning  
Memory  
Rats

**Source:** PsycINFO

**13. Review of Teen voices: Tales from family therapy.**

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- Citation:** Australian and New Zealand Journal of Family Therapy, December 2014, vol./is. 35/4(513-514), 0814-723X;1467-8438 (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Gurgone, Aldo
- Correspondence Address:** Gurgone, Aldo, aldo@wsftc.com.au
- Institution:** William Street Family Therapy Centre, Mount Lawley, WAU, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, Teen Voices: Tales from Family Therapy by Maurizio Andolfi and Ann Mascellani (2013). This is a 'must-read' book for anyone working with adolescents. Most family therapists know how hard it is to engage adolescents who are brought to therapy by their families. Despite this common difficulty, this book provides numerous case studies which demonstrate the creative and innovative work of Maurizio Andolfi and his unique methods at engaging adolescents in family therapy. This book covers the range of presenting problems for which adolescents are traditionally brought to therapy: violence, drug addiction, depression, eating disorders, family breakdown, educational difficulties, suicide attempts, loss and grief, and so on. This book demonstrates the craft of a master family therapist who is able to provide the theory behind his work and the artistry of a clinician able to unlock the most difficult and rigid family systems. As mentioned, this is one of those 'must-read' books, which provides a wealth of fascinating clinical casework as well as thoughtful theoretical explanations by a creative master family therapist and teacher of family therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australian Association of Family Therapy; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Family Therapy](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Therapists](#)  
[Clinicians](#)  
[Grief](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**14. "Internet-delivered treatment for substance abuse: A multisite randomized controlled trial": Correction.**

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- Citation:** The American Journal of Psychiatry, December 2014, vol./is. 171/12(1339-1340), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Dec 1, 2014)
- Author(s):** Campbell, Aimee N. C; Nunes, Edward V; Matthews, Abigail G; Stitzer, Maxine; Miele, Gloria M; Polsky, Daniel; Turrigiano, Eva; Walters, Scott; McClure, Erin A; Kyle, Tiffany L; Wahle, Aimee; Van Veldhuisen, Paul; Goldman, Bruce; Babcock, Dean; Quinn, Patricia; Winhusen, Theresa; Ghitza, Udi E
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reports an error in "Internet-delivered treatment for substance abuse: A multisite randomized controlled trial" by Aimee N. C. Campbell, Edward V. Nunes, Abigail G. Matthews, Maxine Stitzer, Gloria M. Miele, Daniel Polsky, Eva Turrigiano, Scott Walters, Erin A. McClure, Tiffany L. Kyle, Aimee Wahle, Paul Van Veldhuisen, Bruce Goldman, Dean Babcock, Patricia Quinn Stabile, Theresa Winhusen and Udi E. Ghitza (The American Journal of Psychiatry, 2014[Jun], Vol 171[6], 683-690). The authors report a change to the criterion for "abstinence". (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2014-23629-012). Objective: Computer-delivered interventions have the potential to improve access to quality addiction treatment care. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Education System (TES), an Internet-delivered behavioral intervention that includes motivational incentives, as a clinician-extender in the treatment of substance use disorders. Method: Adult men and

women (N = 507) entering 10 outpatient addiction treatment programs were randomly assigned to receive 12 weeks of either treatment as usual (N = 252) or treatment as usual plus TES, with the intervention substituting for about 2 hours of standard care per week (N = 255). TES consists of 62 computerized interactive modules covering skills for achieving and maintaining abstinence, plus prize-based motivational incentives contingent on abstinence and treatment adherence. Treatment as usual consisted of individual and group counseling at the participating programs. The primary outcome measures were abstinence from drugs and heavy drinking (measured by twice-weekly urine drug screens and self-report) and time to dropout from treatment. Results: Compared with patients in the treatment-as-usual group, those in the TES group had a lower dropout rate (hazard ratio = 0.72, 95% CI = 0.57, 0.92) and a greater abstinence rate (odds ratio = 1.62, 95% CI = 1.12, 2.35). This effect was more pronounced among patients who had a positive urine drug or breath alcohol screen at study entry (N = 228) (odds ratio = 2.18, 95% CI = 1.30, 3.68). Conclusions: Internet-delivered interventions such as TES have the potential to expand access and improve addiction treatment outcomes. Additional research is needed to assess effectiveness in nonspecialty clinical settings and to differentiate the effects of the community reinforcement approach and contingency management components of TES. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Online Therapy](#)  
[\\*Treatment Compliance](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Drug Abstinence](#)  
[Program Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **15. The interactive role of distress tolerance and eating expectancies in bulimic symptoms among substance abusers.**

**Citation:** Eating Behaviors, January 2015, vol./is. 16/(88-91), 1471-0153 (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):** Lavender, Jason M; Happel, Kate; Anestis, Michael D; Tull, Matthew T; Gratz, Kim L

**Correspondence Address:** Lavender, Jason M.: Neuropsychiatric Research Institute, 120 South 8th Street, Fargo, ND, US, 58103, jlavender@nrifargo.com

**Institution:** Neuropsychiatric Research Institute, Fargo, ND, US; Neuropsychiatric Research Institute, Fargo, ND, US; Department of Psychology, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS, US; Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, US; Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Difficulties tolerating distress and the expectancy that eating will relieve negative affect have been linked with bulimic symptoms, which commonly co-occur with other forms of psychopathology characterized by emotion dysregulation (e.g., substance abuse). Indeed, problems with emotional functioning may be of particular relevance to bulimic symptoms in at-risk populations with heightened emotion dysregulation (such as substance use disorder patients). This study examined the interactive role of two emotion-related constructs (distress tolerance and the expectancy that eating relieves negative affect) in relation to bulimic symptoms among patients (N = 93) recruited from a residential substance abuse treatment facility. Participants completed the Bulimia Test-Revised, the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule, the Distress Tolerance Scale, and the Eating Expectancy Inventory. A hierarchical multiple regression analysis was conducted to examine the main effects and interaction of distress tolerance and negative affect eating expectancies in relation to bulimic symptoms, controlling for participant gender and overall negative affect. Significant main effects were found for both distress tolerance and negative affect eating expectancies, and these two constructs were found to significantly



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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Leptin](#)  
[DNA](#)  
[Genes](#)  
[Epigenetics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 17. Governmental conceptions of the drug problem: A review of Norwegian governmental papers 1965-2012.

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**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, December 2014, vol./is. 31/5-6(569-584), 1458-6126 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Skretting, Astrid

**Correspondence Address:** Skretting, Astrid, [as@sirus.no](mailto:as@sirus.no)

**Institution:** Norwegian Institute for alcohol and Drug Research (SIRUS), Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: It is almost 50 years since the "new" drug problem appeared in Norway. How have central authorities conceived of the drug problem during these 50 years? On what have relevant policymaking and action been based? How has the government's conceptions of the drug problem been expressed over the years? Data: White papers, action plans, bills etc. Results: A review of the main policy documents shows how Norway adopted strict penal measures from the outset, while recognizing at the same time the need to apply an interdisciplinary approach to drug abuse and initiate various support measures for drug users alongside the penal measures. In recent years, there has been an increasing emphasis on seeing drug abuse as a health-related problem rather than one of control. Substance abuse is today perceived more in terms of dependency or as a disease, and harm reduction is increasingly seen as a pivotal aspect of policy. People with drug problems were known until recently as substance abusers, though the preferred term today is "drug dependents". Conclusions: As such, one could say, Norway seems to have developed a "schizophrenic" view of the drug problem. On the one hand, the health aspects of drug abuse are increasingly central to thinking, while on the other penalties for drug offenses remain high. This health/penalty loop in turn seems to prevent the government from softening its stance on penalties - even if such a move were considered appropriate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[Harm Reduction](#)  
[Health Promotion](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 18. Medicalisation of the social perspective: Changing conceptualisations of drug problems in Finnish social care and substance abuse treatment.

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**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, December 2014, vol./is. 31/5-6(551-568), 1458-6126 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Rosenqvist, Pia; Stenius, Kerstin

**Correspondence Address:** Rosenqvist, Pia, pia.franciska.rosenqvist@gmail.com

**Institution:** Nordic Centre for Welfare and Social Issues, Sweden; National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: Starting from the notion of the Finnish "non-medical approach" in the handling of alcohol and drug problems, this article analyses expressions of the medicalisation of drug problems and drug users in Finnish social work and specialised substance abuse treatment. The article focuses on the first drug wave, in the 1960s, and the second, at the end of the 1990s. Design: The data consists of all texts on illegal drugs found in the years 1968-1972 and 1997-2001 in two leading journals of social work, one from the social care and social service field, the other issued by the key provider of specialist substance abuse treatment. The texts were systematically analysed (author(s), problem descriptions, suggested solutions, and words used for the problem and the drug user). Results: In both periods, we found in the journals a social perspective on drugs and drug problems. There is more emphasis on prevention and more optimism on the possibilities of prevention in the first than in the second period. During the first period the call for medicine or medical solutions are few and the medical voices rare. Medical expertise gets more space in both journals in the second period. The predominant understanding of the problem changes from drugs as part of a new youth culture, possibly an epidemic in the first period, to a dependence/addiction in the second. The description of the user shifts from a young person to a (marginalised) dependent or addict. The proposed solutions in the 1960s are (youth focused) social policy and social change, while the 1990s solutions highlight refined treatment and more specific interventions. The society seems difficult to change, and so do the established institutions. Conclusions: The medicalisation of the Finnish perspective on drugs in the 1990s is expressed through a narrowing of perspective on illegal drugs as social problems. While present, the social perspective is impotent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Social Casework](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Drugs](#)  
[History](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 19. Construction and handling of drug problems in Denmark from the 1870s to the 1980s.

**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, December 2014, vol./is. 31/5-6(527-550), 1458-6126 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Houborg, Esben

**Correspondence Address:** Houborg, Esben, eh.crf@psy.au.dk

**Institution:** Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Copenhagen, Denmark

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: To present a historical account of how addiction has been conceptualized and handled in Denmark from the 1870s to the 1980s. Design: Analytically the account is inspired by elements from Michel Foucaults archeology of knowledge by focusing on how established ways of thinking, talking and acting in relation to drugs and drug use from time to time were challenged by changes with regard to which drugs were used, how they were used and by whom they were used. Findings: The account is structured in four parts that covers the dominating ways of conceptualizing and handling drug related problems in four different periods. These periods are: (1) the era of 'chronic morphinism', (2) the era of 'euphomania' and the emergence of drug use as a criminological issue, (3)

the era of 'youth-euphoria' and (4) the emergence of harm reduction as a way to conceptualize and handle drug related problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Walter de Gruyter GmbH; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Drugs](#)  
[Harm Reduction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 20. The Swedish drug problem: Conceptual understanding and problem handling, 1839-2011.

**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, December 2014, vol./is. 31/5-6(503-526), 1458-6126 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Edman, Johan; Olsson, Borje

**Correspondence Address:** Edman, Johan, johan.edman@sorad.su.se

**Institution:** Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs (SoRAD), Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden; Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs (SoRAD), Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: To analyse the Swedish drug question by examining dominant concepts used to portray the problem in the years 1839-2011. Theoretically, we understand these concepts as ideological tools that shape the political initiatives and administrative efforts to deal with the problem. The study is based on two kinds of source material: articles in medical journals from the years 1839-1964 and public reports on vagrancy, the alcohol problem, mental health and the drug problem from the years 1882-2011. Findings: During the nineteenth century and the first part of the twentieth century the drug problem remained an individual problem handled by doctors. When the Swedish drug problem was established as a political question from the 1960s on, it also came to disengage itself from the medical frame of understanding. Medically oriented descriptions of "dependence" and "addiction" have appeared adequate or attractive when, for example, the socially motivated coercive treatment solution has been discredited (as in the 1970s), when there has been a desire to connect with an internationally accepted terminology (as in the 1990s) or when a new organisational model with a stronger professional support has been on the agenda (as in the 2010s). But otherwise the social problem description has called for concepts that have more or less explicitly dissociated themselves from speculations in physiological or psychological predispositions for substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[Concepts](#)  
[History](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**21. The implication of the concept "nikotiiniriippuvuus" in the Finnish tobacco discussion.**

- Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, December 2014, vol./is. 31/5-6(485-501), 1458-6126 (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Hellman, Matilda; Majamaki, Maija; Hakkarainen, Pekka
- Correspondence Address:** Hellman, Matilda, matilda.hellman@helsinki.fi
- Institution:** University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; National Institute of Health and Welfare, Finland
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: We examined the Finnish concept of "nikotiiniriippuvuus" (nicotine addiction or dependency in English) in two public arenas in recent Finnish history (1970s, 1990s and 2000s). One was the biggest daily newspaper Helsingin Sanomat, the other the medical professional journal Laakarilehti. Data & Design: A total of 102 print press items from the 1990s and the 2000s were collected through electronic archives with the search word "nikotiiniriippuvuus". In addition, 41 texts were collected manually from the 1970s. Results: Of the items from the 1970s, only three mentioned the concept of "riippuvuus". Overall, we found that the use of "nikotiiniriippuvuus" has increased greatly over time. In order to know more about the implications of this, we identified some themes as meaning-making traits surrounding the concept in the materials. The analysis points to four main meaning-making functions of the concept: i) agenda-setting, ii) introducing and explaining self-governance techniques, iii) introducing a medical understanding, and iv), mediating views on responsibility division. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Public Speaking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

**22. From the birth of the smokers' clinic to the invention of Nicorette: Problematizing smoking as addiction in Sweden 1955-1971.**

- Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, December 2014, vol./is. 31/5-6(467-484), 1458-6126 (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Elam, Mark
- Correspondence Address:** Elam, Mark, mark.elam@sociology.gu.se
- Institution:** Department of Sociology and Work Science, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aim: To discuss how scientific confirmation of cigarette smoking as a major contemporary drug problem during the 1980s was preceded by a rising tide of clinical and pharmaceutical innovation dedicated to treating smoking as a problem of addiction. Background: This current of innovation, commencing already in the 1950s, carried the smokers' clinic and nicotine replacement therapies (NRTs) into the world, both of which were originally invented and pioneered in Sweden. It is argued that both of these inventions were vital for advancing the problematization of smoking as a matter of nicotine addiction. While the British doctor Lennox Johnston is well-known for his early attempts to demonstrate the reality of smoking as nicotine addiction through auto-experimentation, the historical significance of Borje Ejrup's founding of the first smokers' clinics in Stockholm in the late 1950s has not been widely commented upon.

Attempting to remedy this situation, the rise and fall of Ejrup's clinics deploying lobeline substitution therapy as a cure for 'nicotinism' is outlined in the main body of the paper. Findings: Although the clinical treatment of smoking as addiction lost momentum during the 1960s, the invention of Nicorette gum in southern Sweden at the end of the decade provided renewed impetus. Commencing in Helsingborg and Lund in 1970, the smokers' clinic and NRTs entered into the long-term service of each other; a new combination that in just over a decade would succeed in propagating the reality of smoking as nicotine addiction on to a global stage. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 23. Away with tobacco? On the early understandings of tobacco as a problem and the associated attempts at political regulation of tobacco in Norway 1900-1930.

**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, December 2014, vol./is. 31/5-6(443-466), 1458-6126 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Saebo, Gunnar

**Correspondence Address:** Saebo, Gunnar, gs@sirus.no

**Institution:** Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research (SIRUS), Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: In the early 1900s, the industrialization of cigarette production rapidly created the first major expansion in tobacco consumption in modern times. AIMS - This article focuses on the "tobacco problem" as it was understood, debated and sought governed in Norway around the time of the First World War. I identify various attempts to define tobacco as a problem, including arguments put forward by the anti-tobacco movement, the medical profession and politicians. How were health, moral-aesthetic and economic conditions articulated and integrated in these arguments? What (if any) addictive elements of smoking were in focus? I also discuss the association between perceptions of the tobacco problem and political attempts to regulate it. There were repeated calls for a state tobacco monopoly to be introduced and municipal licensing system for the sale of cigarettes. Data: The data are sourced from the journals *Tobakskampen* (The Tobacco Fight), the journal of the Norwegian medical association and parliamentary documents. Findings: The findings suggest that a) to the extent tobacco was perceived as a social problem, it was a moral one (vice), not a behavioural and dependency problem, which alcohol was perceived to be at the time; b) proposals to establish a tobacco monopoly were based on economic arguments only, and lacked any firm connection to social issues, health and morality; and c) the anti-tobacco movement was socially marginal and their commitment to the municipal licensing idea resulted in large regional variations in public support, too large in fact for the idea to be effective. Although the government did not introduce regulations in the 1920s, the industrialization of cigarettes and subsequent developments in advertising caused a "moral panic" among tobacco opponents and created the modern climate of opinion regarding tobacco. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Health Promotion](#)

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

#### 24. "Hard-to-define abstract concepts": Addiction terminology and the social handling of problematic substance use in Nordic societies.

**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, December 2014, vol./is. 31/5-6(435-442), 1458-6126 (Dec 2014)  
**Author(s):** Room, Robin  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This editorial presents the discussion on addiction terminology and the social handling of problematic substance use in Nordic societies. The articles in this issue analyze the interplay between conceptualizations of problematic psychoactive substance use and its social handling. The project which resulted in these articles set out to compare conceptions of "problem use/misuse under the heading of crime, addiction, public nuisance or similar conceptions". It is a sister project to one in the EU ALICE RAP project, led by Virginia Berridge, on the history of addiction concepts in European medical literatures. In Nordic traditions, initially for alcohol but later also for other drugs, no very sharp line was drawn between habits and alcoholism or narcomania as a disease, and there was little interest in defining the difference. The articles offer evidence that the addiction concept had some currency in Nordic societies, although less than in Anglophone societies, so that it generally was not an overall governing image. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Society](#)  
[Harm Reduction](#)  
[Rationality](#)

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

#### 25. The prevalence of pathological gambling among college students: A meta-analytic synthesis, 2005-2013.

**Citation:** Journal of Gambling Studies, December 2014, vol./is. 30/4(819-843), 1050-5350;1573-3602 (Dec 2014)  
**Author(s):** Nowak, Donald E; Aloe, Ariel M  
**Correspondence Address:** Nowak, Donald E.: Department of Counseling, School, and Educational Psychology, Graduate School of Education, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US, denowak@buffalo.edu  
**Institution:** Department of Counseling, School, and Educational Psychology, Graduate School of Education, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US; Department of Counseling, School, and Educational Psychology, Graduate School of Education, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** The problem of gambling addiction can be especially noteworthy among college and university students, many of whom have the resources, proximity, free time, and desire to become involved in the myriad options of gambling now available. Although limited attention has been paid specifically to college student gambling in the body of literature, there have been two published meta-analyses estimating the prevalence of probable pathological gambling among college students. This present study aims to be the third,

presenting an up-to-date proportion of those students exhibiting gambling pathology, and is the first to include international studies from outside the United States and Canada. The purpose of this study was to use the most up-to-date meta-analytical procedures to synthesize the rates of probable pathological gambling for college and university students worldwide. A thorough literature review and coding procedure resulted in 19 independent data estimates retrieved from 18 studies conducted between 2005 and 2013. To synthesize the studies, a random effects model for meta-analysis was applied. The estimated proportion of probable pathological gamblers among the over 13,000 college students surveyed was computed at 10.23 %, considerably higher than either of the two previously published meta-analyses, and more than double the rate reported in the first meta-analysis of this type published in 1999. Implications and recommendations for future practice in dealing with college students and gambling addiction are outlined and described for both administrators and mental health professionals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[Meta Analysis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**26. Recommendations for international gambling harm-minimisation guidelines: Comparison with effective public health policy.**

**Citation:** Journal of Gambling Studies, December 2014, vol./is. 30/4(771-788), 1050-5350;1573-3602 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Gainsbury, Sally M; Blankers, Matthijs; Wilkinson, Claire; Schelleman-Offermans, Karen; Cousijn, Janna

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**Institution:** Centre for Gambling Education and Research, Southern Cross University, Lismore, NSW, Australia; Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Centre, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Centre for Health and Society, School of Population Health, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Department of Health Promotion, Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands; Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Centre, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Problem gambling represents a significant public health problem, however, research on effective gambling harm-minimisation measures lags behind other fields, including other addictive disorders. In recognition of the need for consistency between international jurisdictions and the importance of basing policy on empirical evidence, international conventions exist for policy on alcohol, tobacco, and illegal substances. This paper examines the evidence of best practice policies to provide recommendations for international guidelines for harm-minimisation policy for gambling, including specific consideration of the specific requirements for policies on Internet gambling. Evidence indicates that many of the public health policies implemented for addictive substances can be adapted to address gambling-related harms. Specifically, a minimum legal age of at least 18 for gambling participation, licensing of gambling venues and activities with responsible gambling and consumer protection strategies mandated, and brief interventions should be available for those at-risk for and experiencing gambling-related problems. However, there is mixed evidence on the effectiveness of limits on opening hours and gambling venue density and increased taxation to minimise harms. Given increases in trade globalisation and particularly the global nature of Internet gambling, it

is recommended that jurisdictions take actions to harmonise gambling public health policies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Health Care Policy](#)  
[\\*Best Practices](#)  
[Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 27. Patterns of mother-infant interaction from 3 to 12 months among dyads with substance abuse and psychiatric problems.

