

Search Results

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Search History

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

1. Acute effects of alcohol on inhibitory control and simulated driving in dui offenders.

- Citation:** Journal of Safety Research, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0022-4375 (Mar 22, 2014)
- Author(s):** Van Dyke, Nicholas; Fillmore, Mark T
- Abstract:** INTRODUCTION: The public health costs associated with alcohol-related traffic accidents have prompted considerable research aimed at identifying characteristics of individuals who drive under the influence (DUI) in order to improve treatment and prevention strategies. Survey studies consistently show that DUI offenders self-report higher levels of impulsivity compared to their nonoffending counterparts. However, little is known about how individuals with a DUI history respond under alcohol. Inhibitory control is a behavioral component of impulsivity thought to underlie risky drinking and driving behaviors. METHOD: The present study examined the degree to which DUI drivers display deficits of inhibitory control in response to alcohol and the degree to which alcohol impaired their simulated driving performance. It was hypothesized that DUI offenders would display an increased sensitivity to the acute impairing effects of alcohol on simulated driving performance. Young adult drivers with a history of DUI and a demographically-comparable group of drivers with no history of DUI (controls) were tested following a 0.65g/kg dose of alcohol and a placebo. Inhibitory control was measured by using a cued go/no-go task. Drivers then completed a driving simulation task that yielded multiple indicators of driving performance, such as within-lane deviation, steering rate, centerline crossings and road edge excursions, and drive speed. RESULTS: Results showed that although DUI offenders self-reported greater levels of impulsivity than did controls, no group differences were observed in the degree to which alcohol impaired inhibitory control and driving performance. The findings point to the need to identify other aspects of behavioral dysfunction underlying the self-reported impulsivity among DUI offenders, and to better understand the specific driving situations that might pose greater risk to DUI offenders. PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS: The systematic study of candidate cognitive deficits in DUI offenders will provide important information on their role in risky driving behavior and decisions to drink and drive. Such information is critical for guiding new interventions for DUI offenders that will move treatment beyond general addiction counseling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Comparison of criminal activity between Israeli veterans with and without PTSD.

- Citation:** Depression and Anxiety, February 2014, vol./is. 31/2(143-149), 1091-4269;1520-6394 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Sherman, Shany; Fostick, Leah; Zohar, Joseph; Israeli Consortium on PTSD
- Correspondence Address:** Zohar, Joseph: Department of Psychiatry, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer, Israel, jzohar@post.tau.ac.il
- Corporate/Institutional Author:** Israeli Consortium on PTSD
- Institution:** Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel; Department of Communication Disorders, Ariel University, Ariel, Israel; Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: The literature, based on US Vietnam veterans, suggests that posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is associated with increased criminal activity, especially violence, alcohol, and drug abuse, although more recent studies, which tested data from the United States as well as the United Kingdom, suggest a more moderate effect for this relationship. The current study examines Israeli veterans, who differ socioeconomically

and have lower rates of substance abuse than veterans in previous studies. Methods: In this study, the social security numbers of 2,235 male veterans with PTSD and 2,235 matched control male veterans without a PTSD diagnosis were checked for criminal records in the Israeli Police criminal records database. Severity measures were also obtained for 273 veterans who are currently treated for PTSD by the Ministry of Defense. Results: PTSD diagnosed veterans, as compared to controls, were slightly more likely to have criminal records (43%, n = 957/2235 versus 36%, n = 803/2235, Chi-square = 22.23, P < 0.001, OR = 1.33). This was due to a small difference in "Violence" and "Crimes against public order and legal authority." No difference was found in drugs or any other categories. In addition, criminal activity was not related to symptoms severity. More veterans with PTSD had their first criminal record after the traumatic event. Conclusions: Contrary to previous findings, in this large national cohort, only slight association was found between PTSD and criminal activity. The unique sample of Israeli veterans might account for this difference and suggest that PTSD per se might not be linked to increased criminal activity, violence, or substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Record](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [Depression and Anxiety](#)

3. Patterns of family conflict and their impact on substance use and psychosocial outcomes in a sample of young people in treatment.

Citation: Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies, April 2014, vol./is. 9/2(114-122), 1745-0128;1745-0136 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Best, D. W; Wilson, A. S; MacLean, S; Savic, M; Reed, M; Bruun, A; Lubman, D. I

Correspondence Address: Best, D. W., davidb@turningpoint.org.au

Institution: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Eastern Health, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Eastern Health, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Eastern Health, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Eastern Health, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Eastern Health, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; YSAS, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia; Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Eastern Health, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: The influence of family environment on adolescent substance use is well established, but little is known about its impact on outcomes for young people in treatment for substance use disorders. This study aimed to investigate the impact of family conflict and its resolution on substance use and measures of well-being among adolescents in treatment. Eighty young people (aged 16-21 years) were recruited from youth-specific alcohol and drug community and residential treatment services in Melbourne, Australia, and interviewed at baseline and 18 months. Analyses were conducted examining family network variables, as well as their relationship to substance use, risky behaviours and satisfaction with health and quality of life. Overall, the treatment cohort showed reductions in both severity of substance use and improvements in general life functioning following engagement in specialist substance use treatment. Young people who reported higher levels of family conflict at baseline and at follow-up reported more severe substance issues, as well as poorer social functioning, greater psychological distress and lower life satisfaction. In contrast, those who reported reductions in family conflict

reported the greatest improvements in their global risk scores for substance use (as measured on the WHO ASSIST instrument). Family conflict is associated with severity and complexity of substance use and wider life issues in young people early in and following specialist alcohol and drug treatment; however, it is not a constant factor. Although our data do not permit us to draw causal conclusions, they have important implications for the structure and targets of treatment delivery, as well as the role of family members in supporting change in young people's substance use and well-being. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Conflict](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Residential Care Institutions](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Quality of Life](#)
Source: PsycINFO

4. Minors' and adults' views about confidentiality.

Citation: Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies, April 2014, vol./is. 9/2(97-103), 1745-0128;1745-0136 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Munoz Sastre, Maria Teresa; Olivari, Cecilia; Sorum, Paul Clay; Mullet, Etienne

Correspondence Address: Mullet, Etienne, etienne.mullet@wanadoo.fr

Institution: Department of Health Psychology, Mirail University, Toulouse, France; Department of Psychology, Catholic University of Maule, Tulca, Chile; Department of Pediatrics, Albany Medical College, Albany, NY, US; Ethics and Work Laboratory, Institute of Advanced Studies (EPHE), Paris, France

Language: English

Abstract: The views of minors and adults concerning breaking confidentiality about illicit drug consumption were examined and compared. Ninety-seven adolescents aged 15-16 (minors), 76 adolescents aged 17-18 (quasi-adults), and 88 adults aged 19-75 were presented with a series of 64 vignettes of a psychologist told by her young male client that he is using illicit drugs. They were composed according to a six within-subject factor design: the client's age, the dangerousness of the drug, the time since initiation of drug consumption, whether he agreed to be treated for addiction, the stability of his family, and whether the psychologist consulted an expert before informing the family. Four qualitatively different personal positions were found, called Never acceptable (15% of the participants), Always acceptable (22%), Mainly depends on client's age (26%), and Mainly depends on family problems (37%). Few differences were found between groups of participants, except that adults endorsed the Always acceptable view more frequently than did minors or quasi-adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Adult Attitudes](#)
[*Age Differences](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Privileged Communication](#)
[Family](#)
[Psychologists](#)
Source: PsycINFO

5. Prevalence of pharyngeal infection by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* among human immunodeficiency virus-positive men who have sex with men in downtown Madrid, 2011.