**Citation:** Infant Behavior & Development, November 2014, vol./is. 37/4(772-786), 0163-6383 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Siqueland, Torill S; Haabrekke, Kristin; Wentzel-Larsen, Tore; Moe, Vibeke

**Correspondence Address:** Siqueland, Torill S., torill.siqueland@psykologi.uio.no

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Department of Psychology, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Center for Child and Adolescent Mental Health, Eastern and Southern Norway, Norway; Department of Psychology, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to investigate the development of mother-infant interaction patterns from 3 to 12 months among three groups of mother-baby pairs recruited during pregnancy: one group from residential substance abuse treatment (n = 28), a second group from psychiatric outpatient treatment (n = 22), and a third group from well-baby clinics (n = 30). The mother-infant interaction at 3 and 12 months was assessed by the Parent-Child Early Relational Assessment (PCERA), which consists of maternal, child and dyadic subscales (Clark, 2006). Linear mixed effects models were used to analyze group differences and the changes in mother-infant interaction from 3 to 12 months. At 3 months, pairwise comparisons showed that the group with psychiatric problems had significantly more difficulties in the mother-infant interaction than the two other groups. The group with substance abuse problems was not significantly different from the two other groups. At 12 months, the mother-infant pairs in the substance abuse group showed significantly more relational disturbances than the non-clinical pairs, as well as a poorer affective quality of interaction than the dyads in the group with psychiatric problems. Analysis of change from 3 to 12 months showed that difficulties in the interaction increased among the mother-baby pairs in the substance abuse group, while improvements were displayed in the two other groups. These results underline that mother-infant pairs at double risk due to maternal substance abuse and other non-optimal factors, are in need for long-term follow up in order to prevent the development of negative interactional patterns. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mother Child Relations](#)  
[\\*Outpatient Treatment](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Infant Development](#)  
[Pregnancy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**28. Internet addiction prevalence and quality of (real) life: A meta-analysis of 31 nations across seven world regions.**

- Citation:** Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, December 2014, vol./is. 17/12(755-760), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Cheng, Cecilia; Yee-lam Li, Angel
- Correspondence Address:** Cheng, Cecilia: Department of Psychology, University of Hong Kong, Road Hong Kong, Pokfulam, Hong Kong, ceci-cheng@hku.hk
- Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam, Hong Kong; Department of Psychology, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam, Hong Kong
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Internet addiction (IA) has emerged as a universal issue, but its international estimates vary vastly. This multinational meta-analysis fills this gap by providing estimates of its global prevalence. Two hypotheses were formulated to explain the cross-national variations. The accessibility hypothesis predicts that IA prevalence is positively related to Internet penetration rate and GDP per capita, whereas the quality of (real) life hypothesis predicts that IA prevalence is inversely related to a global national index of life satisfaction and specific national indices of environmental quality. Multiple search strategies were used in an attempt to retrieve all empirical reports from 1996 to 2012 that adopted the Young Diagnostic Questionnaire or Internet Addiction Test for assessing generalized IA. The data set comprised 164 prevalence figures derived from 80 reports, including 89,281 participants from 31 nations across seven world regions. A random effects meta-analysis showed a global prevalence estimate of 6.0% [95% CI 5.1-6.9], with moderate heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 44%$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ). The highest prevalence was in the Middle East with 10.9% [95% CI 5.4-16.3], and the lowest was in Northern and Western Europe with 2.6% [95% CI 1.0-4.1]. Moreover, IA prevalence was higher for nations with greater traffic time consumption, pollution, and dissatisfaction with life in general. The prevalence rate of IA varies across world regions. IA prevalence is inversely associated with the quality of life, as reflected by both subjective (life satisfaction) and objective (quality of environmental conditions) indicators. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Quality of Life](#)  
[Life Satisfaction](#)  
[Meta Analysis](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**29. Problematic Internet use and problematic online gaming are not the same: Findings from a large nationally representative adolescent sample.**

- Citation:** Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, December 2014, vol./is. 17/12(749-754), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Orsolya, Kiraly; Mark D., Griffiths; Robert, Urban; Judit, Farkas; Gyongyi, Kokonyei; Zsuzsanna, Elekes; Domokos, Tamas; Zsolt, Demetrovics
- Correspondence Address:** Orsolya, Kiraly: Department of Clinical Psychology and Addiction, Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Izabella utca 46, Budapest, Hungary, H-1064, orsolya.papay@gmail.com
- Institution:** Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Psychology Division, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom; Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Institute of Sociology and Social Policy, Corvinus

University of Budapest, Budapest, Hungary; Department of Methodology, ECHO Sociological Research Institute, Budapest, Hungary; Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

There is an ongoing debate in the literature whether problematic Internet use (PIU) and problematic online gaming (POG) are two distinct conceptual and nosological entities or whether they are the same. The present study contributes to this question by examining the interrelationship and the overlap between PIU and POG in terms of sex, school achievement, time spent using the Internet and/or online gaming, psychological well-being, and preferred online activities. Questionnaires assessing these variables were administered to a nationally representative sample of adolescent gamers (N= 2,073; Mage = 16.4 years, SD = 0.87; 68.4% male). Data showed that Internet use was a common activity among adolescents, while online gaming was engaged in by a considerably smaller group. Similarly, more adolescents met the criteria for PIU than for POG, and a small group of adolescents showed symptoms of both problem behaviors. The most notable difference between the two problem behaviors was in terms of sex. POG was much more strongly associated with being male. Self-esteem had low effect sizes on both behaviors, while depressive symptoms were associated with both PIU and POG, affecting PIU slightly more. In terms of preferred online activities, PIU was positively associated with online gaming, online chatting, and social networking, while POG was only associated with online gaming. Based on our findings, POG appears to be a conceptually different behavior from PIU, and therefore the data support the notion that Internet Addiction Disorder and Internet Gaming Disorder are separate nosological entities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

[\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Online Social Networks](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Debates](#)  
[Self Esteem](#)  
[Well Being](#)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

### 30. The effects of cocaine self-administration on dendritic spine density in the rat hippocampus are dependent on genetic background.

**Citation:**

Cerebral Cortex, January 2015, vol./is. 25/1(56-65), 1047-3211;1460-2199 (Jan 2015)

**Author(s):**

Miguens, Miguel; Kastanauskaite, Asta; Coria, Santiago M; Selvas, Abraham; Ballesteros-Yanez, Inmaculada; DeFelipe, Javier; Ambrosio, Emilio

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**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Chronic exposure to cocaine induces modifications to neurons in the brain regions involved in addiction. Hence, we evaluated coca-ineinduced changes in the hippocampal

CA1 field in Fischer 344 (F344) and Lewis (LEW) rats, 2 strains that have been widely used to study genetic predisposition to drug addiction, by combining intracellular Lucifer yellow injection with confocal microscopy reconstruction of labeled neurons. Specifically, we examined the effects of cocaine self-administration on the structure, size, and branching complexity of the apical dendrites of CA1 pyramidal neurons. In addition, we quantified spine density in the collaterals of the apical dendritic arbors of these neurons. We found differences between these strains in several morphological parameters. For example, CA1 apical dendrites were more branched and complex in LEW than in F344 rats, while the spine density in the collateral dendrites of the apical dendritic arbors was greater in F344 rats. Interestingly, cocaine self-administration in LEW rats augmented the spine density, an effect that was not observed in the F344 strain. These results reveal significant structural differences in CA1 pyramidal cells between these strains and indicate that cocaine self-administration has a distinct effect on neuron morphology in the hippocampus of rats with different genetic backgrounds. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Dendrites](#)  
[\\*Drug Self Administration](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Spinal Column](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Hippocampus](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Pyramidal Neurons](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Cerebral Cortex](#)

### 31. Adolescents at risk: Pain pills to heroin: Part I.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services, December 2014, vol./is. 52/12(17-20), 0279-3695 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Fogger, Susanne; McGuinness, Teena M

**Correspondence Address:** Fogger, Susanne: Family, Community Health and Systems Department, School of Nursing, University of Alabama at Birmingham, NB 358, 1720 2nd Avenue South, Birmingham, AL, US, 35294-1210, sfogger@uab.edu

**Institution:** Family, Community Health and Systems Department, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; School of Nursing, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Prescription pain medication has proliferated in the United States in the past 10 years, and opioid agents are the second most commonly abused substance in the United States. The opioid class comprises various prescription medications, including hydrocodone, as well as illicit substances, such as opium and heroin. The current article offers an example of one adolescent's history that began as weekend use of prescription opioid agents but expanded to daily use and physical dependence. Currently, a trend exists in which adolescents and young adults are moving from prescription opioid medication to heroin use due to increasing restrictions on prescription opioid agents. Nursing implications and web-based resources for teaching are also presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SLACK Incorporated

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)

\*Drug Abuse  
 \*Prescription Drugs  
 Adolescent Attitudes  
 Heroin  
 Pain

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

### 32. Substance use and risky sexual behaviours among street connected children and youth in Accra, Ghana.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, November 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Nov 27, 2014)

**Author(s):** Opong Asante, Kwaku; Meyer-Weitz, Anna; Petersen, Inge

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**Institution:** Discipline of Psychology, School of Applied Human Sciences, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa; Discipline of Psychology, School of Applied Human Sciences, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa; Discipline of Psychology, School of Applied Human Sciences, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Research on street children and youth has shown that this population is at high risk for substance use. Though risky sexual behaviours have been investigated and widely reported among street youth in resource constrained-settings, few studies have explored the relationship between substance use and other risk behaviours. This study was therefore conducted to examine the association between substance use and risky sexual behaviours among homeless youth in Ghana. Method: A cross-sectional survey of a convenient sample of 227 (122 male and 105 female) street connected children and youth was conducted in Ghana in 2012. Using self-report measures, the relationship between substance use and risky sexual behaviours was examined using logistic regression. Results: Substance use was relatively high as 12% and 16.2% reported daily use of alcohol and marijuana respectively. There were age and sex differences in substance use among the sample. As compared to males, more females had smoked cigarettes, used alcohol and marijuana. While alcohol use decrease with age, marijuana use on the other hand increases with age. Results from multivariate analysis revealed that having ever drunk alcohol and alcohol use in the past one month were independently associated with all the four indices of risky sexual behaviour (ever had sex, non-condom use, multiple sexual partners and survival sex). Both marijuana use and smoking of cigarettes were associated with having ever had sex, multiple sexual partners and survival sex. Other drug use was independently associated with non-condom use. Conclusion: Substance use seems to serve as a possible risk factor for sexual risk behaviours among homeless youth. Harm reduction interventions are needed to prevent street children and youth from engaging in substance use and risky sexual behaviours. Such programmes should pay special attention to females and younger children who are highly susceptible to the adverse conditions on the street. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*African Cultural Groups

\*Drug Abuse  
 \*Homeless  
 \*Sexual Risk Taking  
 At Risk Populations  
 HIV  
 Risk Taking

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*  
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

### 33. Employment-based abstinence reinforcement promotes opiate and cocaine abstinence in out-of-treatment injection drug users.

**Citation:** Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis, 2014, vol./is. 47/4(681-693), 0021-8855;1938-3703 (Win, 2014)

**Author(s):** Holtyn, August F; Koffarnus, Mikhail N; DeFulio, Anthony; Sigurdsson, Sigurdur O; Strain, Eric C; Schwartz, Robert P; Silverman, Kenneth

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We examined the use of employment-based abstinence reinforcement in out-of-treatment injection drug users, in this secondary analysis of a previously reported trial. Participants (N = 33) could work in the therapeutic workplace, a model employment-based program for drug addiction, for 30 weeks and could earn approximately \$10 per hr. During a 4-week induction, participants only had to work to earn pay. After induction, access to the workplace was contingent on enrollment in methadone treatment. After participants met the methadone contingency for 3 weeks, they had to provide opiate-negative urine samples to maintain maximum pay. After participants met those contingencies for 3 weeks, they had to provide opiate- and cocaine-negative urine samples to maintain maximum pay. The percentage of drug-negative urine samples remained stable until the abstinence reinforcement contingency for each drug was applied. The percentage of opiate- and cocaine-negative urine samples increased abruptly and significantly after the opiate- and cocaine-abstinence contingencies, respectively, were applied. These results demonstrate that the sequential administration of employment-based abstinence reinforcement can increase opiate and cocaine abstinence among out-of-treatment injection drug users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Cocaine  
 \*Contingency Management  
 \*Drug Addiction  
 \*Drug Rehabilitation  
 \*Employee Assistance Programs  
 Drug Abstinence  
 Drug Therapy  
 Injections  
 Intravenous Drug Usage

[Opiates](#)  
[Reinforcement](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**34. Public commitment, resistance to advertising, and leisure promotion in a school-based drug abuse prevention program: A component dismantling study.**

**Citation:** Journal of Drug Education, 2013, vol./is. 43/4(331-351), 0047-2379;1541-4159 (2013)

**Author(s):** Hernandez-Serrano, Olga; Griffin, Kenneth W; Garcia-Fernandez, Jose Manuel; Orgiles, Mireia; Espada, Jose P

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**Institution:** U Girona, Salt (Girona), Spain; Weill Cornell Medical College, NY, US; U Alicante, Spain; Miguel Hernandez University, Spain; Miguel Hernandez University, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The objective of the present study was to examine the contribution of three intervention components (public commitment, resistance to advertising, and leisure promotion) on alcohol and protective variables in a school-based substance use prevention program. Participants included 480 Spanish students aged from 14 to 16 who received the Saluda prevention program in one of the following five experimental conditions: complete program, program minus public commitment, program minus resistance to advertising, program minus leisure promotion, and a waiting-list control. The students completed self-report surveys at pretest, posttest, and 6-month follow-up assessments. When excluding the healthy leisure promotion component, the Saluda program showed no loss of efficacy neither on alcohol use nor on other substance-related variables, while public commitment and resistance to advertising improved the aforementioned program's efficacy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Advertising](#)  
[\\*Commitment](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Resistance](#)  
[\\*School Based Intervention](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Education](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**35. Stress, substance abuse, and addiction.**

**Citation:** Behavioral neurobiology of stress-related disorders., 2014(237-263), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2014)

**Author(s):** Duffing, Tiffany M; Greiner, Stefanie G; Mathias, Charles W; Dougherty, Donald M

**Correspondence Address:** Dougherty, Donald M.: Division of Neurobehavioral Research, Department of Psychiatry, The University of Texas Health Science Center, NRLC MC 7793, 7703 Floyd Curl Drive, San Antonio, TX, US, 78229-3900, doughertyd@uthscsa.edu

**Institution:** Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, CA, US; Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, CA, US; Division of Neurobehavioral Research, Department of Psychiatry, The University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, TX, US; Division of Neurobehavioral Research, Department of Psychiatry, The University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Experiencing stressful life events is reciprocally associated with substance use and abuse. The nature of these relationships varies based on the age of stress exposure and stage of substance use involvement. This chapter reviews the developmental and biological processes involved in the relationship of stress exposure and substance use initiation, substance use maintenance and relapse, and response to substance abuse treatment. Special emphasis is given to describing the various stress-related mechanisms involved in substance use and abuse, highlighting the differences between each of these phases of drug use and drawing upon current research to make suggestions for treatments of substance use disorder (SUD) patients. Stress is inherent to the experience of life and, in many situations, unavoidable. Through ongoing research and treatment development, there is the potential to modify the relationship of stress with ongoing substance use and abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 36. Behavioral neurobiology of stress-related disorders.

**Citation:** Behavioral neurobiology of stress-related disorders., 2014, 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2014)

**Author(s):** Pariante, Carmine M [Ed]; Lapid-Bluhm, M. Danet [Ed]

**Institution:** Department of Psychological Medicine, Institute of Psychiatry, Kings College London, London, United Kingdom; Department of Family and Community Health Systems, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the cover) Stress is such an over-used word that it is at times difficult to define its core features. When is an environment stressful? What does a stressful environment do to the brain and to do the body? What are the biological mechanisms by which a stressor affects us? How does stress contributes to the onset and the progression of mental disorders? How do the effects of stress change over the life-time of an individual? These are just some of the overarching questions addressed by this book, thanks to the contribution of some of the world leading experts on the neurobiology of stress at the pre-clinical and clinical levels. Topics include current advances on the neurobiology of stress on various neurobiological systems such as immune, hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, neurogenesis and neuroplasticity, neurotransmitter (glutamate, noradrenaline, dopamine, serotonin and endocannabinoid), neuropeptides, cognition and emotional processing as well as in utero and early postnatal effects. The clinical chapters deal with the relationship of stress and mental disorders such as depression, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, substance abuse and addiction, dementia and age-related cognitive decline as well as resilience to stress. Thus, this book brings together some of the most updated and authoritative views on the effects of stress of brain and behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[\\*Behavioral Neuroscience](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**37. The self-administration of analgesic drugs in experimentally induced chronic pain.**

- Citation:** Behavioral neurobiology of chronic pain., 2014(217-232), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2014)
- Author(s):** Wade, Carrie L; Fairbanks, Carolyn A
- Correspondence Address:** Fairbanks, Carolyn A.: Department of Pharmaceutics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55455, carfair@umn.edu
- Institution:** Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Pharmaceutics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) Systemically and centrally delivered opioids have been comprehensively studied for their effects both in analgesic and addiction models for many decades, primarily in subjects with presumptive normal sensory thresholds. The introduction of disease-based models of persistent hypersensitivity enabled chronic evaluation of opioid analgesic pharmacology under the specific state of chronic pain. These studies have largely (but not uniformly) reported reduced opioid analgesic potency and efficacy under conditions of chronic pain. A comparatively limited set of studies has evaluated the impact of experimentally induced chronic pain on self-administration patterns of opioid and non-opioid analgesics. Similarly, these studies have primarily (but not exclusively) found that responding for opioids is reduced under conditions of chronic pain. Additionally, such experiments have also demonstrated that the condition of chronic pain evokes self-administration or conditioned place preference for non-opioid analgesics. The consensus is that the chronic pain alters responding for opioid and non-opioid analgesics in a manner seemingly related to their respective antiallodynic/antihyperalgesic properties under the specific state of chronic pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Analgesic Drugs](#)  
[\\*Chronic Pain](#)  
[\\*Drug Self Administration](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**38. In vivo evidence for greater amphetamine-induced dopamine release in pathological gambling: A positron emission tomography study with [C] -(+)-PHNO.**

- Citation:** Molecular Psychiatry, December 2014, vol./is. 19/12(1305-1313), 1359-4184;1476-5578 (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Boileau, I; Payer, D; Chugani, B; Lobo, D. S. S; Houle, S; Wilson, A. A; Warsh, J; Kish, S. J; Zack, M
- Correspondence Address:** Zack, M.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S3M1, martinzack@camh.ca
- Institution:** Addiction Imaging Research Group, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Addiction Imaging Research Group, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Pharmacology, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Vivian M. Rakoff PET Imaging Centre, Toronto, ON, Canada; Vivian M. Rakoff PET Imaging Centre, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Addiction Imaging Research Group, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Campbell Family Mental Health Research Institute, Toronto, ON, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Drug addiction has been associated with deficits in mesostriatal dopamine (DA) function, but whether this state extends to behavioral addictions such as pathological gambling

(PG) is unclear. Here we used positron emission tomography and the D3 receptor-preferring radioligand [C]-(+)-PHNO during a dual-scan protocol to investigate DA release in response to oral amphetamine in pathological gamblers (n = 12) and healthy controls (n = 11). In contrast with human neuroimaging findings in drug addiction, we report the first evidence that PG is associated with greater DA release in dorsal striatum (54-63% greater [C]-(+)-PHNO displacement) than controls. Importantly, dopaminergic response to amphetamine in gamblers was positively predicted by D3 receptor levels (measured in substantia nigra), and related to gambling severity, allowing for construction of a mechanistic model that could help explain DA contributions to PG. Our results are consistent with a hyperdopaminergic state in PG, and support the hypothesis that dopaminergic sensitization involving D3-related mechanisms might contribute to the pathophysiology of behavioral addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[Pathophysiology](#)  
[Sensitization](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. D1R/GluN1 complexes in the striatum integrate dopamine and glutamate signalling to control synaptic plasticity and cocaine-induced responses.