- Citation:** International Journal of STD & AIDS, November 2013, vol./is. 24/11(875-878), 0956-4624;1758-1052 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Jimenez, Esther; Pedrazuela, Maria Garcia; Perez, Marta Martinez; de Mosteyrin, Sol Fernandez; Arrieta, Juan J; Guerrero, Manuel L. Fernandez
- Correspondence Address:** Guerrero, Manuel L. Fernandez: Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, Avda. Reyes Catolicos, 2, Madrid, Spain, 28040, mlfernandez@fjd.es
- Institution:** Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine, Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain; Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine, Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain; Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine, Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain; Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine, Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain; Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine, Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain; Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine, Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain; Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine, Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The prevalence of pharyngeal gonorrhoea in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-positive men who have sex with men (MSM) is not entirely known. We cultured the pharynx of 264 asymptomatic HIV-positive MSM in downtown Madrid. A questionnaire on sexual and drug use risk behaviours was also administered. Gonococci were isolated in 25 (9.5%). Among the whole study population, 65% had a history of sexual intercourse with two or more partners on a single day and 26% were involved in group sex with other men. Only 29% regularly used condoms in all sexual encounters and 63% used condoms only in insertive anal intercourse. When asked about oral sex, 89% of patients engaged in insertive and/or receptive oral sex and 86% recognized that they did not regularly request the use of condoms when practising "fellatio" on a partner. Cocaine, crystal methamphetamine or alcohol use and a previous history of >1 sexually transmitted infection were significantly more common among culture-positive patients. Gonococcal colonization of the pharynx was self-limited in patients that were not treated and re-cultured a mean 18.5 + 5.2 days after diagnosis. Asymptomatic pharyngeal gonorrhoea is common among HIV-positive MSM and may contribute to the increasing epidemic of gonorrhoea in Madrid. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Epidemiology](#)
[*Gonorrhea](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Human Males](#)
[Risk Taking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [International Journal of STD and AIDS](#)

6. Health-related quality of life of HIV-infected intravenous drug users.

- Citation:** International Journal of STD & AIDS, November 2013, vol./is. 24/11(867-874), 0956-4624;1758-1052 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Surah, S; Adams, R; Townsend, L; Reynolds, I; Kinahan, J. C; Keating, S; Mulcahy, F; Keenan, E; Barry, M; Lyons, F

Correspondence Address: Surah, S.: GUIDE Clinic, St James's Hospital, James's Street, Dublin, Ireland, 8, saloni_surah@hotmail.com

Institution: GUIDE Clinic, Department of Genito-Urinary Medicine & Infectious Diseases, St James's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; National Centre for Pharmacoeconomics, St James's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; GUIDE Clinic, Department of Genito-Urinary Medicine & Infectious Diseases, St James's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; GUIDE Clinic, Department of Genito-Urinary Medicine & Infectious Diseases, St James's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; National Drug Treatment Centre, McCarthy Centre, Dublin, Ireland; GUIDE Clinic, Department of Genito-Urinary Medicine & Infectious Diseases, St James's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; GUIDE Clinic, Department of Genito-Urinary Medicine & Infectious Diseases, St James's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; National Drug Treatment Centre, McCarthy Centre, Dublin, Ireland; National Centre for Pharmacoeconomics, St James's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; GUIDE Clinic, Department of Genito-Urinary Medicine & Infectious Diseases, St James's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

Language: English

Abstract: To investigate health-related quality of life in HIV-infected intravenous drug users registered but not engaged in HIV outpatient care (missing >2 outpatient appointments over 1 year or non-attendance for >6 months) we conducted a cross-sectional study to examine health-related quality of life of HIV-infected intravenous drug users registered for care at an inner city HIV unit. EQ-5D, SF-36, SF-6D, mood disorder, clinical and substance misuse data were collected. Mean scores and preference derived utility scores were calculated. Statistical relationships between health-related quality of life and other variables were explored using univariate and multivariate analysis. Fifty-five patients were recruited, 64% were males. The mean anxiety value was 11.44 (anxious) and mean depression score was 9.3 (borderline depressed). The mean EQ-5D utility was 0.45 (95% CI 0.35, 0.55) and mean SF-6D utility was 0.52 (95% CI 0.48, 0.55). There was no statistical relationship between HIV indices, substance misuse and EQ-5D and SF-6D utility. Anxiety and depression were significantly correlated with EQ-5D and SF-6D utility values on univariate and multivariate analysis. Health-related quality of life was reduced in this HIV-infected intravenous drug user population. Whilst hepatitis C co-infection and substance misuse did not affect health-related quality of life, anxiety and depression had a significant impact on it. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [International Journal of STD and AIDS](#)

7. Association between dopamine D4 receptor genotype and trait impulsiveness.

Citation: Psychiatric Genetics, April 2014, vol./is. 24/2(82), 0955-8829;1473-5873 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Schilling, Christina; Kuhn, Simone; Sander, Thomas; Gallinat, Jurgen

Correspondence Address: Schilling, Christina: St Hedwig Hospital, Grosse Hamburger Str. 5-11, Berlin, Germany, 10115, christina.schilling@charite.de

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite University, Germany; Center for Lifespan Psychology, Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin, Germany; Cologne Center for Genomics (CCG), Cologne University, Cologne, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite University, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Impulsiveness is a heritable personality trait playing a substantial role in the development of certain psychiatric disorders such as addiction. A link between trait impulsiveness and 48-bp variable tandem repeat (VNTR) polymorphism in exon III polymorphism of the dopamine D4 receptor gene (DRD4) is viewed as highly controversial. We aimed to test the association between the DRD4 VNTR and trait impulsiveness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine](#)
[*Genotypes](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[Electrical Activity](#)
[Polymorphism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. The relationship between recent stressful life events, personality traits, perceived family functioning and Internet addiction among college students.

Citation: Stress and Health: Journal of the International Society for the Investigation of Stress, February 2014, vol./is. 30/1(3-11), 1532-3005;1532-2998 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Yan, Wansen; Li, Yonghui; Sui, Nan

Correspondence Address: Sui, Nan: Key Laboratory of Mental Health, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 4A, Datun Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China, 100101, suin@psych.ac.cn

Institution: Key Laboratory of Mental Health, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China; Key Laboratory of Mental Health, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China; Key Laboratory of Mental Health, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

Language: English

Abstract: Internet addiction (IA) is an emerging social and mental health issue among youths. Analysis of risk factors, as well as their interactions, is crucial for understanding the development of IA. This study investigated the relationship between recent stressful life events, personality traits, perceived family functioning and IA in 892 college students. Subjects were classified into categories (non-addicted, mild IA or severe IA) using the Chen Internet Addiction Scale. Stressful life events, personality traits and family functioning were assessed using the Adolescent Self-Rating Life Events Checklist, the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, and the Family Adaptability and Cohesion Scale, respectively. The results indicated that compared with non-addicted subjects, subjects with severe IA (9.98%) had lower family functioning, lower extraversion, higher neuroticism and psychoticism, and more stressful life events, and subjects with mild IA (11.21%) had higher neuroticism and more health and adaptation problems. Neuroticism and health and adaptation problems were potential predictors of IA. An interaction effect between psychoticism and total life stress on IA was also found. These findings highlight the role of personality traits and life stress and their interactions in college students' IA. Further research should explore the mechanisms underlying the interaction effect of psychoticism with life stress on IA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)

[*Stress](#)
[Life Experiences](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [Stress and Health](#)

9. Dorsal medial prefrontal cortex (mpfc) circuitry in rodent models of cocaine use: Implications for drug addiction therapies.

Citation: Addiction Biology, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 13, 2014)
Author(s): Jasinska, Agnes J; Chen, Billy T; Bonci, Antonello; Stein, Elliot A
Abstract: Abstract Although the importance of the medial prefrontal cortex (MPFC) in cocaine addiction is well established, its precise contribution to cocaine seeking, taking and relapse remains incompletely understood. In particular, across two different models of cocaine self-administration, pharmacological or optogenetic activation of the dorsal MPFC has been reported to sometimes promote and sometimes inhibit cocaine seeking. We highlight important methodological differences between the two experimental paradigms and propose a framework to potentially reconcile the apparent discrepancy. We also draw parallels between these pre-clinical models of cocaine self-administration and human neuro-imaging studies in cocaine users, and argue that both lines of evidence point to dynamic interactions between cue-reactivity processes and control processes within the dorsal MPFC circuitry. From a translational perspective, these findings underscore the importance of interventions and therapeutics targeting not just a brain region, but a specific computational process within that brain region, and may have implications for the design and implementation of more effective treatments for human cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Published . This article is a U.S. Government work and is in the public domain in the USA.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [Addiction Biology](#)