**Citation:** Molecular Psychiatry, December 2014, vol./is. 19/12(1295-1304), 1359-4184;1476-5578 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Cahill, E; Pascoli, V; Trifilieff, P; Savoldi, D; Kappes, V; Lusche, C; Caboche, J; Vanhoutte, P

**Correspondence Address:** Vanhoutte, P.: UMR-S 1130, Universite Pierre et Marie Curie-Pans 06, Paris, France, 75005, peter.vanhoutte@snv.jussieu.fr

**Institution:** INSERM, UMR-S 1130, Paris, France; Department of Basic Neurosciences, Medical Faculty, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; INRA UMR 1286, Bordeaux, France; INSERM, UMR-S 1130, Paris, France; INSERM, UMR-S 1130, Paris, France; Department of Basic Neurosciences, Medical Faculty, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; INSERM, UMR-S 1130, Paris, France; INSERM, UMR-S 1130, Paris, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Convergent dopamine and glutamate signalling onto the extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) pathway in medium spiny neurons (MSNs) of the striatum controls psychostimulant-initiated adaptive processes underlying long-lasting behavioural changes. We hypothesised that the physical proximity of dopamine D1 (D1R) and glutamate NMDA (NMDAR) receptors, achieved through the formation of D1R/NMDAR complexes, may act as a molecular bridge that controls the synergistic action of dopamine and glutamate on striatal plasticity and behavioural responses to drugs of abuse. We found that concomitant stimulation of D1R and NMDAR drove complex formation between endogenous D1R and the GluN1 subunit of NMDAR. Conversely, preventing D1R/GluN1 association with a cell-permeable peptide (TAT-GluN1C1) left individual D1R and NMDAR-dependent signalling intact, but prevented D1R-mediated facilitation of NMDAR-calcium influx and subsequent ERK activation. Electrophysiological recordings in striatal slices from mice revealed that D1R/GluN1 complexes control the D1R-dependent enhancement of NMDAR currents and long-term potentiation in D1R-MSN. Finally, intra-striatal delivery of TAT-GluN1C1 did not affect acute responses to cocaine but reduced behavioural sensitization. Our findings uncover D1R/GluN1 complexes as a major substrate for the dopamine-glutamate interaction in MSN that is usurped by addictive drugs to elicit persistent behavioural alterations. They also identify

DIR/GluNI complexes as molecular targets with a therapeutic potential for the vast spectrum of psychiatric diseases associated with an imbalance between dopamine and glutamate transmission. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Dopamine  
\*Glutamate Receptors  
\*Striatum  
\*Cell Signaling  
\*Synaptic Plasticity  
Cocaine  
Mice  
Responses

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 40. A cost-benefit/cost-effectiveness analysis of an unsanctioned supervised smoking facility in the Downtown Eastside of Vancouver, Canada.

**Citation:** Harm Reduction Journal, November 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Nov 13, 2014)

**Author(s):** Jozaghi, Ehsan; Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users, Vancouver, BC, Canada

**Correspondence Address:** Jozaghi, Ehsan: School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, 8888 University Drive, Burnaby, Canada, V5A 1S6, eja2@sfu.ca

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users, Vancouver, BC, Canada

**Institution:** School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Smoking crack involves the risk of transmitting diseases such as HIV and hepatitis C (HCV). The current study determines whether the formerly unsanctioned supervised smoking facility (SSF)-operated by the grassroot organization, Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users (VANDU) for the last few years-costs less than the costs incurred for health-care services as a direct consequence of not having such a program in Vancouver, Canada. Methods: The data pertaining to the attendance at the SSF was gathered in 2012-2013 by VANDU. By relying on this data, a mathematical model was employed to estimate the number of HCV infections prevented by the former facility in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside (DTES). Results: The DTES SSF's benefit-cost ratio was conservatively estimated at 12.1:1 due to its low operating cost. The study used 70% and 90% initial pipe-sharing rates for sensitivity analysis. At 80% sharing rate, the marginal HCV cases prevented were determined to be 55 cases. Moreover, at 80% sharing rate, the marginal cost-effectiveness ratio ranges from \$1,705 to \$97,203. The results from both the baseline and sensitivity analysis demonstrated that the establishment of the SSF by VANDU on average had annually saved CAD\$1.8 million dollars in taxpayer's money. Conclusions: Funding SSFs in Vancouver is an efficient and effective use of financial resources in the public health domain; therefore, Vancouver Coastal Health should actively participate in their establishment in order to reduce HCV and other blood-borne infections such as HIV within the non-injecting drug users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly credited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.; HOLDER: Jozaghi; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Crack Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[\\*Social Programs](#)  
[\\*Urban Environments](#)  
[AIDS Prevention Clinics](#)  
[Costs and Cost Analysis](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Hepatitis](#)  
[HIV](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 41. Life history strategy and young adult substance use.

**Citation:** Evolutionary Psychology, 2014, vol./is. 12/5(932-957), 1474-7049 (2014)

**Author(s):** Richardson, George B; Chen, Ching-Chen; Dai, Chia-Liang; Hardesty, Patrick H; Swoboda, Christopher M

**Correspondence Address:** Richardson, George B., george.richardson@uc.edu

**Institution:** School of Human Services, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US; School of Human Services, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US; School of Human Services, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US; Department of Educational and Counseling Psychology, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US; School of Education, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study tested whether life history strategy (LHS) and its intergenerational transmission could explain young adult use of common psychoactive substances. We tested a sequential structural equation model using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. During young adulthood, fast LHS explained 61% of the variance in overall liability for substance use. Faster parent LHS predicted poorer health and lesser alcohol use, greater neuroticism and cigarette smoking, but did not predict fast LHS or overall liability for substance use among young adults. Young adult neuroticism was independent of substance use controlling for fast LHS. The surprising finding of independence between parent and child LHS casts some uncertainty upon the identity of the parent and child LHS variables. Fast LHS may be the primary driver of young adult use of common psychoactive substances. However, it is possible that the young adult fast LHS variable is better defined as young adult mating competition. We discuss our findings in depth, chart out some intriguing new directions for life history research that may clarify the dimensionality of LHS and its mediation of the intergenerational transmission of substance use, and discuss implications for substance abuse prevention and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Theory of Evolution](#)  
[\\*Transgenerational Patterns](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Abuse Prevention](#)

[History](#)  
[Structural Equation Modeling](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 42. Recreational drug use and fluctuating asymmetry: Testing the handicap principle.

**Citation:** Evolutionary Psychology, 2014, vol./is. 12/4(769-782), 1474-7049 (2014)

**Author(s):** Borkowska, Barbara; Pawlowski, Boguslaw

**Correspondence Address:** Borkowska, Barbara, barbara.borkowska@antropo.uni.wroc.pl

**Institution:** Department of Human Biology, University of Wroclaw, Wroclaw, Poland; Department of Human Biology, University of Wroclaw, Wroclaw, Poland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Zahavi's handicap principle suggests that only organisms with good genetic quality can afford to engage in costly behaviors. Recreational drug use can be harmful to one's health and therefore might be viewed as a costly signal of one's genetic quality. One of the measurements of genetic quality is bodily symmetry assessed by fluctuating asymmetry. If unhealthy drug use is a behavioral example of Zahavi's handicap principle, then men who use different stimulants or recreational drugs should be more symmetrical than men who do not use them at all or use them only in low quantity. The aim of this study was to examine the relationships between drug use and fluctuating asymmetry. The subjects were 190 young women and 202 young men. Six bilaterally symmetrical traits were measured: length of II-V digits, wrist breadth, and ear height. Questionnaires included questions about smoking, alcohol drinking, drug use, and designer drug use. There was no relationship between bodily symmetry and smoking frequency, alcohol drinking frequency, drug or designer drug use, total substance use, age of smoking initiation, or reason of this initiation. The results indicate that drug use does not reflect genetic quality and does not necessarily relate to the handicap hypothesis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Testing](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. Correlates of ever having used electronic cigarettes among older adolescent children of alcoholic fathers.

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, December 2014, vol./is. 16/12(1656-1660), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Lessard, Jared; Henrie, James; Livingston, Jennifer A; Leonard, Kenneth E; Colder, Craig R; Eiden, Rina D

**Correspondence Address:** Lessard, Jared: Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, 1021 Main Street, Buffalo, NY, US, 14203-1016, jlessard@ria.buffalo.edu

**Institution:** Research Institute on Addictions, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US; Research Institute on Addictions, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US; Research Institute on Addictions, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US; Research Institute on Addictions, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US; Department of Psychology, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY, US; Research Institute on Addictions, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Few studies have examined predictors of ever having used electronic cigarettes (or e-cigarettes) among older adolescents. This study examined correlates of

ever having used e-cigarettes among adolescent children of alcoholic fathers. Methods: Participants were 136 adolescents (50.7% male, 89.4% European American) from an ongoing longitudinal case-control study of children of alcoholic fathers. Adolescents reported on their mother's and father's parenting during middle adolescence (MA; M age = 13.8) and completed measures of their own, as well as their peers', substance use during late adolescence (LA; M age = 17.0). Parents completed measures of their own substance use at the MA assessment. Results: More than one third (36.9%) of the participants reported ever using e-cigarettes. Parental monitoring during MA (odds ratio [OR] = 0.85,  $p < .05$ ), lifetime use of cigarettes (OR = 3.88,  $p < .01$ ), alcohol use (OR = 7.72,  $p < .05$ ), marijuana use (OR = 4.07,  $p < .01$ ), and peer substance use (OR = 1.34,  $p < .05$ ) during LA were each uniquely associated with ever having used e-cigarettes. Ever having used e-cigarettes also was associated with more frequent current cigarette use ( $= .38$ ,  $p < .05$ ), alcohol use ( $= .30$ ,  $p < .01$ ), and marijuana use ( $= .31$ ,  $p < .05$ ). Conclusions: Results suggest that ever having used e-cigarettes in LA is a risk marker for substance use. Interventions to promote parental monitoring may be effective in curbing use of e-cigarettes and other substances in LA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Children of Alcoholics](#)  
[\\*Drug Administration Methods](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Fathers](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 44. Assessing the performance of two lung age equations on the Australian population: Using data from the cross-sectional BOLD-Australia study.

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, December 2014, vol./is. 16/12(1629-1637), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Ivey, Marsha A; Johns, David P; Stevenson, Christopher; Maguire, Graeme P; Toelle, Brett G; Marks, Guy B; Abramson, Michael J; Wood-Baker, Richard

**Correspondence Address:** Ivey, Marsha A.: Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, School of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences, Alfred Centre, Level 6, 99 Commercial Road, Melbourne, VIC, Australia, 3004, marsha.ivey@monash.edu

**Institution:** Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Breathe Well Centre of Research Excellence for Chronic Respiratory Disease and Lung Ageing, School of Medicine, University of Tasmania, Hobart, TAS, Australia; School of Health and Social Development, Deakin University, Burwood, VIC, Australia; Cairns Clinical School, James Cook University, Townsville City, QLD, Australia; Respiratory and Environmental Epidemiology Group, Woolcock Institute of Medical Research, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Respiratory and Environmental Epidemiology Group, Woolcock Institute of Medical Research, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; School of Medicine, University of Tasmania, Hobart, TAS, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Lung age, a simple concept for patients to grasp, is frequently used as an aid in smoking cessation programs. Lung age equations should be continuously updated and

should be made relevant for target populations. We observed how new lung age equations developed for Australian populations performed when utilizing the Burden of Obstructive Lung Disease (BOLD)-Australia dataset compared to more commonly used equations. Methods: Data from a cross-sectional population study of noninstitutionalized Australians aged >40 years with analysis restricted to Caucasians <75 years. Lung age calculated using equations developed by Newbury et al. and Morris and Temple was compared with chronological age by smoking status and within smoking status. Results: There were 2,793 participants with a mean age of 57 (+/-10 SD) years. More than half (52%) ever smoked, and 10.4% were current smokers. Prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease stage I or higher was 13.4% (95% confidence interval = 12.2, 14.7). For both genders, newer Newbury equations estimated lung ages significantly higher than actual age across all smoking groups ( $p < .05$ ). Morris and Temple equations resulted in lung age estimates significantly lower than chronological age for nonsmokers ( $p < .05$ ) but no difference among current smokers. Both equations showed exposure to smoking had lung ages higher than never-smokers ( $p < .001$ ). Lung age also increased with increased pack-years. Conclusions: This supports the use of updated equations suited to the population of interest. The Australian Newbury equations performed well in the BOLD-Australia dataset, providing more meaningful lung age profile compared to chronological age among smokers. Using equations not developed or ideally suited for our population is likely to produce misleading results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aging](#)  
[\\*Lung](#)  
[\\*Mathematical Modeling](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease](#)  
[Disease Course](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 45. Drug use, abuse and dependence and the persistence of nicotine dependence.

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, December 2014, vol./is. 16/12(1606-1612), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Goodwin, Renee D; Sheffer, Christine E; Chartrand, Hayley; Bhaskaran, Joanna; Hart, Carl L; Sareen, Jitender; Bolton, James

**Correspondence Address:** Goodwin, Renee D., 65-30 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing, NY, US, 11367, renee.goodwin@qc.cuny.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Queens College and Graduate Center, City University of New York, Flushing, NY, US; Sophie Davis School of Biomedical Education, City University of New York, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, Canada; Department of Psychology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, Canada; Department of Psychology, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, Canada; Department of Psychology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Illicit drug use and nicotine dependence (ND) frequently co-occur. Yet, to date very few studies have examined the role of alcohol and illicit drug use in ND persistence. The objectives of this study were to investigate the relationships between specific classes of drug use, abuse, and dependence and the persistence of ND over time

among adults in the United States. Methods: Data were drawn from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions, a national survey of 34,653 U.S. adults interviewed between 2001-2002 and reinterviewed 3 years later. Logistic regression analyses were used to investigate the relationships between various classes of drug use, abuse, and dependence among adults with ND at Wave 1 and the odds for persistent ND at Wave 2. Analyses were adjusted for differences in demographic characteristics, mood/anxiety disorders, alcohol use disorders, and other substance use disorders. Results: Lifetime drug use was not associated with significantly increased likelihood for persistent ND. Sedative abuse was associated with increased odds for nicotine persistence, but no other types of drug abuse were predictive of ND persistence, after adjusting for demographics, mood/anxiety, and alcohol use disorders. All types of drug dependence were associated with persistence of ND; the strongest associations emerged between opioid and tranquilizer dependence and persistent ND, while the associations between cannabis and cocaine dependence were no longer significant after adjusting for mood/anxiety disorders. Conclusions: Clinicians should take care to evaluate the presence and/or history of drug dependence among patients seeking treatment for smoking cessation. These data suggest that a history of substance dependence predicts increased vulnerability to persistent ND. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Disease Course](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[Polydrug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 46. Contrasting smokers' and snus users' perceptions of personal tobacco behavior in Norway.

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, December 2014, vol./is. 16/12(1577-1585), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Lund, Marianne; Lund, Karl Erik; Halkjelsvik, Torleif

**Correspondence Address:** Lund, Marianne: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research (SIRUS), PO Box 565, Centrum, Oslo, Norway, 0105, ml@sirus.no

**Institution:** Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, Oslo, Norway; Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, Oslo, Norway; Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, Oslo, Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: In Norway, snus use and cigarette smoking are at different developmental stages as described by the diffusion of innovation model. Concomitant with declining smoking rates, the use of snus is increasing. In light of these differences in use trends, we assumed that snus users and cigarette smokers would have different perceptions of their personal tobacco use. Methods: A total of 4,852 smokers and snus users were recruited from a large sample of online panelists (n = 62,000) and a postal database (n = 15,000). The responses to 16 evaluative statements assessing perceptions about tobacco use were compared between exclusive snus users and exclusive smokers and within dual users. The statements concerned self-evaluative emotions, moral judgments, social disapproval, and benefits of quitting. Results: The perceptions of personal tobacco use differed greatly between exclusive smokers and exclusive snus users, even after controlling for age and sex. Smoker's perceptions were more negative compared with snus users' perception. The differences between smoking and snus use were particularly large for indices of social

disapproval (Cohen's  $d = 1.56$ ) and benefits from quitting use of the product (Cohen's  $d = 1.47$ ) between exclusive users. Dual users exhibited a similar pattern. Conclusions: Smokers have a more negative perception of their own use compared to snus users. Dual users also devaluated smoking in comparison to their snus use. This finding may have important values for prevention strategies targeting smokers, snus users, and dual users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Smokeless Tobacco](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Judgment](#)  
[Morality](#)  
[Strategies](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 47. E-Cigarette awareness, use, and harm perceptions in Italy: A national representative survey.

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, December 2014, vol./is. 16/12(1541-1548), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Gallus, Silvano; Lugo, Alessandra; Pacifici, Roberta; Pichini, Simona; Colombo, Paolo; Garattini, Silvio; La Vecchia, Carlo

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**Institution:** Department of Epidemiology, IRCCS, Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri, Milan, Italy; Department of Clinical Sciences and Community Health, Università degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy; Department of Therapeutic Research and Medicines Evaluation, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy; Department of Therapeutic Research and Medicines Evaluation, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy; Istituto DOXA, Worldwide Independent Network, Milan, Italy; Department of Epidemiology, IRCCS, Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri, Milan, Italy; Department of Clinical Sciences and Community Health, Università degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Only a few studies have provided information on awareness, use, and harm perceptions of e-cigarettes in Europe. We fill the knowledge gap in Italy. Methods: We used data from a face-to-face survey conducted in 2013 of a sample of 3,000 individuals, representative of the Italian population aged >15 years (51.1 million inhabitants). Results: Awareness of e-cigarettes was 91.1%; it was lowest among women (87.8%), the elderly (78.4%), those with less education (84.1%), and never-smokers (89.0%). Ever e-cigarette use was 6.8% overall and was inversely related to age, whereas no significant difference was observed according to sex. With regard to smoking status, 2.6% of never-smokers, 7.0% of ex-smokers, and 20.4% of current smokers tried the e-cigarette at least once. Regular e-cigarette use was 1.2% overall, 1.5% among men, and 0.9% among women, and it was highest among young (2.4%) and current smokers (3.7%). Among 36 e-cigarette regular users, 22.0% did not change their smoking habit, 67.7% reduced traditional cigarette consumption, and 10.4% quit smoking. Conclusions: After fewer than 3 years from the opening of the first Italian e-cigarette shop, more than 45 million Italians have heard about e-cigarettes, 3.5 million have tried e-cigarettes, and more than 600,000 Italians regularly use e-cigarettes. Three out of 4 e-cigarette users reported to have favorably modified their smoking habit; however, 90% of users did not quit smoking as a consequence of starting vaping e-cigarettes. Almost 900,000 Italian never-smokers,

particularly young never-smokers, have tried this new and potentially addictive product at least once. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Administration Methods](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Risk Perception](#)  
[\\*Surveys](#)  
[Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 48. Engagement in assertive community treatment as experienced by recovering clients with severe mental illness and concurrent substance use.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health Systems, October 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1752-4458 (Oct 31, 2014)

**Author(s):** Pettersen, Henning; Ruud, Torleif; Ravndal, Edle; Havnes, Ingrid; Landheim, Anne

**Correspondence Address:** Pettersen, Henning: National Centre for Dual Diagnosis, Innlandet Hospital Trust, P.O. Box 104, Brumunddal, Norway, N-2381, Henning.Pettersen@medisin.uio.no

**Institution:** National Centre for Dual Diagnosis, Innlandet Hospital Trust, Brumunddal, Norway; Division Mental Health Services, Akershus University Hospital, Lorenskog, Norway; Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research (SERAF), University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research (SERAF), University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; National Centre for Dual Diagnosis, Innlandet Hospital Trust, Brumunddal, Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Clients with severe mental illness (SMI) who use substances are less engaged in treatment than those who do not use substances, and assertive community treatment (ACT) engages and retains clients with SMI and concurrent substance use at a higher rate compared with traditional treatment. This qualitative study aimed to explore the experiences of being recruited to, and remaining in, ACT among recovering clients diagnosed with SMI and concurrent substance use. Methods: Twenty semi-structured interviews were undertaken among 11 clients with SMI and concurrent substance use who were included in ACT teams. The inclusion criteria were SMI and concurrent substance use and improvement after a minimum of 12 months in treatment regarding one or several of the following parameters: quality of life, general functioning and substance use. Systematic text condensation was applied in the analyses. Results: The experiences of building trust through enduring involvement and receiving benefits were most important for the acceptance of ACT by clients. A feeling of exclusiveness, perceiving ACT as a safety net and the clients' own personal responsibility for taking part in the treatment were stated as the most important factors for remaining in treatment. Conclusions: The implications of the results of the present study are that service providers have to prove that they can be trusted in the initial phase of the clients' contact with the team. The feeling by clients with SMI and concurrent substance use that service providers in ACT believe they can improve their client's quality of life, is of importance for feeling exclusive, having hope for the future and remaining in treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.; HOLDER: Pettersen et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Clients](#)  
[\\*Community Mental Health Services](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[Client Participation](#)  
[Involvement](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 49. Self-reported changes in drug use behaviors and syringe disposal methods following the opening of a supervised injecting facility in Copenhagen, Denmark.