10. Impact and visibility: What place does psychology occupy in the Brazilian and international scientific production?

Citation: Paideia, September 2013, vol./is. 23/56(281-284), 0103-863X (Sep-Dec 2013)
Author(s): dos Santos, Manoel Antonio
Language: English
Abstract: Presents the summary of the articles which were featured in this issue of Paideia. The manuscripts are fully published in English, so as to guarantee the journal's international insertion. The articles in this issue focus on the parental practices, family relations, behavioral disorders, addiction and personality traits among Brazilian samples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Family Relations](#)
[*Parental Involvement](#)
[Behavior Disorders](#)
[Personality Traits](#)
Source: PsycINFO

11. Impact of repeated intravenous cocaine administration on incentive motivation depends on mode of drug delivery.

Citation: Addiction Biology, May 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 03, 2013)

Author(s): LeBlanc, Kimberly H; Maidment, Nigel T; Ostlund, Sean B

Abstract: Abstract The incentive sensitization theory of addiction posits that repeated exposure to drugs of abuse, like cocaine, can lead to long-term adaptations in the neural circuits that support motivated behavior, providing an account of pathological drug-seeking behavior. Although pre-clinical findings provide strong support for this theory, much remains unknown about the conditions that support incentive sensitization. The current study examined whether the mode of cocaine administration is an important factor governing that drug's long-term impact on behavior. Separate groups of rats were allowed either to self-administer intravenous cocaine or were given an equivalent number and distribution of unsignaled cocaine or saline infusions. During the subsequent test of incentive motivation (Pavlovian-to-instrumental transfer), we found that rats with a history of cocaine self-administration showed strong cue-evoked food seeking, in contrast to rats given unsignaled cocaine or saline. This finding indicates that the manner in which cocaine is administered can determine its lasting behavioral effects, suggesting that subjective experiences during drug use play a critical role in the addiction process. Our findings may therefore have important implications for the study and treatment of compulsive drug seeking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

12. Treatment components in Norwegian treatment collectives for young drug abusers.

Original Title: Behandlingselementer i ruskollektiver for ungdom.

Citation: Tidsskrift for Norsk Psykologforening, September 2013, vol./is. 50/9(919-925), 0332-6470 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Kolltveit, Silje; Lange-Nielsen, Ida I

Correspondence Address: Kolltveit, Silje, siko@os-ho.kommune.no

Institution: Os PPT, Hordaland, Norway; Bufetat, Region sør - Behandling Ungdom, Norway

Language: Norwegian

Abstract: Although treatment collectives constitute the majority of the Norwegian treatment services offered to young drug abusers, the common treatment components of the Norwegian treatment collectives have not previously been thoroughly explored and described. This article presents results from a descriptive exploratory analysis of treatment components in institutional treatment collectives for young drug abusers. Documents describing procedures and content of treatment were collected from five treatment collectives. Treatment components were identified through a qualitative analysis of the collected material. The common treatment components included framework conditions such as shielded location and shared living, and pervasive treatment strategies such as active use of the collective community and establishing a pro-social culture. The general and specific methods included cognitive behavioral strategies directed at changing the youth's behavior and thinking. There is a body of evidence indicating similar components as effective in treatment. However, in order to ensure effective treatment for young substance abusers, there is a need to investigate whether treatment collectives may be studied as one unique treatment model, in addition to investigate program integrity and treatment effectiveness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

[Integrity](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Alpha-melanocyte stimulating hormone modulates ethanol self-administration in posterior ventral tegmental area through melanocortin-4 receptors.

Citation: Addiction Biology, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 18, 2014)

Author(s): Shelkar, Gajanan P; Kale, Atmaram D; Singh, Uday; Singru, Praful S; Subhedar, Nishikant K; Kokare, Dadasaheb M

Abstract: Abstract Although the role of alpha-melanocyte stimulating hormone (-MSH) in alcohol seeking behaviour in rats has been demonstrated, the underlying mechanisms are not understood. Herein, we test the hypothesis that -MSH might have a permissive effect in promoting the reward action of ethanol. Rats were implanted with cannulae targeted at the posterior ventral tegmental area (pVTA), because the site is sensitive to reinforcing effects of ethanol. These rats were trained to self-administer ethanol in standard two-lever (active/inactive) operant chamber test. Each active lever press resulted in self-administration of 100nl of ethanol (100-300mg%) containing solution. Over a period of 7 days, ethanol significantly increased the number of lever presses, which was considered as a measure of reward. Because ethanol at 200mg% resulted in maximum number of lever presses (~18-20 lever presses/30-minute session), the dose was employed in further studies. While prior administration of melanocortin (MC) agonists, -MSH or [Nle4,D-Phe7]-alpha-MSH into pVTA, resulted in an 89% increase in lever presses, the response was attenuated following pre-treatment with MC4 receptors (MC4R) antagonist, HS014. In an immunohistochemical study, the brains of rats that were trained to self-infuse ethanol showed significantly increased -MSH immunoreactivity in the nucleus accumbens shell, bed nucleus of stria terminalis and arcuate nucleus of the hypothalamus. In the pVTA, -MSH fibres were found to run close to the dopamine cells, labelled with tyrosine hydroxylase antibodies. We suggest that -MSH-MC4R system in the pVTA might be a part of the neuroadaptive mechanism underlying ethanol addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

14. Formative evaluation of a practice-based smoking cessation program for diverse populations.

Citation: Health Education & Behavior, April 2014, vol./is. 41/2(186-196), 1090-1981;1552-6127 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Mahoney, Martin C; Erwin, Deborah O; Widman, Christy; Masucci Twarozek, Annamaria; Saad-Harfouche, Frances G; Underwood, Willie III; Fox, Chester H

Correspondence Address: Mahoney, Martin C.: Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Elm & Carlton Streets, Buffalo, NY, US, 14263, martin.mahoney@roswellpark.org

Institution: Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, US; State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background. Smoking rates are higher among those living at or below poverty and among persons with lower levels of education. We report on a formative research project examining patient perceptions of tobacco cessation strategies among diverse, low socioeconomic, urban smokers cared for in community-based primary care medical

offices. Method. We conducted 10 focus groups among low socioeconomic status participants recruited from urban primary care medical offices in Buffalo and Niagara Falls, New York. Participants included current or former smokers, who were stratified by age-group (18-39 years and 40+ years). The focus groups discussed perceptions of tobacco cessation strategies, previous quit attempts, and use/attitudes regarding technology and social media as potential platforms for cessation support. Results. Participants (n = 96) included predominantly African Americans (n = 62, 65%) and European Americans (n = 16, 16%); 56% were older than 40 years and 92% were low income. Most participants were supportive of cessation message delivery via phone; however, the age-groups varied in their attitudes on quitting smoking, desired frequency of phone contacts, and social media usage. Participants aged 18 to 39 years reported more Internet use, greater use of text messaging, and were more open to health information via social media. Conclusions. Based on significant variation between younger and older smokers' perceptions of tobacco addiction and use of communication technologies, it appears reasonable to stratify the content and platform of health messaging by the target age-group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for Public Health Education; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Program Evaluation](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Population](#)
[Practice](#)
[Socioeconomic Status](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Health Education and Behavior](#)

15. Brains online: Structural and functional correlates of habitual internet use.

Citation: Addiction Biology, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Feb 24, 2014)

Author(s): Kuhn, Simone; Gallinat, Jurgen

Abstract: Abstract In the past decades, the Internet has become one of the most important tools to gather information and communicate with other people. Excessive use is a growing concern of health practitioners. Based on the assumption that excessive Internet use bears resemblance with addictive behaviour, we hypothesized alterations of the fronto-striatal network in frequent users. On magnetic resonance imaging scans of 62 healthy male adults, we computed voxel-based morphometry to identify grey matter (GM) correlates of excessive Internet use, assessed by means of the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) and functional connectivity analysis and amplitude of low-frequency fluctuation (ALFF) measures on resting state data to explore the functional networks associated with structural alterations. We found a significant negative association between the IAT score and right frontal pole GM volume ($P < 0.001$, family wise error corrected). Functional connectivity of right frontal pole to left ventral striatum was positively associated with higher IAT scores. Furthermore, the IAT score was positively correlated to ALFF in bilateral ventral striatum. The alterations in the fronto-striatal circuitry associated with growing IAT scores could reflect a reduction of top-down modulation of prefrontal areas, in particular, the ability to maintain long-term goals in face of distraction. The higher activation of ventral striatum at rest may indicate a constant activation in the context of a diminished prefrontal control. The results demonstrate that excessive Internet use may be driven by neuronal circuits relevant for addictive behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