**Citation:** Harm Reduction Journal, October 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Oct 28, 2014)

**Author(s):** Kinnard, Elizabeth N; Howe, Chanelle J; Kerr, Thomas; Skjodt Hass, Vibeke; Marshall, Brandon D.L

**Correspondence Address:** Kinnard, Elizabeth N.: Department of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Brown University School of Public Health, 121 South Main Street, Box G-S-121-4, Providence, RI, US, 02912, [Elizabeth\\_Kinnard@brown.edu](mailto:Elizabeth_Kinnard@brown.edu)

**Institution:** Department of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Brown University School of Public Health, Providence, RI, US; Department of Epidemiology, Brown University School of Public Health, Providence, RI, US; Faculty of Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Saxo Institute, Faculty of Humanities, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark; Department of Epidemiology, Brown University School of Public Health, Providence, RI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: In Denmark, the first standalone supervised injecting facility (SIF) opened in Copenhagen's Vesterbro neighborhood on October 1, 2012. The purpose of this study was to assess whether use of services provided by the recently opened SIF was associated with changes in injecting behavior and syringe disposal practices among people who inject drugs (PWID). We hypothesized that risk behaviors (e.g., syringe sharing), and unsafe syringe disposal (e.g., dropping used equipment on the ground) had decreased among PWID utilizing the SIF. Methods: Between February and August of 2013, we conducted interviews using a survey (in English and Danish) with forty-one people who reported injecting drugs at the SIF. We used descriptive statistics and McNemar's test to examine sociodemographic characteristics of the sample, current drugs used, sites of syringe disposal before and after opening of the SIF, and perceived behavior change since using the SIF. Results: Of the interviewed participants, 90.2% were male and the majority were younger than 40 years old (60.9%). Three-quarters (75.6%) of participants reported reductions in injection risk behaviors since the opening of the SIF, such as injecting in a less rushed manner (63.4%), fewer outdoor injections (56.1%), no longer syringe sharing (53.7%), and cleaning injecting site(s) more often (43.9%). Approximately two-thirds (65.9%) of participants did not feel that their frequency of injecting had changed; five participants (12.2%) reported a decrease in injecting frequency, and only two participants (4.9%) reported an increase in injecting frequency. Twenty-four (58.5%) individuals reported changing their syringe disposal practices since the opening of the SIF; of those, twenty-three (95.8%) reported changing from not always disposing safely to always disposing safely (McNemar's test p-value < 0.001). Conclusions: Our findings suggest

that use of the Copenhagen SIF is associated with adoption of safer behaviors that reduce harm and promote health among PWID, as well as practices that benefit the Vesterbro neighborhood (i.e., safer syringe disposal). As a public health intervention, Copenhagen's SIF has successfully reached PWID engaging in risk behavior. To fully characterize the impacts of this and other Danish SIFs, further research should replicate this study with a larger sample size and prospective follow-up. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[Age Differences](#)  
[Injections](#)  
[Neighborhoods](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)  
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

#### 50. Bipolar disorder and criminal offending: A data linkage study.

- Citation:** Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, December 2014, vol./is. 49/12(1985-1991), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Daff, Elizabeth; Thomas, Stuart D. M
- Correspondence Address:** Thomas, Stuart D. M.: School of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Wollongong, Northfields Avenue, Wollongong, NSW, Australia, 2522, [stuartt@uow.edu.au](mailto:stuartt@uow.edu.au)
- Institution:** Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, VIC, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Purpose: The current study explored criminal offending among people diagnosed with bipolar disorder with and without comorbid substance use and compared this with a community sample with no history of bipolar disorder. Methods: A case-linkage design was used to compare patterns of officially recorded criminal offending between 1,076 people with bipolar disorder drawn from a state-wide psychiatric case register with a community comparison group. Results: Those with bipolar disorder were significantly more likely than community members to be charged with, convicted of, and be found guilty of, violent, non-violent and intermediate level criminal offences. Those with a comorbid substance use disorder were two times more likely than those without a substance use disorder to offend; both groups had a significantly higher chance of offending than the community sample. Females with bipolar disorder were significantly more likely to have been convicted of violent offences, irrespective of substance use. Significant interactions were found between bipolar disorder and substance use for males and females with respect to violent offending and for males with respect to non-violent offending. Conclusions: There is a statistically significant association between bipolar disorder and the likelihood of having a criminal history. Co-occurring substance use

differentially impacts on the likelihood of criminal offending for males and females. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Bipolar Disorder](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Criminal Behavior](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Violence](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 51. Harms of prescription opioid use in the United States.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, October 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Oct 27, 2014)

**Author(s):** Imtiaz, Sameer; Shield, Kevin D; Fischer, Benedikt; Rehm, Jurgen

**Correspondence Address:** Imtiaz, Sameer: Institute of Medical Science, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada, sameer.imtiaz@gmail.com

**Institution:** Institute of Medical Science, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Institute of Medical Science, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Institute of Medical Science, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Consumption levels of prescription opioids (POs) have increased substantially worldwide, particularly the United States. An emerging perspective implicates increasing consumption levels of POs as the primary system level driving factor behind the observed PO-related harms. As such, the present study aimed to assess the correlations between consumption levels of POs and PO-related harms, including non-medical prescription opioid use (NMPOU), PO-related morbidity and PO-related mortality. Findings: Pearson's product-moment correlations were computed using published data from the United States (2001 - 2010). Consumption levels of POs were extracted from the technical reports published by the International Narcotics Control Board, while data for NMPOU was utilized from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Additionally, data for PO-related morbidity (substance abuse treatment admissions per 10,000 people) and PO-related mortality (PO overdose deaths per 100,000 people) were obtained from published studies. Consumption levels of POs were significantly correlated with prevalence of NMPOU in the past month ( $r = 0.741$ , 95% CI = 0.208-0.935), past year ( $r = 0.638$ , 95% CI = 0.014-0.904) and lifetime ( $r = 0.753$ , 95% CI = 0.235-0.938), as well as average number of days per person per year of NMPOU among the general population ( $r = 0.900$ , 95% CI = 0.625-0.976) and NMPOU users ( $r = 0.720$ , 95% CI = 0.165-0.929). Similar results were also obtained for PO-related morbidity and PO-related mortality measures. Conclusion: These findings suggest that reducing consumption levels of POs at the population level may be an effective strategy to limit PO-related harms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Okey Lecture. 21st. An earlier version was presented as the aforementioned conference.

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Opiates](#)

\*Prescription Drugs  
 Death and Dying  
 Drug Abuse  
 Drug Overdoses  
 Mortality Rate  
 Morbidity

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*  
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

## 52. Multi-dimensional self-esteem and substance use among Chinese adolescents.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, October 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Oct 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Wu, Cynthia ST; Wong, Ho Ting; Shek, Carmen HM; Loke, Alice Yuen

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Substance use among adolescents has caused worldwide public health concern in recent years. Overseas studies have demonstrated an association between adolescent self-esteem and substance use, but studies within a Chinese context are limited. A study was therefore initiated to: (1) explore the 30 days prevalence of substance use (smoking, drinking, and drugs) among male and female adolescents in Hong Kong; (2) identify the significant associations between multidimensional self-esteem and gender; and (3) examine the relationship between multi-dimensional self-esteem and substance use. Methods: A self-esteem scale and the Chinese version of the global school-based student health survey were adopted. A total of 1,223 students were recruited from two mixed-gender schools and one boys' school. Results: Among females, there was a lower 30-day prevalence of cigarette, alcohol, and drug use. They also had significantly higher peer and family self-esteem but lower sport-related self-esteem. Body image self-esteem was a predictor of alcohol use among females, while peer and school self-esteem were predictors of drug use among males. Conclusions: In summary, the findings demonstrated the influence of self-esteem to the overall well-being of adolescents. Schools could play a role in promoting physical fitness and positive relationships between adolescents and their peers, family, and schools to fulfill their physical and psychological self-esteem needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcohols  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Tobacco Smoking

Adolescent Development  
Public Health  
Self Esteem

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*  
Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

### 53. Treatment concerns for anaesthetists with substance abuse disorder.

**Citation:** Australasian Psychiatry, December 2014, vol./is. 22/6(592-593), 1039-8562;1440-1665 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Fry, Robert; Prager, Shirley; Shrivastava, Prani

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article brings to the attention of psychiatrists emerging information about substance abuse in anaesthetists, in particular the growing issue of abuse of non-opioid anaesthetic drugs. Anaesthetists are three times more likely to be in treatment than surgeons. This apparent over-representation appears to be related to intravenous opioids, which have until recently been the drug of choice for anaesthesia personnel abusing anaesthesia medications. Anaesthetists as a group are known to be at higher risk of suicide and early mortality compared with physicians, partly explained by death associated with substance abuse. There is a recognized shortage of addiction medicine specialists in Australia and New Zealand, especially those with a specialized interest in anaesthetists as a particularly 'at risk' group for mortality and suicide. When treating anaesthetists with addictive disorders, knowledge of these outcomes can facilitate the clinician's formulation of an effective individualized treatment plan. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
\*Health Personnel  
Anesthesiology  
Opiates  
Risk Factors  
Treatment

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Australasian Psychiatry*

### 54. Medical adaptation to academic pressure: Schooling, stimulant use, and socioeconomic status.

**Citation:** American Sociological Review, December 2014, vol./is. 79/6(1039-1066), 0003-1224;1939-8271 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** King, Marissa D; Jennings, Jennifer; Fletcher, Jason M

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**Institution:** Yale School of Management, New Haven, CT, US; New York University, New York, NY, US; University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Despite the rise of medical interventions to address behavioral issues in childhood, the social determinants of their use remain poorly understood. By analyzing a dataset that includes the majority of prescriptions written for stimulants in the United States, we find a

substantial effect of schooling on stimulant use. In middle and high school, adolescents are roughly 30 percent more likely to have a stimulant prescription filled during the school year than during the summer. Socioeconomically advantaged children are more likely than their less advantaged peers to selectively use stimulants only during the academic year. These differences persist when we compare higher and lower socioeconomic status children seeing the same doctors. We link these responses to academic pressure by exploiting variation between states in educational accountability system stringency. We find the largest differences in school year versus summer stimulant use in states with more accountability pressure. School-based selective stimulant use is most common among economically advantaged children living in states with strict accountability policies. Our study uncovers a new pathway through which medical interventions may act as a resource for higher socioeconomic status families to transmit educational advantages to their children, either intentionally or unwittingly. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Sociological Association; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Accountability](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Education](#)  
[\\*Socioeconomic Status](#)  
[Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 55. Homeless and incarcerated: An epidemiological study from Canada.

**Citation:** International Journal of Social Psychiatry, December 2014, vol./is. 60/8(795-800), 0020-7640;1741-2854 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Saddichha, Sahoo; Fliers, Joelle M; Frankish, Jim; Somers, Julian; Schuetz, Christian G; Krausz, Michael R

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**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Melbourne Health, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; School of Population and Public Health, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Incarceration and homelessness are closely related yet studied rarely. This article aimed to study the incarcerated homeless and identify specific vulnerabilities, which rendered them different from the nonincarcerated homeless. It also aimed to describe the homeless population and its significant involvement with the criminal justice and enforcement system. Methods: Data were derived from the British Columbia Health of the Homeless Study (BCHOHS), carried out in three cities in British Columbia, Canada: the large urban center Vancouver (n = 250), Victoria (n = 150) and Prince George (n = 100). Measures included socio-demographic information, the Maudsley Addiction Profile (MAP), the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) and the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) Plus. Results: Incarcerated homeless were more often male (66.6%), were in foster care (56.4%) and had greater substance use especially of crack cocaine (69.6%) and crystal methamphetamine (78.7%). They also had greater scores on emotional and sexual abuse domains of CTQ, indicating greater abuse. A higher prevalence of depression (57%) and psychotic disorders (55.3%) was also observed. Risk factors identified which had a positive predictor value were male gender (p < .001; odds ratio (OR) = 2.8; 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.7-4.4), a diagnosis of depression (p = .02; 95% CI: 1.1-4.4) and severe emotional neglect (p = .02; 95% CI: 1.1-3.2) in the childhood. Conclusion: Homeless individuals may be traumatized at an early age, put into foster care, rendered homeless, initiated into substance use and re-traumatized on repeated

occasions in adult life, rendering them vulnerable to incarceration and mental illness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Crack Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Homeless](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Foster Care](#)  
[Mental Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*

#### 56. Impact of lifetime psychiatric diagnosis on long-term retention and survival of former opiate addicts in methadone maintenance treatment.

**Citation:** The World Journal of Biological Psychiatry, December 2014, vol./is. 15/8(629-635), 1562-2975;1814-1412 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Peles, Einat; Schreiber, Shaul; Domany, Yoav; Adelson, Miriam

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: To characterize lifetime psychiatric diagnosis groups among methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) patients and associations of diagnosis to long-term (up to 20 years) retention and survival either during treatment or post discontinuation. Methods: A total of 758 patients with available psychiatric diagnosis (98% of those ever admitted between June 1993 and June 2012) were followed-up until June 2013. Lifetime psychiatric diagnosis was assessed according to DSMIV- TR (Axis I, II, I & II, or none). Observed urine samples at 1 and 13 months were positive for drugs if at least one was positive. Survival data were based on the Israel National Population Registry. Survival and retention in MMT were compared (Kaplan Meier) between groups. Results: The Axis II (personality disorders) group had the worst mean long-term retention (5.8 years, 95% Confidence Interval (CI) 5.0-6.5) compared with the Axis I, Axis I & II or no psychiatric diagnosis groups (9.6 years, 95% CI 8.8-10.4) ( $P < 0.0005$ ). Mean survival since admission (16.4 years, 95% CI 15.9-16.9) was similar for all groups. Axis II patients included more males, more drug injectors, were younger at initial opiate use and more likely left treatment before 1 year. Conclusions: Personality and coping mechanisms (Axis II) could be significant obstacles to the success of MMT, warranting special interventions to overcome them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Retention](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)  
[Methadone](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *World Journal of Biological Psychiatry*

### 57. Impulsivity and internet gambling: What is the link? A preliminary study.

**Citation:** Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, December 2014, vol./is. 13/4(190-198), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Montel, Sebastien; Ducroz, Emilie; Davidson, Christine

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Pathologic gambling is defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) as an impulsive control disorder. However, recent studies have questioned this classification based on impulsivity. The aim of this study was to investigate the importance of impulsivity and its constructs in pathologic online gamblers. Methods: The participants were 53 online gambling players and 24 nongamblers. We investigated the levels of gambling addiction, impulsivity, alexithymia, gambling-related cognitions, comorbid depression and anxiety, and coping strategies. Results: Data showed a higher level of impulsivity in pathologic gamblers only when they grappled with negative emotions. Compared with other gamblers, the pathologic gamblers presented higher scores on the depression and anxiety scale, but lower scores on the problem-focused coping subscale. We also found bigger cognitive distortions in these gamblers as bigger illusion of control and gambling expectations. Discussion: This preliminary source of information support the classification ongoing debate about online gamblers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Emotional States](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Cognitive Impairment](#)  
[Internet Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 58. The predictive validity of the URICA in a sample of patients in substance use treatment.

**Citation:** Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, December 2014, vol./is. 13/4(170-178), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Bergly, Tone H; Stallvik, Marianne; Nordahl, Hans M; Hagen, Roger

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Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology,  
Trondheim, Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: This study aimed to measure motivation for substance use treatment by using the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA). The composite URICA scores for Readiness To Change (RTC) and Committed Action (CA) were used to investigate their predictive validity regarding whether patients were still in substance use treatment 3 months after entering treatment. Methods: The sample consisted of 95 patients from substance use disorder treatment facilities in Norway. The patients were interviewed and given a self-administered URICA at pretreatment and 3 months later. Results and Conclusions: RTC and CA did not predict being in treatment 3 months later, and only minor associations were found with other investigated variables. The results indicate that the predictive validity of URICA for measuring motivation to change in substance use is low and URICA should be used with caution. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[\\*Readiness to Change](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Behavior Change](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 59. Transcranial magnetic stimulation and deep brain stimulation in the treatment of alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, December 2014, vol./is. 13/4(159-169), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Alba-Ferrara, Lucia M; Fernandez, Francisco; Salas, Ramiro; de Erausquin, Gabriel A

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Alcohol dependence is a major social, economic, and public health problem. Alcoholism can lead to damage of the gastrointestinal, nervous, cardiovascular, and respiratory systems and it can be lethal, costing hundreds of billions to the health care system. Despite the existence of cognitive-behavioral therapy, psychosocial interventions, and spiritually integrated treatment to treat it, alcohol dependence has a high relapse rate and poor prognosis, albeit with high interindividual variability. In this review, we discuss the use of 2 neuromodulation techniques, namely repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation and deep brain stimulation, and their advantages and disadvantages compared with first-line pharmacological treatment for alcohol dependence. We also discuss repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation and deep brain stimulation targets for alcohol dependence treatment, considering experimental animal and human evidence, with careful consideration of methodological issues preventing the identification of feasible targets for neuromodulation treatments, as well as interindividual variability factors influencing

alcoholism prognosis. Finally, we anticipate future research aiming to tailor the treatment to each individual patient by combining neurofunctional, neuroanatomic, and neurodisruptive techniques optimizing the outcome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation](#)  
[\\*Deep Brain Stimulation](#)  
[Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 60. Self-reported child sexual abuse, physical abuse, and parental history of drug misuse in opioid dependence syndrome.

**Citation:** Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, December 2014, vol./is. 13/4(151-158), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Elhammady, Mohammed; Awara, Mahmoud; Aty, Amr A; Yousef, Said; Moselhy, Hamdy F

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Childhood sexual abuse is common among patients with opioid dependence syndrome. The aim of this study was to find its prevalence and the relationship to the severity of dependence on opioid in patients attending the outpatient clinic of drug treatment service. Methods: A set of scales were incorporated in semistructured interview: The Maudsley Addiction Profile; The Severity of Dependence Scale (SDS); Leeds Dependence Questionnaire (LDQ); Impact of Events Scale; Courtauld Emotional Control Scale; and the Psychosis Screening Questionnaire. Life events were measured using a modification of earlier life events list for young people. One hundred twenty patients with opioid dependence syndrome and 100 controls were interviewed. Results: The reported sexual abuses were 32 (21 subjects and 11 controls) with no significant differences. Nevertheless, there was a significant difference in parents using drug/alcohol ( $P = 0.001$ ) and physical abuse ( $P = 0.001$ ). There was a significant association between the severity of dependence and parent using drugs (SDS  $r = 0.245$ ,  $P = 0.007$ ; LDQ  $r = 0.285$ ,  $P = 0.002$ ); physical abuse (SDS  $r = 0.306$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ; LDQ  $r = 0.231$ ,  $P = 0.011$ ); and sexual abuse (SDS  $r = 0.185$ ,  $P = 0.043$ ; LDQ  $r = 0.180$ ,  $P = 0.049$ ). Childhood sexual abuse was the only predictor for rape after the age of 18 years. Conclusions: The findings offer important implications for ways in which health care practitioners can support this group of patients; assessing patient's childhood history of child sexual abuse. A well-designed intervention targeting both opioid dependence and child sexual abuse may help to improve the outcomes of this group of patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

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

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

\*Drug Rehabilitation  
 \*Opiates  
 \*Sexual Abuse  
 Drug Therapy  
 Parental Characteristics  
 Physical Abuse  
 Severity (Disorders)  
 Syndromes

**Source:** PsycINFO

**61. Comparison of the risks of shopping behavior and opioid abuse between tapentadol and oxycodone and association of shopping behavior and opioid abuse.**

**Citation:** The Clinical Journal of Pain, December 2014, vol./is. 30/12(1051-1056), 0749-8047;1536-5409 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Cepeda, M. Soledad; Fife, Daniel; Kihm, Mary A; Mastrogiovanni, Greg; Yuan, Yingli

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**Institution:** Janssen Pharmaceutical Research & Development LLC, Titusville, NJ, US; Janssen Pharmaceutical Research & Development LLC, Titusville, NJ, US; IMS Health, PA, US; IMS Health, PA, US; IMS Health, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: This study compared the risks of opioid shopping behavior and opioid abuse between tapentadol immediate release and oxycodone immediate release and, to validate the definition of shopping, examined the association between opioid shopping and opioid abuse further. Materials and Methods: This retrospective cohort study using linked dispensing and diagnosis databases followed opioid-naïve patients for development of shopping behavior and/or opioid abuse during 1 year after initial exposure to tapentadol or oxycodone. Shopping was defined by having overlapping opioid prescriptions from > 1 prescriber filled at > 3 pharmacies; abuse by having International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision diagnoses reflecting opioid abuse, addiction, or dependence. To determine their association, we cross-tabulated shopping and opioid abuse and calculated odds ratios. Risks of developing each outcome were estimated using logistic regression. Results: Among 277,401 participants initiating opioid use with tapentadol (39,524) or oxycodone (237,877), 0.6% developed shopping behavior, 0.75% developed abuse. Higher proportions of patients in the oxycodone group developed shopping behavior and abuse than in the tapentadol group (shopping: adjusted odds ratio [95% confidence interval], 0.45 [0.36-0.55]; abuse: 0.44 [0.37-0.54]). Shopping behavior and abuse were associated; of those with shopping behavior, 6.5% had abuse. Age (18 to 64 y), sex (male), prior benzodiazepine use, paying cash, and history (mood disorders, abuse of nonopioid medications, and back pain) were risk factors for developing either outcome. Discussion: Shopping behavior and abuse measure complementary, but associated, constructs, which further validates the current definition of shopping. The risk of developing either is lower among patients who initiate opioid use with tapentadol than those who initiate opioid use with oxycodone. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Analgesic Drugs  
 \*Cohort Analysis  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Opiates