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

16. Marketing little cigars and cigarillos: Advertising, price, and associations with neighborhood demographics.

Citation: American Journal of Public Health, October 2013, vol./is. 103/10(1902-1909), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Cantrell, Jennifer; Kreslake, Jennifer M; Ganz, Ollie; Pearson, Jennifer L; Vallone, Donna; Anesetti-Rothermel, Andrew; Xiao, Haijun; Kirchner, Thomas R

Correspondence Address: Cantrell, Jennifer: Legacy Foundation, 1724 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, DC, US, 20036, jcantrell@legacyforhealth.org

Institution: Research and Evaluation Department, Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US; Research and Evaluation Department, Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US; Research and Evaluation Department, Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US; Schroeder Institute for Tobacco Research and Policy Studies, Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US; Research and Evaluation Department, Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US; Schroeder Institute for Tobacco Research and Policy Studies, Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US; Research and Evaluation Department, Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US; Schroeder Institute for Tobacco Research and Policy Studies, Legacy Foundation, Washington, DC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: We have documented little cigar and cigarillo (LCC) availability, advertising, and price in the point-of-sale environment and examined associations with neighborhood demographics. Methods: We used a multimodal real-time surveillance system to survey LCCs in 750 licensed tobacco retail outlets that sold tobacco products in Washington, DC. Using multivariate models, we examined the odds of LCC availability, the number of storefront exterior advertisements, and the price per cigarillo for Black & Mild packs in relation to neighborhood demographics. Results: The odds of LCC availability and price per cigarillo decreased significantly in nearly a dose-response manner with each quartile increase in proportion of African Americans. Prices were also lower in some young adult neighborhoods. Having a higher proportion of African American and young adult residents was associated with more exterior LCC advertising. Conclusions: Higher availability of LCCs in African American communities and lower prices and greater outdoor advertising in minority and young adult neighborhoods may establish environmental triggers to smoke among groups susceptible to initiation, addiction, and long-term negative health consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Advertising](#)
[*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Marketing](#)
[*Neighborhoods](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Retailing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in [American Journal of Public Health](#)
Available from *ProQuest* in [American Journal of Public Health](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *EBSCOhost* in [American Journal of Public Health](#)

17. Cocaine-seeking behavior in a genetic model of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder following adolescent methylphenidate or atomoxetine treatments.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Apr 28, 2014)

Author(s): Jordan, Chloe J; Harvey, Roxann C; Baskin, Britahny B; Dwoskin, Linda P; Kantak, Kathleen M

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is often comorbid with cocaine abuse. Controversy exists regarding long-term consequences of ADHD medications on cocaine abuse liability. Whereas childhood methylphenidate treatment may be preventative, methylphenidate in teens appears to further increase later cocaine abuse risk. In rodents, adolescent methylphenidate treatment further increases adult cocaine self-administration in the Spontaneously Hypertensive Rat (SHR) model of ADHD, whereas adolescent atomoxetine treatment does not. Effects of ADHD medications on cocaine cue reactivity, a critical component of addiction, are unknown. METHODS: To investigate this, SHR, Wistar-Kyoto (inbred control) and Wistar (outbred control) rats received therapeutically relevant doses of methylphenidate (1.5mg/kg, oral) and atomoxetine (0.3mg/kg, intraperitoneal), or respective vehicles from post-natal day 28-55. Cocaine seeking, reflecting cue reactivity, was measured in adulthood during self-administration maintenance and cue-induced reinstatement tests conducted under a second-order schedule. RESULTS: Compared to control strains, SHR earned more cocaine infusions, emitted more cocaine-seeking responses during maintenance and reinstatement testing, and required more sessions to reach the extinction criterion. Compared to vehicle, adolescent methylphenidate, but not atomoxetine, further increased cocaine intake during maintenance testing in SHR. Adolescent atomoxetine, but not methylphenidate, decreased cocaine seeking during reinstatement testing in SHR. Neither medication had effects on cocaine intake or cue reactivity in control strains. CONCLUSIONS: The SHR successfully model ADHD and cocaine abuse comorbidity and show differential effects of adolescent ADHD medications on cocaine intake and cue reactivity during adulthood. Thus, SHR have heuristic value for assessing neurobiology underlying the ADHD phenotype and for evaluating pharmacotherapeutics for ADHD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