**\*Drug Seeking  
Risk Factors**

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Ovid* in *Clinical Journal of Pain*

**62. Placement matching of alcohol-dependent patients based on a standardized intake assessment: Rationale and design of a randomized controlled trial.**

**Citation:** BMC Psychiatry, October 2014, vol./is. 14/, 1471-244X (Oct 14, 2014)

**Author(s):** Buchholz, Angela; Friedrichs, Anke; Berner, Michael; Konig, Hans-Helmut; Konnopka, Alexander; Kraus, Ludwig; Kriston, Levente; Kufner, Heinrich; Piontek, Daniela; Rist, Fred; Rohrig, Jeanette

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Despite considerable research on substance-abuse placement matching, evidence is still inconclusive. The aims of this exploratory trial are to evaluate (a) the effects of following matching guidelines on health-care costs and heavy drinking, and (b) factors affecting the implementation of matching guidelines in the treatment of alcohol-dependent patients. Methods: A total of 286 alcohol-dependent patients entering one of four participating detoxification units and having no arrangements for further treatment will be recruited. During the first week of treatment, all patients will be administered Measurements in the Addictions for Triage and Evaluation (MATE), European Quality of Life-Five Dimensions health status questionnaire (EQ-5D), and the Client Socio-Demographic and Service Receipt Inventory-European Version (CSSRI-EU). Patients who are randomly allocated to the intervention group will receive feedback regarding their assessment results, including clear recommendations for subsequent treatment. Patients of the control group will receive treatment as usual and, if requested, global feedback regarding their assessment results, but no recommendations for subsequent treatment. At discharge, treatment outcome and referral decisions will be recorded. Six months after discharge, patients will be administered MATE-Outcome, EQ-5D, and CSSRI-EU during a telephone interview. Discussion: This trial will provide evidence on the effects and costs of using placement-matching guidelines based on a standardized assessment with structured feedback in the treatment of alcohol-dependent patients. A process evaluation will be conducted to facilitate better understanding of the relationship between the use of guidelines, outcomes, and potential mediating variables. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health Care Costs](#)  
[\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**63. Everyday life consequences of substance use in adult patients with a substance use disorder (SUD) and co-occurring attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or autism spectrum disorder (ASD): A patient's perspective.**

**Citation:** BMC Psychiatry, September 2014, vol./is. 14/, 1471-244X (Sep 19, 2014)

**Author(s):** Kronenberg, Linda M; Slager-Visscher, Karin; Goossens, Peter J. J; van den Brink, Wim; van Achterberg, Theo

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Although the prevalence of substance use disorder (SUD) with co-occurring attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is relatively high in adult patients, there is hardly any knowledge about these dual diagnoses. A recent study reported met- and unmet needs for several life domains regarding these patient groups. To improve treatment, it is necessary to identify the everyday life consequences of SUD and co-occurring ADHD or ASD in adult patients. Methods: Qualitative study using in-depth interviews. 11 SUD + ADHD and 12 SUD + ASD patients participated in the study. The interview transcripts were coded and analysed according to the seven steps for descriptive phenomenology by Colaizzi. Results: Both patients with ADHD and patients with ASD can get caught in a jumble of thoughts and emotions which can often lead to agitation and impulsivity in the case of ADHD or passivity and melancholia in the case of ASD with co-occurring SUD in both cases. Initially substance use ameliorates the symptoms and related problems, but both patient groups can later experience even greater problems: difficulties with the structuring of daily life due to a lack of planning (SUD + ADHD) or due to a lack of initiative (SUD + ASD). Both groups indicate that structure helps them function better. They also recognize that substance use disorganizes their lives and that an absence of structure contributes to substance use in what becomes a vicious circle which needs to be broken for effective treatment and care. Conclusions: This study provides insight into the daily life consequences of SUD with a co-occurring ADHD or ASD. Substance use is reported to solve some ADHD- or ASD-related problems in the short run but have negative consequences in the long run (i.e., contribute to already impaired cognitive functioning). Insight is provided into what clinicians can do to break this vicious circle and thus help ADHD patients to refrain from action and ASD patients to take action. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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|--|---|
| <b>Publication Type:</b>   | Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  |
| <b>Subject Headings:</b>   | <a href="#">*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity</a><br><a href="#">*Autism</a><br><a href="#">*Drug Abuse</a><br><a href="#">*Drug Addiction</a><br><a href="#">*Dual Diagnosis</a><br><a href="#">Cognitive Ability</a><br><a href="#">Comorbidity</a><br><a href="#">Daily Activities</a><br><a href="#">Symptoms</a>  |
| <b>Source:</b>   | PsycINFO  |
| <b>Full Text:</b>  | Available from <i>National Library of Medicine</i> in <a href="#">BMC Psychiatry</a><br>Available from <i>BioMedCentral</i> in <a href="#">BMC Psychiatry</a><br>Available from <i>ProQuest</i> in <a href="#">BMC Psychiatry</a> ; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.   |
| <b>64. Establishing a community-based participatory research partnership among people who use drugs in Ottawa: The PROUD cohort study.</b> |   |
| <b>Citation:</b>   | Harm Reduction Journal, October 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Oct 13, 2014)  |
| <b>Author(s):</b>  | Lazarus, Lisa; Shaw, Ashley; LeBlanc, Sean; Martin, Alana; Marshall, Zack; Weersink, Kristen; Lin, Dolly; Mandryk, Kira; Tyndall, Mark W; PROUD Community Advisory Committee  |
| <b>Correspondence Address:</b>   | Lazarus, Lisa: Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, 216 Murray Street, Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1N 5N1, llazarus@toh.on.ca   |
| <b>Corporate/Institutional Author:</b>   | PROUD Community Advisory Committee  |
| <b>Institution:</b>  | Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Ottawa, ON, Canada; Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Ottawa, ON, Canada; Drug Users Advocacy League, Ottawa, ON, Canada; Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Ottawa, ON, Canada; Memorial University of Newfoundland, Division of Community Health and Humanities, St John's, NF, Canada; Department of Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Canada; Department of Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Canada; Ottawa Public Health, Ottawa, ON, Canada; Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Ottawa, ON, Canada   |
| <b>Language:</b>   | English   |
| <b>Abstract:</b>   | <p>Background: Grounded in a community-based participatory research (CBPR) framework, the PROUD (Participatory Research in Ottawa: Understanding Drugs) Study aims to better understand HIV risk and prevalence among people who use drugs in Ottawa, Ontario. The purpose of this paper is to describe the establishment of the PROUD research partnership. Methods: PROUD relies on peers' expertise stemming from their lived experience with drug use to guide all aspects of this CBPR project. A Community Advisory Committee (CAC), comprised of eight people with lived experience, three allies and three ex-officio members, has been meeting since May 2012 to oversee all aspects of the project. Eleven medical students from the University of Ottawa were recruited to work alongside the committee. Training was provided on CBPR; HIV and harm reduction; and administering HIV point-of-care (POC) tests so that the CAC can play a key role in research design, data collection, analysis, and knowledge translation activities. Results: From March-December 2013, the study enrolled 858 participants who use drugs (defined as anyone who has injected or smoked drugs other than marijuana in the last 12 months) into a prospective cohort study. Participants completed a one-time questionnaire administered by a trained peer or medical student, who then administered an HIV POC</p> |

test. Recruitment, interviews and testing occurred in both the fixed research site and various community settings across Ottawa. With consent, prospective follow-up will occur through linkages to health care records available through the Institute for Clinical and Evaluation Sciences. Conclusion: The PROUD Study meaningfully engaged the communities of people who use drugs in Ottawa through the formation of the CAC, the training of peers as community-based researchers, and integrated KTE throughout the research project. This project successfully supported skill development across the team and empowered people with drug use experience to take on leadership roles, ensuring that this research process will promote change at the local level. The CBPR methods developed in this study provide important insights for future research projects with people who use drugs in other settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Experimental Subjects](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Action Research](#)  
[Community Involvement](#)  
[Community Services](#)  
[Harm Reduction](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)  
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

#### 65. Harm reduction and knowledge exchange-A qualitative analysis of drug-related Internet discussion forums.

- Citation:** Harm Reduction Journal, September 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Sep 8, 2014)
- Author(s):** Soussan, Christophe; Kjellgren, Anette
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- Institution:** Department of Psychology, Karlstad University, Karlstad, Sweden; Department of Psychology, Karlstad University, Karlstad, Sweden
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Novel psychoactive substances (NPS) are continuously and increasingly appearing on the international drug market. Global Internet forums are a publicly available reality where users anonymously discuss and share information about NPS. The aim of this study was to explore and characterize the discussions about NPS on international Internet forums. Methods: The most post-frequent NPS discussions were collected from three "leading edge" international Internet forums. A total of 13,082 posts from 60 threads of discussion were systematically examined and interpreted to reveal recurring topics and patterns. Each thread was coded with emerging topics and supporting quotations from the data set. Eventually, codes with coherent meaning were arranged into 51 broader categories of abstraction, which were combined into four overarching themes. Results: Four themes emerged during the analysis: (1) uncovering the substance facts, (2) dosage and administration, (3) subjectively experienced effects, and (4) support and

safety. The first theme dealt primarily with substance identification, pharmacology, and assessed not only purity but also legal status and acquisition. The second theme focused on administration techniques, dose recommendations, technical talk about equipment, and preferred settings for drug use. The third theme involved a multitude of self-reported experiences, in which many different aspects of intoxication were depicted in great detail. The users emphasized both positive and negative experiences. The last theme incorporated the efforts of the communities to prevent and minimize harm by sharing information about potential risks of the harmful effects or contraindications of a substance. Also, online support and guidance were given to intoxicated persons who experienced bad or fearful reactions. Conclusions: The findings showed that the discussions were characterized by a social process in which users supported each other and exchanged an extensive and cumulative amount of knowledge about NPS and how to use them safely. Although this publicly available knowledge could entail an increase in drug use, the main characteristics of the discussions in general were a concern for safety and harm reduction, not for recruiting new users. Drug-related Internet forums could be used as a location for drug prevention, as well as a source of information for further research about NPS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly credited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.; HOLDER: Soussan and Kjellgren; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Chemicals](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Health Knowledge](#)  
[\\*Internet](#)  
[Conversation](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Group Discussion](#)  
[Computer Mediated Communication](#)  
[Online Social Networks](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)  
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

#### 66. Kwan Yin: Participation in suffering.

- Citation:** Journal of Sandplay Therapy, 2014, vol./is. 23/2(101-118), 1089-6457 (2014)
- Author(s):** Kaplan, Jill
- Correspondence Address:** Kaplan, Jill, [kjillkaplan@gmail.com](mailto:kjillkaplan@gmail.com)
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The quality of compassion is explored as necessary to the work of the Sandplay therapist. The author traces the history of the archetype of the Buddhist bodhisattva of compassion, Kwan Yin, as it moved from India to China and Japan, and how it has been central to her in the holding of Sandplay process. In a case example, a young girl, with a family history of trauma and addictions, uses several figures of Kwan Yin in her sandplay. These seem to reflect the movement of the therapy, and to hold the potential of transformation of the girl's ability to relate more positively with her family and friends. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The trustees of the British Museum/Art Resources, NY

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Archetypes](#)  
[\\*Buddhism](#)  
[\\*Play Therapy](#)  
[\\*Suffering](#)  
[\\*Sympathy](#)  
Addiction  
God Concepts  
Participation  
Trauma

**Source:** PsycINFO

**67. Substance use and antisocial behavior in adolescents: The role of family and peer-individual risk and protective factors.**

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, December 2014, vol./is. 49/14(1934-1944), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Obando, Diana; Trujillo, Angela; Trujillo, Carlos A

**Correspondence Address:** Obando, Diana: Universidad de La Sabana, Campus Puente del Comun Km. 7 Autonorte Bogota, Cundinamarca, Chia, Colombia, diana.obando@unisabana.edu.co

**Institution:** Psychological Services Center, Universidad de La Sabana, Chia, Colombia; Research Group of Psychological Processes and Social Context, Universidad de La Sabana, Chia, Colombia; School of Management, Universidad de los Andes, Bogota, Colombia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Extant literature reports a frequent co-occurrence of substance consumption and antisocial behaviors. It is also postulated, therefore, that risk and protective factors are shared by the two behaviors. The purpose of this research is to test this notion by exploring whether family and peer-individual risk and protective factors are similarly associated with unique and co-occurring substance consumption and antisocial behaviors. A sample of 1,599 school students ranging between the ages of 11 and 19 completed a Spanish-language version of the Communities That Care Youth Survey (CTCYS). This instrument measures risk and protective factors and also captures adolescent drug consumption and antisocial behaviors. We find that risk and protective factors seem to operate in distinct ways for drug consumption and antisocial behaviors when they occur separately. Our findings indicate that the co-occurrence of both behaviors is related to risk factors, but it should not be inferred that the same factors will be present when only one behavior is observed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Antisocial Behavior](#)  
[\\*Family](#)  
[\\*Peers](#)  
[\\*Protective Factors](#)  
Drug Usage  
Risk Factors

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**68. Tailgating and pregameing by college students with alcohol offenses: Patterns of alcohol use and beliefs.**

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, December 2014, vol./is. 49/14(1928-1933), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Hustad, John T. P.; Mastroleo, Nadine R; Urwin, Rachel; Zeman, Suzanne; LaSalle, Linda; Borsari, Brian

**Correspondence Address:** Hustad, John T. P.: Pennsylvania State College of Medicine, Mail Code A210, 600 Centerview Drive, Hershey, PA, US, [jhustad@hmc.psu.edu](mailto:jhustad@hmc.psu.edu)

**Institution:** Pennsylvania State College of Medicine, Hershey, PA, US; Brown University, Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Providence, RI, US; Pennsylvania State University, University Health Services, University Park, PA, US; Pennsylvania State University, University Health Services, University Park, PA, US; Pennsylvania State University, University Health Services, University Park, PA, US; Mental Health and Behavioral Sciences Service, Providence VA Medical Center, Providence, RI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Research indicates that pregameing (drinking before a social event) and tailgating (drinking before a sporting event) are two culturally ingrained alcohol use behaviors by college students. We examined the prevalence of these two activities in a sample of college students (N = 354) who violated campus alcohol policy and were mandated to receive an alcohol intervention in fall 2010. Results indicated that alcohol consumption and other risk factors were related to pregameing and tailgating. These findings are discussed in the context of clinical implications and future directions for research. This study was funded in part by the National Institutes of Health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Attitudes](#)  
[\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Social Norms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**69. Family functioning and parent support trajectories and substance use and misuse among minority urban adolescents: A latent class growth analysis.**

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, December 2014, vol./is. 49/14(1908-1919), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Cordova, David; Heinze, Justin; Mistry, Ritesh; Hsieh, Hsing-Fang; Stoddard, Sarah; Salas-Wright, Christopher P; Zimmerman, Marc A

**Correspondence Address:** Cordova, David: University of Michigan School of Social Work, 1080 S University Ave., Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48103, [cordovad@umich.edu](mailto:cordovad@umich.edu)

**Institution:** University of Michigan School of Social Work, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan, Public Health, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan, Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan, Public Health, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Division of Health Promotion and Risk Reduction, University of Michigan, School of Nursing, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Texas-Austin, School of Social Work, Austin, TX, US; Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We sought to examine latent classes of family functioning and parent support trajectories during high school and whether these trajectories are associated with an increased risk of substance use and misuse among urban youth. A total of 850 adolescents (Mage = 15.1 years) were included in this study, assessed at baseline, 12-, 24-, and 36-months

postbaseline, and completed self-report measures on past 30-day alcohol and marijuana use, binge drinking, and measures of family functioning and parent support. Latent class growth analysis revealed that trajectories of high family functioning and parent support are associated with a decreased risk of marijuana use. Findings may be helpful to inform family-based preventive interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Binge Drinking](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Family Relations](#)  
[Parental Role](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 70. Health profiles of clients in substance abuse treatment: A comparison of clients dependent on alcohol or cocaine with those concurrently dependent.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, December 2014, vol./is. 49/14(1899-1907), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Macdonald, Scott; Pakula, Basia; Martin, Gina; Wells, Samantha; Borges, Guilherme; Roth, Eric; Salmon, Amy; Stockwell, Tim; Callaghan, Russell C

**Correspondence Address:** Macdonald, Scott: Centre for Addictions Research of BC, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada, scottmac@uvic.ca

**Institution:** Centre for Addictions Research of BC, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; University of British Columbia, School of Population and Public Health, Vancouver, BC, Canada; University of Victoria, Centre for Addictions Research of BC, Victoria, BC, Canada; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, London, ON, Canada; Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, City of Mexico, Mexico; University of Victoria, Centre for Addictions Research of BC, Victoria, BC, Canada; University of British Columbia, School of Population and Public Health, Vancouver, BC, Canada; University of Victoria, Centre for Addictions Research of BC, Victoria, BC, Canada; University of Northern British Columbia, Northern Medical Program, Prince George, BC, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to assess whether, among clients receiving substance abuse treatment (n = 616), those dependent on alcohol or cocaine differed significantly from those concurrently dependent on both drugs in terms of physical, mental, social, and economic harms as well as substance use behaviors. Methods: Clients from five substance abuse treatment agencies presenting with a primary problem of cocaine or alcohol were classified into three groups as dependent on: (1) alcohol alone, (2) cocaine alone, or (3) both cocaine and alcohol (i.e. concurrent dependence). Participants completed a self-administered questionnaire that included details of their drug and alcohol use, physical health, mental health, social health, economic health, and demographic characteristics. Results: The concurrent group drank similar amounts of alcohol as those in the alcohol group and used similar amounts of cocaine as the cocaine group. The alcohol group had significantly ( $p < .05$ ) poorer health profiles than the concurrent group across most variables of the four health domains. An exception was significantly more accidental injuries ( $p < .05$ ) in the alcohol group. In both bivariate and multivariate analyses, the concurrent group had significantly ( $p < .05$ ) more accidental injuries, violence, and overdoses than the cocaine group. As well, the concurrent group had significantly ( $p < .05$ ) higher scores on the anxiety and sexual compulsion scales than the cocaine group, controlling for demographic variables. Conclusion: These findings can aid health care professionals to better respond to issues related to concurrent dependence of

cocaine and alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Cocaine  
 \*Drug Abuse Prevention  
 \*Client Treatment Matching  
 Drug Therapy  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

#### 71. The influence of acculturation on substance use behaviors among Latina sexual minority women: The mediating role of discrimination.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, December 2014, vol./is. 49/14(1888-1898), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Dec 2014)  
**Author(s):** Matthews, Alicia; Li, Chien-Ching; Aranda, Frances; Torres, Lourdes; Vargas, Maria; Conrad, Megan  
**Correspondence Address:** Matthews, Alicia: College of Nursing, University of Illinois at Chicago, 845 S Damen Ave, MC 802, Chicago, IL, US, 60612, aliciak@uic.edu  
**Institution:** University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Health Systems Management, Rush University, Chicago, IL, US; Howard Brown Health Center, Chicago, IL, US; DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US; Howard Brown Health Center, Chicago, IL, US; University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: A large body of work has demonstrated that sexual minority women have elevated rates of substance use morbidity, as compared with heterosexual women, and that this might be especially true for women of color. Objectives: This study examines the influence of acculturation and discrimination on substance use among Latina sexual minority women. Methods: Data were collected from 2007 to 2008 as part of a larger community-based survey in the greater Chicago area. Scales measured discrimination, acculturation, and substance use. Structural equation modeling validated scales and examined their relationships, which were further described via mediation analysis. Results: Increased acculturation leads to substance use and this relationship is partially mediated by discrimination (Sobel test = 2.10;  $p < .05$ ). Conclusions/Importance: Implications of these findings and directions for future research are discussed. Funding was provided by several women's and public health organizations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Acculturation  
 \*Discrimination  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Human Females  
 \*Minority Groups  
 Drug Usage  
 Heterosexuality  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

#### 72. Rejection attitudes, poor parental bonding, and stressful life events in heroin addicts' families.

- Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, December 2014, vol./is. 49/14(1867-1877), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Pomini, Valeria; Gournellis, Rossetos; Kokkevi, Anna; Tomaras, Vlassis; Papadimitriou, George; Liappas, John
- Correspondence Address:** Pomini, Valeria: 1st Department of Psychiatry, National and Capodistrian University of Athens, Eginition Hospital, Vas. Sophias, 72, Athens, Greece, 11528, vpomini@med.uoa.gr
- Institution:** 1st Department of Psychiatry, National and Capodistrian University of Athens, Eginition Hospital, Athens, Greece; 2nd Department of Psychiatry, National and Capodistrian University of Athens, Attikon Hospital, Athens, Greece; University Mental Health Research Institute, Athens, Greece; 1st Department of Psychiatry, National and Capodistrian University of Athens, Eginition Hospital, Athens, Greece; 1st Department of Psychiatry, National and Capodistrian University of Athens, Eginition Hospital, Athens, Greece; 2nd Department of Psychiatry, National and Capodistrian University of Athens, Attikon Hospital, Athens, Greece
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: The influence of family factors on the development and/or on maintenance of heroin addiction still remains unclear. Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate family factors, which might be associated with heroin addiction in a sample of male individuals. Methods: A group of 40 heroin addicts' families was compared with a group of 17 families with a member presenting schizophrenia and a group of 27 families with mentally healthy members in regard to (1) parents' rejection attitudes toward their adult child, (2) quality of parental bond, as perceived by the adult child, and (3) stressful life events in the nuclear family. Results: The main findings showed that the degree of rejection by the fathers in the heroin addicts' families as well as in the subjects with schizophrenia was significantly higher compared to the fathers' degree of rejection in the control group. Moreover, the degree of rejection by mothers in the heroin addicts' families was significantly higher compared to the mothers' degree of rejection in the control group. Heroin addicts reported that they had perceived less care from their fathers than healthy controls. The total number of stressful life events in the nuclear family was higher in the patients with schizophrenia in comparison to the healthy controls. Also, in the heroin addicts' group, a significantly higher number of fathers presented a current or past psychiatric disorder. Conclusions: The findings of this study showed the importance of negative family factors in the course of heroin addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Life Experiences](#)  
[\\*Parent Child Relations](#)  
[\\*Social Acceptance](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[Family](#)  
[Schizophrenia](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

### 73. The diffusion of performance and image-enhancing drugs (PIEDs) on the internet: The abuse of the cognitive enhancer piracetam.

- Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, December 2014, vol./is. 49/14(1849-1856), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Corazza, Ornella; Bersani, Francesco Saverio; Brunoro, Roberto; Valeriani, Giuseppe; Martinotti, Giovanni; Schifano, Fabrizio

- Correspondence Address:** Corazza, Ornella: Department of Postgraduate Medicine, School of Life and Medical Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, HRT, United Kingdom, AL10 9AB, o.corazza@herts.ac.uk
- Institution:** Department of Postgraduate Medicine, School of Life and Medical Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, HRT, United Kingdom; Department of Postgraduate Medicine, School of Life and Medical Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, HRT, United Kingdom; Department of Postgraduate Medicine, School of Life and Medical Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, HRT, United Kingdom; Department of Postgraduate Medicine, School of Life and Medical Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, HRT, United Kingdom; Department of Neuroscience and Imaging, Gabriele d'Annunzio University, Chieti, Italy; Department of Postgraduate Medicine, School of Life and Medical Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, HRT, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction: Performance and image-enhancing drugs (PIEDs), also known as "lifestyle drugs," are increasingly sold on the Internet to enhance cognitive as well as sexual, muscular, attentive, and other natural capacities. Our analysis focuses on the misuse of the cognitive enhancer piracetam. Methods: A literature review was carried out in PsychInfo and Pubmed database. Considering the absence of peer-reviewed data, review of additional sources of unstructured information from the Internet was carried out between February 2012 and July 2013. Additional searches were conducted using the Global Public Health Intelligence Network (GPHIN), a secure Internet-based early warning system developed by Health Canada and the World Health Organization (WHO), which monitors media reports in six languages, Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. Results: Piracetam is sold via illicit online pharmacies with no need of prescription at low prices. Buyers, mainly healthy individuals, purchase the product to enhance study- and work-related performances as well as for recreational purposes. Its nonmedical use is often associated with the occurrence of side effects such as hallucinations, psychomotor agitation, dysphoria, tiredness, dizziness, memory loss, headache, and severe diarrhoea; moreover, several users declared to have neither felt any cognitive improvement nor psychedelic effects. Conclusions: This is a new and fast-growing trend of abuse that needs to be extensively monitored and studied also by using near real-time and unstructured sources of information such as Internet news and online reports in order to acquire rapid knowledge and understanding. Products sold online might be counterfeits and this enhances related health risks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Piracetam](#)  
[\\*Performance Enhancing Drugs](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

#### 74. The double-edged pen: Omnipotent fantasies in the creativity and addictions of Stephen King.

- Citation:** Psychodynamic Practice: Individuals, Groups and Organisations, October 2014, vol./is. 20/4(328-339), 1475-3634;1475-3626 (Oct 2014)
- Author(s):** Kahoud, Dustin
- Correspondence Address:** Kahoud, Dustin, dkahoud@liu.edu
- Institution:** Psychology Department, Long Island University - Post, Brookville, NY, US
- Language:** English

**Abstract:** The legendary debate over whether a connection between creativity and addictions exists is one that is shrouded in mystery and intrigue, but also one that continuously returns to the circuitous metaphor of the chicken and the egg. In an effort to better understand nuances in the relationship between creativity and addictions, this paper examines the life of Stephen King, and the omnipotent fantasies from which both his creative processes and addictive behaviours emerged. Since the early twentieth century, psychodynamic thinkers have highlighted omnipotent fantasies as a psychological force driving creative processes as efforts towards personal transformation. Similarly, numerous psychodynamic theories have highlighted omnipotent fantasies as playing a cardinal role in the psychological processes that propel substance abuse. And yet, the construct of omnipotence has yet to be examined as a theoretical bridge to bind such theories of creativity and substance abuse together. While fostering personal meaning and self-transformation when manifested in his creative writing processes, omnipotent fantasies have also lead Stephen King down a precarious path of addictive behaviours. Through a narrative analysis of the life of Stephen King, who has written in great depth about both his creativity and substance abuse, I will illustrate how omnipotent fantasies often shape and foster both healthy, creative processes towards growth and maladaptive, addictive impulses towards self-destruction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Omnipotence](#)  
[\\*Psychoanalysis](#)  
[\\*Psychoanalytic Theory](#)  
[Creativity](#)  
[Debates](#)  
[Fantasy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 75. Review of Clinical manual of addiction psychopharmacology, 2nd edition.

**Citation:** Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, December 2014, vol./is. 31/4(289), 0790-9667 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Cleary, Daniel; O'gara, Colin

**Correspondence Address:** Cleary, Daniel, daniel.clear@sjog.ie

**Institution:** St John of God Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; St John of God Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Clinical Manual of Addiction Psychopharmacology, 2Nd Edition edited by Henry R. Kranzler, Domenic A. Ciraulo, and Leah R. Zindel (see record 2013-43737-000). This manual is a comprehensive and well-written review of the current knowledge on the pharmacology of drugs of abuse and the pharmacological treatment options available to physicians treating addiction disorders. It is divided into 10 chapters, with nine chapters each focussing on a single class of substance and the 10th addressing the psychotherapies for substance use disorders. The chapters are ordered according to a combination of prevalence of use and availability of pharmacotherapy options, highlighting the relative interest and progress from the pharmaceutical industry in the various addictive conditions. The breadth of knowledge in this comprehensive and systematically presented manual will serve as an excellent guide both for those working in clinical addiction psychiatry as well as those with a research interest in this burgeoning clinical specialty. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: College of Psychiatrists of Ireland; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Pharmaceutical Industry](#)  
[\\*Psychopharmacology](#)

Addiction  
Psychiatry

Source: PsycINFO

#### 76. Review of Learning solution focused therapy: An illustrated guide.

**Citation:** Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, December 2014, vol./is. 31/4(287-288), 0790-9667 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Glynn, Kevin

**Correspondence Address:** Glynn, Kevin: Tallaght Hospital Dublin, Dublin, Ireland, glynnkevin@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Tallaght Hospital Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Learning Solution Focused Therapy: An Illustrated Guide by Anne Bodmer Lutz (see record 2013-43700-000). Solution-Focused Therapy was developed through examining hours of videotaped sessions with patients in an attempt to ascertain what practical techniques work best in a therapeutic setting. What resulted was very much a patient-centred approach focusing on positive techniques such as complements, goal negotiation and focusing on the patient's strengths and resources. This is in contrast to the standard medical model in which eliciting pathology is regarded as key to treatment. While this book focuses mainly on its use as a form of therapy for children and families, the author is keen to point out that the techniques used can also be integrated into the standard Psychiatric assessment and other areas such as Psychopharmacotherapy and Addiction. Although the Solution-Focused Approach doesn't necessarily come intuitively to doctors used to being taught how to illicit and describe pathological processes, there is much to be gained from reading this concise and practical book. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: College of Psychiatrists of Ireland; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Solution Focused Therapy](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)  
[Pathology](#)  
[Telemedicine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

#### 77. Pregabalin abuse for enhancing sexual performance: Case discussion and literature review.

**Citation:** Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, December 2014, vol./is. 31/4(281-286), 0790-9667 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Osman, M; Casey, P

**Correspondence Address:** Osman, M.: Department of Adult Psychiatry, Mater Misericordae University Hospital, 63 Eccles Street, Dublin, Ireland, 7, mugtabasulman@yahoo.co.uk

**Institution:** Mater Misericordae University Hospital, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland; Mater Misericordae University Hospital, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Pregabalin is a -aminobutyric acid analogue that is primarily prescribed in psychiatry for management of generalized anxiety disorder. The belief in its low potential for abuse has placed it in a superior position to other anxiolytic agents. However, more recent, concerns have been raised about the addictive potential of pregabalin. This problem has not received much attention nor has the mechanism of its development. There is also a lack of understanding of the difference in the experience of abusing pregabalin in contrast to abusing other illicit drugs. We report the case of a 55-year-old patient with a background history of multiple psychoactive substances misuse who elaborated on his own personal experience of pregabalin abuse. He consumed a month's supply of this medication over 2 days and realized an enhancement in sexual desire and excitement. This effect should be

considered when prescribing pregabalin. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: College of Psychiatrists of Ireland; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Pregabalin](#)  
[Anxiety](#)  
[Psychiatry](#)  
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 78. The 'G' men: A profile of GBL/GHB users in an area of high drug-related mortality.

**Citation:** Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, December 2014, vol./is. 31/4(275-280), 0790-9667 (Dec 2014)  
**Author(s):** Durgahee, S; Allen, G; Williams, H  
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**Institution:** Substance Misuse Service, Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, Brighton, United Kingdom; Substance Misuse Service, Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, Brighton, United Kingdom; Substance Misuse Service, Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, Brighton, United Kingdom  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Objectives: Gamma-butyrolactone/gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GBL/GHB) and related analogues are increasingly misused. The study reports on patient characteristics, nature and pattern of use, complications and comorbidity for a cohort of patients presenting to a large Substance Misuse Service in Brighton and Hove City. Method: A retrospective case-note review of routinely collected clinical data on patients with primary GBL/GHB misuse. Results: In all, 24 individuals were male and 3 female, with a mean age of 34 years. A total of 21 males identified themselves as gay and 1 female as bisexual. Just over half (15, 56%), respectively, were living in stable accommodation and were in employment or third-level education. In all, 22 (81%) met criteria for physical dependence and two-thirds (18, 67%) had experienced overdose. The group was using large amounts of GBL (mean 53 ml/day) with a significant number (25, 93%) using 'around the clock' (every 1-3 hours). Over one-third (10, 37%) had a diagnosis of HIV and with 24 (89%) having a presumptive diagnosis of anxiety disorder. Conclusions: A profile of gay men with relatively stable lifestyles, but nevertheless with a high rate of complication of GBL/GHB use and with a significant comorbidity (HIV and psychological problems) was identified. The need for integrated specialist services and the importance of liaison with Emergency Departments and HIV services is highlighted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: College of Psychiatrists of Ireland; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[Death and Dying](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[HIV](#)  
[Gamma Hydroxybutyrate](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 79. High speed: Amphetamine use in the context of conventional culture.

**Citation:** Deviant Behavior, February 2015, vol./is. 36/2(146-165), 0163-9625;1521-0456 (Feb 2015)

**Author(s):** Pedersen, Willy; Sandberg, Sveinung; Copes, Heith

**Correspondence Address:** Pedersen, Willy: Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo, Box 1096, Blindern, Oslo, Norway, 0317, willy.pedersen@sosgeo.uio.no

**Institution:** Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Department of Justice Sciences, University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** While the use of cannabis is often anchored in subversive values, and the use of heroin is situated at the social margins, the use of amphetamines appears to be associated with more conventional values. Interviews with 55 Norwegian amphetamine and/or methamphetamine users reveal that the substance is used for three main reasons. First, amphetamines are used by binge drinkers to "keep the party going." Second, amphetamines are used by segments of the marginalized working class to enable them to work longer hours. Third, amphetamines are used medically by some to treat self-diagnosed symptoms of illnesses such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Social Environments](#)  
[\\*Sociocultural Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 80. An exploration of stigma in the lives of sex offenders and heroin abusers.

**Citation:** Deviant Behavior, February 2015, vol./is. 36/2(130-145), 0163-9625;1521-0456 (Feb 2015)

**Author(s):** Furst, R. Terry; Evans, Douglas N

**Correspondence Address:** Furst, R. Terry: John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY), 899 Tenth Ave., New York, NY, US, 10019, TFurst@jjay.CUNY.edu

**Institution:** John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY), New York, NY, US; Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Research was conducted on variations and commonalities of sexual offenders and heroin abusers and how they manage stigma in their everyday lives. Interviews with 13 sex offenders (SOs) and 44 heroin abusers (HAs) were conducted in New York City. Results suggest that both SOs and HAs disclose or conceal their stigmatized status based on their relationship to others and the situations in which they anticipate social condemnation. Both groups have formed intra-group hierarchies based on status, where child molesters and heroin abusers receive the most disdain. Some heroin abusers manage their stigma by engaging in behavior that we term redemptive passing, in which stigmatized individuals attempt to pass as non-stigmatized through deceptive means in order to make amends for prior harms they have caused. The stigmatization of sex offenders and heroin abusers has important implications for health, as members of these groups are less likely to seek treatment in order to distance themselves from their stigmatizing status. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminals](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Sex Offenses](#)  
[\\*Stigma](#)  
[Child Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**81. Heroin use among adolescents: A multi-theoretical examination.**

**Citation:** Deviant Behavior, February 2015, vol./is. 36/2(101-112), 0163-9625;1521-0456 (Feb 2015)

**Author(s):** Schaefer, Brian P; Vito, Anthony G; Marcum, Catherine D; Higgins, George E; Ricketts, Melissa L

**Correspondence Address:** Higgins, George E.: Department of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, 2301 S. 3rd St., Louisville, KY, US, 40292, George.higgins@louisville.edu

**Institution:** University of Louisville, Department of Justice Administration, Louisville, KY, US; Department of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US; Department of Government and Justice Studies, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC, US; Department of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US; Criminal Justice Department, Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Criminological examination of substance use is common in the extant literature; however, little research has examined heroin use among adolescents. Recent trends in drug use indicate a rise of heroin among adolescents indicating a need to provide theoretical explanations of this phenomenon. This study examines the efficacy of social learning theory and social bond theory to explain heroin use. The study uses a nationally representative sample of adolescents from the Monitoring the Future Survey (N = 2,465). The results support the central arguments from social structure social learning theory. First, the results show that social structure components have links with heroin use. Second, the results show that social learning theory mediates the effect of social structure measures on heroin use. The results are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Social Learning Theories](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**82. Taking or not taking medications: Psychiatric treatment perceptions in patients diagnosed with bipolar disorder.**

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics, December 2014, vol./is. 39/6(673-679), 0269-4727;1365-2710 (Dec 2014)

**Author(s):** Vargas-Huicochea, I; Huicochea, L; Berlanga, C; Fresan, A

**Correspondence Address:** Vargas-Huicochea, I.: Calzada Mexico Xochimilco, No. 101 Tlalpan, Distrito Federal, Mexico City, Mexico, 14370, dra.vargashuicochea@yahoo.com.mx

**Institution:** Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria "Ramon de la Fuente", Mexico City, Mexico; El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Campeche, Mexico; Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria "Ramon de la Fuente", Mexico City, Mexico; Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria "Ramon de la Fuente", Mexico City, Mexico

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** What is known and objective: Bipolar disorder is a common and disabling condition. Although its negative impact may be limited in some way by the use of different treatment options, lack of adherence to psychiatric treatment is still an obstacle to overcome. Because there are many factors involved in non-adherence to treatment, in this study, we sought to examine the subjective aspect of this phenomenon. We analysed perceptions of both the disease and the treatment in a group of patients with bipolar disorder. Methods: We incorporated a qualitative design that included 50 outpatients diagnosed with bipolar disorder type 1. Through semi-structured interviews, we explored patients' perceptions of bipolarity and psychiatric medication management. Results and discussion: The participants reported the use of medications as one of the most troubling aspects of having bipolar disorder. The fear of becoming addicted to psychiatric drugs was repeatedly mentioned among the patients as an argument for abandoning treatment. The main expectation of treatment was to achieve stable mood, but the patients considered that drugs were not the only way to be euthymic. What is new and conclusions: The patients expressed ambivalence between the need to take medication to remain stable and the fear of negative consequences of using psychiatric drugs. Personal beliefs and environmental influences seem to determine each individual's final choice of whether to maintain or discontinue treatment; so, in everyday clinical practice, it would be necessary to discuss perceptions of the disease with patients and their families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Bipolar Disorder](#)  
[\\*Client Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Treatment Compliance](#)  
 Patients

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics*

### 83. Therapeutic communities for substance abusers: Assessment of treatment outcomes.

**Original Title:** Comunidades terapeuticas para dependentes de substancias psicoativas: avaliacao dos resultados do tratamento.

**Citation:** Psicologia: Teoria e Pratica, 2014, vol./is. 16/2(156-171), 1516-3687;1980-6906 (2014)

**Author(s):** Scaduto, Alessandro Antonio; Barbieri, Valeria; dos Santos, Manoel Antonio

**Correspondence Address:** Scaduto, Alessandro Antonio: Universidade de Sao Paulo, Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciencias e Letras de Ribeirao Preto, Departamento de Psicologia, Avenida Bandeirantes, 3.900, Monte Alegre, Ribeirao Preto, Brazil, CEP: 14040 901, aascaduto@uol.com.br

**Institution:** Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciencias e Letras de Ribeirao Preto, Ribeirao Preto, Brazil;  
 Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciencias e Letras de Ribeirao Preto, Ribeirao Preto, Brazil;  
 Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciencias e Letras de Ribeirao Preto, Ribeirao Preto, Brazil

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** The therapeutic community (TC) is a treatment modality for substance abusers applied in Brazil. However, there are few academic studies of its contributions and limitations, in order to improve the care quality. The objective of the study was to investigate psychological profile changes of patients from a TC, who were assessed in the beginning and in the end of treatment. The participants (seven crack, cocaine and alcohol male abusers) were assessed using a semi-structured interview guide, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (improved readability form-MMPI-IRF) and the Thematic Apperception Test. The results show improvements in psychological functioning in different degrees for two subgroups of participants in the end of treatment, in terms of their personality structure type. This variable seems to mediate the

introjection's quality of the experiences during the treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Community](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Personality Traits](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 84. Beyond the substance: Considerations about the subject in the drug addiction condition.

**Original Title:** Para alem da substancia: consideracoes sobre o sujeito na condicao da toxicomania.

**Citation:** Psicologia: Teoria e Pratica, 2014, vol./is. 16/2(41-52), 1516-3687;1980-6906 (2014)

**Author(s):** Macedo, Monica Medeiros Kother; de Barros Falcao Dockhorn, Carolina Neumann; Kegler, Paula

**Correspondence Address:** Macedo, Monica Medeiros Kother, Avenida Ipiranga, 6.681, Predio 11, 9 Andar, Aala 926, Partenon, Porto Alegre, Brazil, CEP: 90619 900, monicakm@puers.br

**Institution:** Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Faculdades Integradas de Taquara, Porto Alegre, Brazil

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** The increase in the use of drugs and their subjective effects are an epidemic problem for public health. This paper presents the results of a qualitative study on the subjective condition of eight young addicts that have sought help in rehabilitation clinics. The methodology of interpretive analysis of data collected from the interviews used the psychoanalytic theory. The precariousness of primordial relationships resulted in a construction of subjectivity marked by abandonment and helplessness. The understanding of the subject condition and his relation with the object drug reveals a psychic pain that meets, in the anesthesia offered by the drug, a coping strategy. It was found that the intensity of the early experiences in life, and not psychic elaborated, meet, as a form of discharge, the path of the act. The observed psychic fragility reaffirmed the necessity for an expansion of strategies of dealing with drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 85. Psychoactive drugs use among high school students.

**Original Title:** Consumo de substancias psicoativas em estudantes do ensino medio.

**Citation:** Psicologia: Teoria e Pratica, 2014, vol./is. 16/2(29-40), 1516-3687;1980-6906 (2014)

**Author(s):** Lopes, Andressa Pereira; Rezende, Manuel Morgado

**Correspondence Address:** Lopes, Andressa Pereira, Rua dos Coqueiros, 103, Gruta de Lourdes, Maceio, Brazil, 57052-556, andressa\_lopes@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Faculdade Integrada Tiradentes, Maceio, Brazil; Universidade Metodista de Sao Paulo, Sao Bernardo do Campo, Brazil

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** This study aimed to determine the prevalence of psychoactivities substance use among high school students in Maceio, Alagoas state. It was a descriptive, cross sectional study. The sample was composed by 407 students and the survey was conducted in four public and in three private schools. Participants answered a sociodemographic questionnaire, and

a questionnaire about consumption of psychoactive substances. Alcoholic beverages were the more consumed substance in the five modes of use: during the life, in a year, in one month, frequent and heavy use. Consumption in life was more prevalent in males and students from private schools. The research verified the need to carry out projects to prevent the drug use and improve health promotion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*High School Students](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 86. Depressive symptoms in family members of drug-addicts.

**Original Title:** Sintomas depressivos em familiares de dependentes quimicos.

**Citation:** Psicologia: Teoria e Pratica, 2014, vol./is. 16/2(18-28), 1516-3687;1980-6906 (2014)

**Author(s):** Maciel, Silvana Carneiro; de Melo, Juliana Rizia Felix; Dias, Camila Cristina Vasconcelos; Silva, Giselli Lucy Souza; Gouveia, Yordan Bezerra

**Correspondence Address:** Maciel, Silvana Carneiro, Rua Vereador Gumercindo B. Dunda, 378/1.401, Bessa, Joao Pessoa, Brazil, CEP: 58036-850, silcamaciel@gmail.com

**Institution:** Universidade Federal da Paraiba, Joao Pessoa, Brazil; Universidade Federal da Paraiba, Joao Pessoa, Brazil

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** The main goal of this research was to investigate the depressive symptomatology in family members of drug-addicts and its relationship with socio-demographic variables of participants. The sample was composed by family members of 100 drug addicts, most female. The study was held up in drug-addiction rehab centers in the city of Joao Pessoa/PB. A socio-demographic questionnaire and the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) were used and the data were analyzed by means of inferential and descriptive statistics. A depressive symptomatology index of 66% was observed, 35% with mild symptoms, 27% moderate, and 4% severe. The level of education was significantly related to depressive symptoms, identifying higher averages in participants with low education. These results are important because the family is not well studied and assisted by public health policies, although they are considered relevant in the treatment and inclusion of drug addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Family Members](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 87. Special topics in family therapy: Mental illness, physical illness, substance abuse, family violence, and divorce.

**Citation:** An introduction to marriage and family therapy (2nd ed.), 2015(468-504) (2015)

**Author(s):** Priest, Jacob B; Salts, Connie; Smith, Thomas

**Institution:** Department of Rehabilitation and Counselor Education, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US; Auburn University, Auburn, AL, US; Auburn University, Auburn, AL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Family therapy approaches were first conceived and implemented in response to specific types of mental health issues that challenged the practitioners of the time. The first "special problems" addressed by the pioneering family therapists were

those of the seriously mentally ill (Nichols & Schwartz, 2001). This chapter follows in this longest of family therapy traditions: the application of family therapy perspectives to health and relational problems. In particular, five specific problem areas are addressed: mental illness, physical illness, substance abuse, family violence, and divorce. In this chapter, the societal impact of each problem area is discussed, along with the contribution that marriage and family therapy approaches have made to the conceptualization and treatment of these problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Divorce](#)  
[\\*Domestic Violence](#)  
[\\*Family Therapy](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Physical Disorders](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Marriage Counseling](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 88. An investigation of hope and context.

**Citation:** Journal of Community Psychology, November 2014, vol./is. 42/8(937-946), 0090-4392;1520-6629 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Stevens, Edward B; Buchannan, Brett; Ferrari, Joseph R; Jason, Leonard A; Ram, Daphna

**Correspondence Address:** Jason, Leonard A.: DePaul University, Center for Community Research, 990 West Fullerton, Chicago, IL, US, 60614, Ljason@depaul.edu

**Institution:** DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US; DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** One of the tenets of community psychology is examining psychological phenomena in context, and our studies explored the relationship between hope and context among individuals in recovery for substance use disorders. Study 1 involved 595 participants who resided in 90 recovery homes. We found that context, as house effects, was salient in residents' perceptions of hope, suggesting that the context of recovery homes-their configurations and dynamics-may play a role in an individual's future perspective. Study 2 involved 102 recovering adults. Findings indicated that one's perceived context (i.e., opportunities, choices, and obstacles) was related to not only one's self-reported levels of hope but also one's perception of hope for others. Approximately 50% of an individual's hopefulness was explained by contextual factors, thus suggesting that system-level effects are critical to an individual's hopefulness. The finding that context was predictive of hopefulness suggests that a community psychology perspective on feelings of hope is critical, especially for individuals in substance use recovery. Implications regarding the importance of hope and context for ecological research and contextual influences on behavior change are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Hope](#)  
[Community Psychology](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 89. Socialization instances linked to cannabis experimentation among French teenagers.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, November 2014, vol./is. 49/13(1808-1819), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Jovic, Sonia; Genolini, Christophe; Delpierre, Cyrille; Spilka, Stanislas; Ehlinger, Virginie; Ross, Jim; Arnaud, Catherine; Godeau, Emmanuelle

**Correspondence Address:** Godeau, Emmanuelle: Inserm U1027, Toulouse, France, emmanuelle.godeau@ac-toulouse.fr

**Institution:** Inserm U1027, Toulouse, France; Inserm U1027, Toulouse, France; Inserm U1027, Toulouse, France; OFDT, St Denis La Plaine, France; Inserm U1027, Toulouse, France; Westat, Inc., Rockville, MD, US; Inserm U1027, Toulouse, France; Inserm U1027, Toulouse, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** France presents one of the highest prevalence of teenagers aged 15-year-olds who report they already have experienced cannabis in Europe. Data from the French 2010 Health Behavior in School-aged Children (HSBC) survey and environmental parameters typifying schools' neighborhoods were used to study cannabis experimentation. We conducted a two-level logistic regression (clusters being schools) on 4,175 French 8th-10th graders from 156 schools. Several individual parameters were linked to cannabis experimentation. Living in a non-intact family, feeling insufficiently monitored, having poor communication with mother and being from a family with a high socio-economic status (SES) were all associated with increased risk of cannabis experimentation. At environmental level, only being in a priority education area was linked to this behavior, without explaining differences among schools. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Cannabis  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Marijuana Usage  
\*Socialization  
\*Behavioral Ecology  
High School Students  
Middle School Students  
Psychosocial Development  
Socioeconomic Status

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 90. Predictors of substance use among young adults transitioning away from high school: A narrative review.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, November 2014, vol./is. 49/13(1795-1807), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Kirst, Maritt; Mecredy, Graham; Borland, Tracey; Chaiton, Michael

**Correspondence Address:** Kirst, Maritt: Centre for Research on Inner City Health, St. Michael's Hospital, 30 Bond St., Toronto, ON, Canada, M5B1W8, kirstm@smh.ca

**Institution:** Centre for Research on Inner City Health, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada; Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences, Toronto, ON, Canada; Ontario Tobacco Research Unit, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Ontario Tobacco Research Unit, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Young adulthood has been shown to be a time of increased substance use. Yet, not enough is known about which factors contribute to initiation and progression of substance use among young adults specifically during the transition year away from high school. Objectives: A narrative review was undertaken to increase understanding of the

predictors of changes in use of tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, other illicit drugs, and mental health problems among young adults during the transition period after high school. Methods: A review of academic literature examining predictors of the use of tobacco, alcohol and cannabis, and co-morbidities (e.g., co-occurring substance use and/or mental health issues) among young adults transitioning from high school to post-secondary education or the workforce. Results: Twenty six studies were included in the review. The majority of the studies (19) examined substance use during the transition from high school to post-secondary settings. Seven studies examined substance use in post-secondary settings. The studies consistently found that substance use increases among young adults as they transition away from high school. During the transition away from high school, common predictors of substance use include substance use in high school, and peer influence. Common predictors of substance use in post-secondary education include previous substance use, peer influence, psychological factors and mental health issues. Conclusions/Importance: Further research on social contextual influences on substance use, mental health issues, gender differences and availability of substances during the transition period is needed to inform the development of new preventive interventions for this age group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*High School Education](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Prediction](#)  
[\\*School to Work Transition](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 91. Characteristics of a treatment-seeking population in outpatient addiction treatment centers in Mexico.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, November 2014, vol./is. 49/13(1784-1794), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Marin-Navarrete, Rodrigo; Templos-Nunez, Liliana; Eliosa-Hernandez, Angelica; Villalobos-Gallegos, Luis; Fernandez-Mondragon, Jose; Perez-Lopez, Alejandro; Galvan-Sosa, Diana; Verdeja, Rosa E; Alonso, Elizabeth; Feaster, Daniel J; Horigian, Viviana E

**Correspondence Address:** Marin-Navarrete, Rodrigo: Clinical Trials Unit on Addiction and Mental Health, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, Clz. Mexico-Xochimilco #101, Col. San Lorenzo Huipulco, Deleg. Tlalpan, Mexico City, Mexico, 14370, rmarin@inprf.gob.mx

**Institution:** Clinical Trials Unit on Addiction and Mental Health, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, Mexico City, Mexico; Clinical Trials Unit on Addiction and Mental Health, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, Mexico City, Mexico; Clinical Trials Unit on Addiction and Mental Health, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, Mexico City, Mexico; Clinical Trials Unit on Addiction and Mental Health, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, Mexico City, Mexico; Clinical Trials Unit on Addiction and Mental Health, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, Mexico City, Mexico; Clinical Trials Unit on Addiction and Mental Health, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, Mexico City, Mexico; Clinical Trials Unit on Addiction and Mental Health, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, Mexico City, Mexico; Clinical Trials Unit on Addiction and Mental Health, Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, Mexico City, Mexico; Department of Public Health Sciences, Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, FL, US; Department of Public Health Sciences, Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, FL, US; Department of Public Health Sciences, Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, FL, US; Department of Public Health Sciences, Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Baseline patients' characteristics are critical for treatment planning, as these can be moderators of treatment effects. In Mexico, information on treatment seekers with substance use disorders is scarce and limited to demographic characteristics. Objective: This paper presents and analyses demographic characteristics, substance use related problems, clinical features, and addiction severity in a sample of treatment seekers from the first multi-site randomized clinical trial implemented in the Mexican Clinical Trials Network on Addiction and Mental Health. Methods: A total of 120 participants were assessed prior randomization. Chi square or F-tests were used to compare sites across variables. Spearman correlation was used to associate negative consequences of substance use and motivation to change. Results: The majority of participants were men, and the most prevalent substances reported were alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine. Participants were predominantly on the contemplation or action stage of change, and this was correlated with the perception of the negative consequences associated with substance use. Participants reported a high prevalence of substance use related problems. Conclusions: Substance use related problems, clinical features, and addiction severity reported by treatment seekers are important characteristics to take into account when planning treatment as they facilitate tailoring treatment to meet patients' needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Client Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Treatment Planning](#)  
[Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[Outpatients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 92. An examination of sociodemographic correlates of ecstasy use among high school seniors in the United States.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, November 2014, vol./is. 49/13(1774-1783), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Palamar, Joseph J; Kamboukos, Dimitra

**Correspondence Address:** Palamar, Joseph J.: New York University Langone Medical Center, Department of Population Health, One Park Avenue, New York, NY, US, 10016, joseph.palamar@nyu.edu

**Institution:** New York University Langone Medical Center, Department of Population Health, New York, NY, US; New York University Langone Medical Center, Department of Population Health, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Although ecstasy (MDMA) use is not as prevalent in the United States (US) as it was in the early 2000s, use remains popular among adolescents and young adults. Few recent studies have examined ecstasy use in national samples among those at particularly high risk for use-adolescents approaching adulthood. Research is needed to delineate sociodemographic correlates of use in this group. Methods: Data were examined from a nationally representative sample of high school seniors in the US (modal age = 18) from the Monitoring the Future study (years 2007-2012; weighted N = 26,504). Data from all cohorts were aggregated and correlates of recent (last 12-month) use of ecstasy were examined. Results: Roughly 4.4% of high school seniors reported use of ecstasy within the last year. Females and religious students were consistently at lower odds for use. Black and Hispanic students, and students residing with two parents, were at lower odds for ecstasy use, until controlling for other drug use. Odds of use were consistently increased for those residing in a city, students with weekly income of >\$50 from a job, and students earning >\$10 weekly from other sources. Lifetime use of alcohol, cigarettes,

marijuana, and other illicit drugs each robustly increased odds of ecstasy use. Conclusion: Subgroups of high school seniors, defined by specific sociodemographic factors, and those who have used other drugs, are currently at high risk for ecstasy initiation and use. Since ecstasy is regaining popularity in the US, prevention efforts should consider these factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[High School Students](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

### 93. Repeated addiction treatment use in Sweden: A national register database study.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, November 2014, vol./is. 49/13(1764-1773), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2014)  
**Author(s):** Grahn, Robert; Chassler, Deborah; Lundgren, Lena  
**Correspondence Address:** Grahn, Robert: Umea University, Umea, Sweden, 901 87, robert.grahn@socw.umu.se  
**Institution:** Umea University, Umea, Sweden; School of Social Work, Boston University, Boston, MA, US; School of Social Work, Boston University, Boston, MA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Sweden has a free, universal addiction treatment system, yet few studies exist examining utilization of treatment in this country. This study identified predisposing, enabling, and need factors associated with history of number of voluntary addiction treatment episodes for a national sample of 12,009 individuals assessed for an alcohol and/or drug use disorder in Sweden. On average, people reported 4.3 prior treatment episodes. Linear regression methods identified that predisposing factors such as older age and being male were associated with more voluntary addiction treatment episodes compared to younger and female clients; a higher Addiction Severity Index (ASI) employment score (an enabling factor) was associated with more voluntary addiction treatment episodes; and need factors including a history of inpatient mental health treatment, a higher ASI psychiatric score, a higher ASI alcohol score, higher levels of illicit drug use, more compulsory addiction treatment episodes, a lower ASI legal score, and a history of criminal justice involvement were all associated with more voluntary addiction treatment episodes compared to their counterparts.. There were no differences in the number of treatment episodes by education or immigrant status. Implications: (1) Need is a key factor associated with more treatment use. (2) Further studies are needed to identify gender differences in access/use of treatment. (3) Given multiple treatment histories, Swedish addiction treatment policy should reflect a chronic care model rather than an acute care model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Chronicity \(Disorders\)](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

**94. Drug and alcohol use in Iraq: Findings of the inaugural Iraqi Community Epidemiological Workgroup.**

- Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, November 2014, vol./is. 49/13(1759-1763), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2014)
- Author(s):** Al-Hemiary, Nesif J; Al-Diwan, Jawad K; Hasson, Albert L; Rawson, Richard A
- Correspondence Address:** Rawson, Richard A.: UCLA, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, 11075 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, CA, US, 90025-7535, rrawson@mednet.ucla.edu
- Institution:** Unit of Psychiatry, Department of Medicine, College of Medicine, Baghdad University, Baghdad, Iraq; Unit of Mental Health, Department of Community Medicine, College of Medicine, Baghdad University, Baghdad, Iraq; Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US; Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Reports suggest increased use of alcohol, prescription drugs, and illicit drugs in Iraq in the past decade, which may portend an increase in substance use disorders (SUDs) and, thus, an increased need for treatments. Objectives/Methods: To develop better information on the nature and extent of drug and alcohol use in Iraq, the Iraqi Ministry of Health, with support from the US government and technical assistance from US researchers, held an initial Iraqi Community Epidemiology Work Group meeting in May 2012 in Baghdad. Drug seizure data were the primary data source, provided by Iraqi law enforcement and customs officials. Ministry of Health officials presented data from hospitals (medical and psychiatric), outpatient clinics, and health centers, as well as from surveys of medical patients, pharmacy patients, and prisoners. Results: The data suggest that the most commonly used substances are alcohol, hashish, and prescription drugs. New drugs in Iraq's drug use scene include the amphetamine-type substances "Captagon" and crystal methamphetamine, and the painkiller tramadol. Seizures of Captagon, methamphetamine, Afghan opium, teriac (a crude form of opium), and heroin at border crossings may indicate that these substances are becoming more popular. A plan for an ongoing program of CEWG meetings was developed. Conclusions: Drug and alcohol use in Iraq is increasing and new drugs are appearing in the country. An ongoing program for monitoring drug use trends and informing Iraqi policy makers is important for public health planning, including the development of strategies to identify citizens with SUDs and provide them treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Sociocultural Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

**95. Frequency of use, awareness, and attitudes toward side effects of anabolic-androgenic steroids consumption among male medical students in Iran.**

- Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, November 2014, vol./is. 49/13(1751-1758), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Nov 2014)
- Author(s):** Bordbar, Mohammad Reza Fayyazi; Abdollahian, Ebrahim; Samadi, Roya; Dolatabadi, Hamid

**Correspondence Address:** Samadi, Roya: Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Ibn-e-Sina Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran, pbsrc@mums.ac.ir

**Institution:** Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Ibn-e-Sina Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran; Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Ibn-e-Sina Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran; Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Ibn-e-Sina Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran; Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Ibn-e-Sina Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study was conducted to determine the frequency of anabolic-androgenic steroids consumption in male students studying at the university and their awareness, attitude, and role of sports activities; the present descriptive study was conducted on 271 volunteers in 2008. The data collected by self-report questionnaires was analyzed by descriptive inferential statistics. The prevalence of consumption was 3.3%, and it was significantly higher in those with a history of bodybuilding or athletic performance. The overall awareness rate was low, and the attitude was too optimistic. It seems that unawareness, incorrect attitude, and history of athletic performance increases the risk of consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Medical Students](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[\\*Steroids](#)  
[Drug Usage Attitudes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 96. Gendered mental disorders: Masculine and feminine stereotypes about mental disorders and their relation to stigma.

**Citation:** The Journal of Social Psychology, November 2014, vol./is. 154/6(546-565), 0022-4545;1940-1183 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Boysen, Guy; Ebersole, Ashley; Casner, Robert; Coston, Nykhala

**Correspondence Address:** Boysen, Guy: McKendree University, Department of Psychology, 701 College Rd., Lebanon, IL, US, 62254, gaboyesen@mckendree.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, McKendree University, Lebanon, IL, US; Department of Psychology, McKendree University, Lebanon, IL, US; Department of Psychology, McKendree University, Lebanon, IL, US; Department of Psychology, McKendree University, Lebanon, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Research indicates that stereotypes can intersect. For example, the intersection of stereotypes about gender and mental disorders could result in perceptions of gendered mental disorders. In the current research, Studies 1 and 2 showed that people view specific disorders as being masculine or feminine. The masculine stereotype included antisocial personality disorder, addictions, and paraphilias. The feminine stereotype included eating disorders, histrionic personality disorder, body dysmorphia, and orgasmic disorder. In both studies, the perception of disorders as masculine was positively correlated with stigma. Study 3 showed that the positive correlation between masculinity and stigma also occurred when examining specific symptoms rather than full mental disorders. The findings provide further evidence for the intersection of stereotypes and

indicate a novel factor in the understanding of stigma. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Feminism](#)  
[\\*Masculinity](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Stereotyped Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Stigma](#)  
[Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 97. Characteristics of student assistance and prevention counseling programs in response to environmental impacts.

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, November 2014, vol./is. 23/6(407-413), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Corrigan, Matthew J; Videka, Lynn; Loneck, Barry; Newman, Lucy J; Rajendran, Kushmand

**Correspondence Address:** Corrigan, Matthew J.: Social Work Program, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Seton Hall University, Room 127 Fahy Hall, 400 South Orange Avenue, South Orange, NJ, US, 07079, matthew.corrigan@shu.edu

**Institution:** Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ, US; New York University, New York, NY, US; University at Albany, State University of New York, Albany, NY, US; New York State Office of Mental Health, Albany, NY, US; University at Albany, State University of New York, Albany, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The impacts of the terror attacks of September 11, 2001, were observed in Student Assistance and Prevention Counseling programs in New York schools. Methods: A mixed-method study of programs across the state, consisting of interviews (N = 14) and record reviews (N = 407), was conducted in New York State in 2002. Standardized state forms were used for quantitative data collection and frequencies were analyzed. Results: An analysis of referral source before and after September 11, 2001, showed that self-referrals were slightly higher after September 11, 2001. Using data from students admitted before September 11, 2001, as a baseline, there were some shifts observed in reason for admission following the terrorist attacks. Increase of services was typical for the schools closest to the World Trade Center site and in the New York metropolitan area. Discussion: Due to the flexible nature of Student Assistance and Prevention Counseling services, programs were able to redirect both staff and resources to attempt to meet the need brought about by this tragedy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Psychology](#)  
[\\*High School Students](#)  
[\\*School Counseling](#)  
[Assistance \(Social Behavior\)](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Prevention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 98. Associations between proactive and reactive subtypes of aggression and lifetime substance use in a sample of predominantly Hispanic adolescents.

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, November 2014, vol./is. 23/6(398-406), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Fite, Paula J; Hendrickson, Michelle L; Evans, Spencer; Rubens, Sonia L; Johnson-Motoyama, Michelle; Savage, Jessica

**Correspondence Address:** Fite, Paula J.: Clinical Child Psychology Program, University of Kansas, 1000 Sunnyside Avenue Dole HDC 2012, Lawrence, KS, US, 66045, pfite@ku.edu

**Institution:** University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, US; University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The current study evaluated the link between proactive (goal-oriented) and reactive (behavior in response to a perceived threat) aggression and lifetime alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use in a sample of 152 predominantly Hispanic (94.7%) high school students. Furthermore, the impact of neighborhood violence and gender invariance on these associations were examined. Findings suggested unique associations between proactive, not reactive, aggression and use of all three substances. No significant interactions between the aggression subtypes and neighborhood violence were evident, and no gender differences emerged. Findings suggest targeting proactive aggression for the prevention of substance use for both males and females. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aggressive Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Marijuana](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[Neighborhoods](#)  
[Threat](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 99. Impact of brief intervention services on drug-using, truant youth arrest charges over time.