18. Comorbid mental health and substance abuse issues among individuals in recovery homes: Prospective environmental mediators.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, April 2014, vol./is. 7/2(170-183), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Aase, Darrin M; Jason, Leonard A; Ferrari, Joseph R; Li, Yan; Scott, Greg

Correspondence Address: Aase, Darrin M., daase@govst.edu

Institution: Department of Addictions Studies and Behavioral Health, Governors State University, University Park, IL, US; Center for Community Research, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychology, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychology, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Sociology, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Individuals with comorbid internalizing psychological symptoms and substance abuse issues often have more negative outcomes and evidence a relative disparity in treatment gains compared to those with only substance abuse issues. The present study examined social mechanisms over time for individuals living in self-governed recovery homes (Oxford Houses) such as 12-step group activities and social support, which likely influence both abstinence and psychological outcomes. Participants (n = 567) from a national US sample of Oxford Houses completed baseline and multiple follow-up self-report assessments over a one-year period. A structural equation model was utilized to evaluate predicted relationships among baseline symptoms, 12-step activities, social support, and outcome variables. Results indicated that internalizing symptoms were associated with subsequent mutual-help activities, but not directly with social support.

Living in an Oxford House for six months and number of 12-step meetings attended were partially mediated by social support variables in predicting abstinence outcomes, but not psychological outcomes. Environments such as Oxford Houses may be viable options for recovering individuals with comorbid internalizing psychological problems, although social support mechanisms primarily promote abstinence. Implications for future research and for Oxford House policies are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[*Treatment Facilities](#)
[*Twelve Step Programs](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Environment](#)
[Psychiatric Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Coexisting addiction and mental health practices of a national addiction workforce.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, April 2014, vol./is. 7/2(144-156), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Gilbert, Claire V; Adamson, Simon J; Deering, Daryle D

Correspondence Address: Gilbert, Claire V., claire.gilbert@cdhb.health.nz

Institution: Anxiety Disorders Service, Canterbury District Health Board, Christchurch, New Zealand; National Addiction Centre, Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand; National Addiction Centre, Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand

Language: English

Abstract: While coexisting mental health problems (CEP) are recognised as the norm among people seeking addiction treatment, little is known about the capability of the addiction workforce to address CEP with clients during their treatment. The aim of this study was to investigate the mental health assessment and treatment practices of addiction-treatment workers in New Zealand. Phone interviews were conducted with a representative national sample of New Zealand addiction-treatment workers (n = 232), and of these, 86 workers had recently completed a comprehensive assessment. Only 27 of this latter group reported inquiring about all five commonly experienced coexisting mental health disorders. This result differed significantly from workers' perceived optimal assessment practice. One hundred and forty-nine from the total sample of 232 workers reported routinely addressing CEP with clients all or most of the time. The majority of workers endorsed a need for further education relating to mental health practice. Taken overall, the findings from this study contribute to the CEP literature and call for urgent education of the addiction-treatment workforce to increase its capability to respond to people with CEP. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
[Clinical Practice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Alcohol and substance abuse risk among students at the Kenya Medical Training College.

- Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, April 2014, vol./is. 7/2(125-133), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Muriungi, Susan K; Ndetei, David M; Karanja, Joseph; Matheka, Cyrus W
- Correspondence Address:** Muriungi, Susan K., skagwi2004@yahoo.com
- Institution:** Kenya Medical Training College, Nairobi, Kenya; University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya; Kenya Medical Training College, Nairobi, Kenya; School of Medicine, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The object