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, November 2014, vol./is. 23/6(375-388), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Dembo, Richard; Briones-Robinson, Rhissa; Wareham, Jennifer; Schmeidler, James; Winters, Ken C; Barrett, Kimberly; Ungaro, Rocio; Karas, Lora M; Belenko, Steven

**Correspondence Address:** Dembo, Richard: Criminology Department, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Fowler Avenue, Tampa, FL, US, 33620, rdembo@usf.edu

**Institution:** University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US; University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US; Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US; Mt. Sinai Medical School, New York, NY, US; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US; University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US; 13th Judicial Circuit, Tampa, FL, US; Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** School truancy is a serious concern in the United States, with far-reaching negative consequences. Truancy has been positively associated with substance use and delinquent behavior; however, research is limited. Consequently, the Truancy Brief Intervention Project was established to treat and prevent substance use and other risky behaviors among truants. This article examines whether the Brief Intervention program is more effective in preventing future delinquency over a 12-month follow-up period than the standard truancy program. Results indicate the Brief Intervention was marginally significant in effecting future delinquency among truants, compared to the standard truancy program. Future implications of this study are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*School Truancy](#)  
[Legal Arrest](#)  
[Predelinquent Youth](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 100. Compliance with legal age restrictions on adolescent alcohol sales for alcohol home delivery services (AHDS).

**Citation:** Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, November 2014, vol./is. 23/6(359-361), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Van Hoof, Joris J; Van Den Wildenberg, Esther; De Bruijn, Dorien

**Correspondence Address:** Van Hoof, Joris J.: University of Twente, Faculty of Behavioral Sciences, Department of Communication Studies, P.O. Box 217, Enschede, Netherlands, 7500 AE, [j.j.vanhoof@utwente.nl](mailto:j.j.vanhoof@utwente.nl)

**Institution:** University of Twente, Netherlands; Dutch Institute for Alcohol Policy, STAP, Utrecht, Netherlands; Dutch Institute for Alcohol Policy, STAP, Utrecht, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: Alcohol availability is an important predictor of alcohol use in adolescents and its negative consequences. Within this study, we zoomed in on availability through alcohol home delivery services (AHDS) by measuring compliance with the legal age limit in this sector. Methods: Two methods were used: (1) mystery shopping in which 21 underage AHDS beer orders were placed and received and (2) mystery calls in which 30 AHDS were called and questioned. Results: In the mystery shopping study, all 21 deliveries were approved and executed by the AHDS (compliance 0%). Within the mystery calls, 23 AHDS said they would not sell alcohol to 15-year-olds (76.7% self-reported compliance), but 19 of them approved secondary purchasing. In total, self-reported compliance was only found in 4 out of the 30 AHDS (13.3%). Conclusions: In addition to supermarkets, liquor stores, and the catering industry, AHDS should not be overlooked. Low (or no) compliance with age limits in AHDS is a weak link in the system of underage alcohol availability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Compliance](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Underage Drinking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 101. Circadian rhythms and risk for substance use disorders in adolescence.

**Citation:** Current Opinion in Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 27/6(460-466), 0951-7367;1473-6578 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Hasler, Brant P; Soehner, Adriane M; Clark, Duncan B

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**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose of review: This article explores recent research in adolescent circadian rhythms, neurobiological changes influencing affective regulation and reward responding, and the emergence of substance use and related problems. Recent findings: Recent findings have confirmed that adolescents with drug and alcohol problems are also beset by sleep problems, and have advanced our understanding of the relationship between sleep problems and substance involvement in this developmental period. During adolescence, a shift to later preferred sleep times interacts with early school start times to cause sleep loss and circadian misalignment. Sleep loss and circadian misalignment may disrupt reward-related brain function and impair inhibitory control. Deficits or delays in mature reward and inhibitory functions may contribute to adolescent alcohol use and other substance involvement. Summary: An integration of the available research literature suggests that changes in sleep and circadian rhythms during adolescence may contribute to accelerated substance use and related problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Human Biological Rhythms](#)  
[Rewards](#)  
[Sleep](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 102. Psychological aspects of bariatric surgery.

**Citation:** Current Opinion in Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 27/6(448-452), 0951-7367;1473-6578 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Green, Daniel D; Engel, Scott G; Mitchell, James E

**Correspondence Address:** Green, Daniel D.: Neuropsychiatric Research Institute, Fargo, ND, US, 58103, dgreen@nrifargo.com

**Institution:** Neuropsychiatric Research Institute, Fargo, ND, US; Neuropsychiatric Research Institute, Fargo, ND, US; Neuropsychiatric Research Institute, Fargo, ND, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose of review: Individuals who undergo bariatric surgery typically experience outcomes of marked weight loss and improvements in medical comorbidities and psychological functioning. Unfortunately, a significant minority of patients also experience problems, such as reoccurring or new psychiatric disorders, alcohol or substance abuse, or eating disorders. In the current manuscript, we explore empirical studies published in the past year that are relevant to this topic. Recent findings: In the area of psychiatric disorders, we focus on depression and anxiety, with several studies showing initial improvement in depression and anxiety symptoms followed by deterioration in the following years. Research in alcohol use has revealed a trend in which alcohol consumption decreases or ceases immediately following surgery, but often increases over time. Some studies have recently compared alcohol use across different types of surgery, which may help clarify a potential biological component of these problems. Finally, some eating disordered behaviors, which have until now received relatively little attention, have been further studied, with subthreshold loss-of-control eating behaviors receiving increased empirical examination. Summary: Stemming from these findings, we suggest several directions to take for future research. With respect to psychiatric disorders, a closer examination of the effect of weight regain on related psychiatric comorbidities would prove valuable in determining the risk of disorder development. The mechanism by which the rate of alcohol consumption is altered following surgery has been proven elusive, and focusing further scrutiny on the differences in consumption between surgical procedures could prove useful in deciphering it. And with regards to eating disorders, a closer examination of both full

diagnostic and less common eating disorders following bariatric surgery would be prudent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Eating Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Bariatric Surgery](#)  
[Eating Behavior](#)  
[Psychopathology](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 103. Disordered eating in obese individuals.

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**Citation:** Current Opinion in Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 27/6(443-447), 0951-7367;1473-6578 (Nov 2014)  
**Author(s):** Marcus, Marsha D; Wildes, Jennifer E  
**Correspondence Address:** Marcus, Marsha D.: Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213, marcusmd@upmc.edu  
**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Purpose of review: This article provides an overview of current thinking about the association between disordered eating and obesity, emphasizing binge eating, binge eating disorder and food addiction as useful conceptual models. Recent findings: Binge eating, recurrent and persistent episodes of overeating coupled with a lack of control over eating, and binge eating disorder, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual-5 mental disorder, have been a major focus of work to clarify the relationship between disordered eating and obesity. A second focus has been the addiction model of aberrant eating, which posits that recurrent overeating of palatable food is similar to addictive behavior and characterized by dysregulation of the dopaminergic reward system. We describe efforts to integrate these models by focusing on binge eating phenotypes as the subgroup of obese individuals characterized by disordered eating. Examples of empirical work based on these models are provided, as well as selected studies that reflect the burgeoning literature focusing on addictive and feeding behaviors across multiple domains and levels of analysis. Summary: Research evidence to explain similarities and differences across levels of BMI and varying aspects of feeding behavior may promote the identification of novel interventions that address weight and eating problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Eating Disorders](#)  
[\\*Food](#)  
[\\*Obesity](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Binge Eating Disorder](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 104. Substance use of lesbian, gay, bisexual and heterosexual college students.

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**Citation:** American Journal of Health Behavior, November 2014, vol./is. 38/6(951-962), 1087-3244;1945-7359 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Kerr, Dianne L; Ding, Kele; Chaya, Julie

**Correspondence Address:** Kerr, Dianne L., dkerr@kent.edu

**Institution:** School of Health Sciences, Kent State University, Kent, OH, US; School of Health Sciences, Kent State University, Kent, OH, US; School of Health Sciences, Kent State University, Kent, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To compare self-identified lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) college students to heterosexual peers and to each other on alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) measures and alcohol use consequences. Methods: Preexisting data (Falls 2009-2011) from the American College Health Association-National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA-II) were analyzed. Results: Bisexual college students had greater odds of ATOD use than heterosexual and gay/lesbian students. Bisexual women had the highest levels of use. LGB students had more serious consequences due to alcohol use. Conclusions: ATOD use among LGB students was more prevalent than heterosexuals during the past 30 days, year, and lifetime. LGB students report more negative alcohol consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Sexual Orientation](#)  
[Alcohols](#)  
[Bisexuality](#)  
[College Students](#)  
[Heterosexuality](#)  
[Lesbianism](#)  
[Male Homosexuality](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *EBSCOhost* in [American Journal of Health Behavior](#)

### 105. Smoking cessation in an urban population in China.

**Citation:** American Journal of Health Behavior, November 2014, vol./is. 38/6(933-941), 1087-3244;1945-7359 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Yang, Tingzhong; Mao, Aimei; Feng, Xueying; Jiang, Shuhan; Wu, Dan; Bottorff, Joan L; Sarbit, Gayl; Wang, Xiaohe

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**Institution:** Center for Tobacco Control Research, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China; Institute for Healthy Living and Chronic Disease Prevention, University of British Columbia, Kelowna, BC, Canada; Center for Tobacco Control Research, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China; Center for Tobacco Control Research, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China; Center for Tobacco Control Research, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China; School of Nursing, University of British Columbia, Kelowna, BC, Canada; Institute for Healthy Living and Chronic Disease Prevention, University of British Columbia, Kelowna, BC, Canada; Department of Social Medicine, Hangzhou Normal University, Hangzhou, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To examine smoking cessation among urban-based Chinese. Methods: Multi-stage random sampling was used to obtain a sample from 21 cities in China. Two logistic regression models were established to identify factors influencing quit intention and smoking cessation. Results: Prevalence of smoking cessation was 10.1%; 45.5% of smokers intended to quit. Women and professionals had higher cessation rates than men and nonprofessionals. Rates of quit intention were highest among managers and clerks,

and lowest among those who used gifted tobacco, smoked alone, and reported addiction to nicotine. Conclusion: Individual and city level factors are associated with quit intention and smoking cessation among urban-dwelling Chinese smokers. This information should guide smoking cessation programs and inform health policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Intention](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Health Care Policy](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *EBSCOhost* in [American Journal of Health Behavior](#)

**106. Stress-induced cocaine seeking requires a beta-2 adrenergic receptor-regulated pathway from the ventral bed nucleus of the stria terminalis that regulates CRF actions in the ventral tegmental area.**

**Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, September 2014, vol./is. 34/37(12504-12514), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Sep 10, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Vranjkovic, Oliver; Gasser, Paul J; Gerndt, Clayton H; Baker, David A; Mantsch, John R  
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Department of Biomedical Sciences, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** The ventral bed nucleus of the stria terminalis (vBNST) has been implicated in stress-induced cocaine use. Here we demonstrate that, in the vBNST, corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) is expressed in neurons that innervate the ventral tegmental area (VTA), a site where the CRF receptor antagonist antalarmin prevents the reinstatement of cocaine seeking by a stressor, intermittent footshock, following intravenous self-administration in rats. The vBNST receives dense noradrenergic innervation and expresses adrenergic receptors (ARs). Footshock-induced reinstatement was prevented by bilateral intra-vBNST injection of the -2 AR antagonist, ICI-118,551, but not the -1 AR antagonist, betaxolol. Moreover, bilateral intra-vBNST injection of the -2 AR agonist, clenbuterol, but not the -1 agonist, dobutamine, reinstated cocaine seeking, suggesting that activation of vBNST -2 AR is both necessary for stress-induced reinstatement and sufficient to induce cocaine seeking. The contribution of a -2 AR-regulated vBNST-to-VTA pathway that releases CRF was investigated using a disconnection approach. Injection of ICI-118,551 into the vBNST in one hemisphere and antalarmin into the VTA of the contralateral hemisphere prevented footshock-induced reinstatement, whereas ipsilateral manipulations failed to attenuate stress-induced cocaine seeking, suggesting that -2 AR regulate vBNST efferents that release CRF into the VTA, activating CRF receptors, and promoting cocaine use. Last, reinstatement by clenbuterol delivered bilaterally into the vBNST was prevented by bilateral vBNST pretreatment with antalarmin, indicating that -2 AR-mediated actions in the vBNST also require local CRF receptor activation. Understanding the processes through which stress induces cocaine seeking should guide the development of new treatments for addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Corticotropin Releasing Factor](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)

\*Tegmentum  
 \*Drug Seeking  
 Adrenergic Receptors  
 Cell Nucleus  
 Neural Pathways  
 Striatum

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 107. Alcohol-induced psychotic disorders - A diagnostic entity of its own?

**Original Title:** Psychotische Störungen durch Alkohol - eine eigene diagnostische Entität?

**Citation:** Der Nervenarzt, September 2014, vol./is. 85/9(1093-1098), 0028-2804;1433-0407 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Soyka, M

**Correspondence Address:** Soyka, M.: Privatklinik Meiringen, Meiringen, Switzerland, michael.soyka@privatklinik-meiringen.ch

**Institution:** Psychiatrische Klinik, Universitat Munchen, Munchen, Germany

**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Alcohol-induced psychotic disorders are relatively rare schizophrenia-like disorders characterized by key symptoms, such as auditory hallucinations, anxiety and delusions while disorders of consciousness and orientation are lacking. The diagnostic entity of this disorder has been questioned. Recent findings indicate a high risk for rehospitalization and relapse but compared to other drug-induced disorders a low risk of schizophrenia-like course of the illness (5 % compared to 40-50 % with other drugs). Pathophysiological, diagnostic and therapeutic aspects of alcohol-induced psychotic disorders are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Acute Psychosis  
 \*Alcoholism  
 \*Consciousness States  
 \*Pathophysiology

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 108. Clinical prognosis of schizophrenic patients with cannabis addiction. Between nihilism and hope.

**Original Title:** Klinische Prognose schizophrener Patienten mit Cannabisabhängigkeit. Zwischen Nihilismus und Hoffnung.

**Citation:** Der Nervenarzt, September 2014, vol./is. 85/9(1084-1092), 0028-2804;1433-0407 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Schnell, T

**Correspondence Address:** Schnell, T.: Medical School Hamburg, Am Kaiserkaai 1, Hamburg, Germany, 20457, thomas.schnell@medicalschooll-hamburg.de

**Institution:** Medical School Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Comorbid substance use disorders in schizophrenia are mostly associated with an unfavorable course of the disease and with difficulties in clinical management. Therefore, some therapists tend to react to these patients in a resigned manner. However, there is growing evidence for higher cognitive functioning and less severe deficits in brain morphology of these patients compared to patients without cannabis use. A common interpretation refers to relatively low vulnerability for psychosis in some of these patients, who mainly became schizophrenic because of the propsychotic properties of cannabis. Low vulnerability is reflected by a higher cognitive functioning; therefore, the pessimistic

view of therapists seems unjustified for at least a subgroup of young patients. Provided that patients are treated in adequate therapeutic settings and that they stop using cannabis, a lower vulnerability may be associated with overall better socio-rehabilitative outcome parameters. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Cognitive Ability  
 \*Comorbidity  
 \*Drug Addiction  
 \*Prognosis  
 \*Schizophrenia  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 109. Strategic communication campaigns.

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**Citation:** Strategic urban health communication., 2014(11-23) (2014)  
**Author(s):** Crawford, Elizabeth Crisp; Okigbo, Charles C  
**Correspondence Address:** Crawford, Elizabeth Crisp: North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND, US, Elizabeth.c.crawford@ndsu.edu  
**Institution:** North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND, US; Department of Communication, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) One of the best ways to promote good health in society is through the use of communication campaigns to inform and educate the public about healthy habits and good health care. Although the importance of mass communication in promoting health is widely acknowledged, creating effective communication campaigns can be a complex process. Health messages have a variety of characteristics that differentiate them from other types of mediated messages. Among these are the sensitivity of health issues, the fear that some health messages evoke, the attendant feelings of resistance to some health messages, and the complex nature of many health problems. Many health messages focus on sensitive and personal issues such as sexually transmitted diseases, substance abuse and addiction, abortion, and mental illness. Because these subjects are difficult and emotional for many audience members, they can be especially challenging to develop effective communication campaigns to check. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** \*Health Education  
 \*Health Promotion  
 \*Mass Media  
 Habits  
 Messages  
 Sexually Transmitted Diseases  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Strategic Urban Health Communication*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

#### 110. Sociological testimony in alcohol- and other drug-associated litigation.

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**Citation:** Handbook of forensic sociology and psychology., 2014(265-279) (2014)  
**Author(s):** Morewitz, Stephen J  
**Correspondence Address:** Morewitz, Stephen J.: California State University, East Bay, CA, US, morewitz@earthlink.net

**Institution:** Department of Nursing and Health Sciences, California State University, East Bay, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Sociologists provide assistance in different aspects of criminal and civil litigation related to alcohol and other drugs. Historically, sociologists have studied the causes, prevalence, incidence, and consequences of alcohol and other drug use, abuse, and dependence or addiction and participated in substance abuse-related policy development. In this chapter, I present research in the above areas and offer several case composite studies to illustrate how sociologists can serve as expert witnesses and consultants in litigation involving alcohol and other drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Behavior](#)  
[\\*Litigation](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Sociologists](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Handbook of Forensic Sociology and Psychology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

#### 111. Deficient plasticity in the hippocampus and the spiral of addiction: Focus on adult neurogenesis.

**Citation:** Neurogenesis and neural plasticity., 2013(293-312), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

**Author(s):** Canales, Juan J

**Correspondence Address:** Canales, Juan J.: Juan J. Canales, Behavioural Neuroscience, Department of Psychology, The University of Canterbury, Private Bag 4800, Christchurch, New Zealand, 8140, [juan.canales@canterbury.ac.nz](mailto:juan.canales@canterbury.ac.nz)

**Institution:** Behavioural Neuroscience, Department of Psychology, U of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Addiction is a complex neuropsychiatric disorder which causes disruption at multiple levels, including cognitive, emotional, and behavioral domains. Traditional biological theories of addiction have focused on the mesolimbic dopamine pathway and the nucleus accumbens as anatomical substrates mediating addictive-like behaviors. More recently, we have begun to recognize the engagement and dynamic influence of a much broader circuitry which encompasses the frontal cortex, the amygdala, and the hippocampus. In particular, neurogenesis in the adult hippocampus has become a major focus of attention due to its ability to influence memory, motivation, and affect, all of which are disrupted in addiction. First, I summarize toxicological data that reveal strongly suppressive effects of drug exposure on adult hippocampal neurogenesis. Then, I discuss the impact of deficient neurogenesis on learning and memory function, stress responsiveness and affective behavior, as they relate to addiction. Finally, I examine recent behavioral observations that implicate neurogenesis in the adult hippocampus in the emergence and maintenance of addictive behavior. The evidence reviewed here suggests that deficient neurogenesis is associated with several components of the downward spiraling loop that characterizes addiction, including elevated sensitivity to drug-induced reward and reinforcement, enhanced neurohormonal responsiveness, emergence of a negative affective state, memory impairment, and inflexible behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Hippocampus](#)

[\\*Neural Plasticity](#)  
[\\*Neurogenesis](#)  
[Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neurogenesis and Neural Plasticity*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

## 112. Memory reconsolidation.

**Citation:** Memory reconsolidation., 2013 (2013)

**Author(s):** Alberini, Cristina M [Ed]

**Institution:** Center for Neural Science, New York University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the cover) Understanding how we form, store, and use memories over time has always been an area of research interest. Past research has indicated that memories become fixed over time as they consolidate in the brain. A newly formed memory undergoes changes after learning that are critical for its stabilization and storage. Anything that interrupts the consolidation, disrupts the resulting memory. More recently, it was discovered that memories thought to be stable could be activated and reconsolidated. Memory Reconsolidation investigates how and why consolidated memories may become sensitive to disruption and undergo a second consolidation-like process. This book examines the mechanisms, timing, functions, and meanings of memory reconsolidation. In doing so, it leads to a better understanding of memory formation and storage, and it suggests applications of this research for use in treating memory stability in health and diseases. Coverage includes reconsolidation of different types of memories in different species, including invertebrates, rodents, and humans. Boundary conditions and mechanisms in reconsolidation are discussed, as well as the relationship between reconsolidation and extinction. The final chapters discuss the clinical applications of reconsolidation research for post-traumatic stress disorder, addiction, and psychotherapy generally. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Memory](#)  
[\\*Memory Consolidation](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[Psychotherapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO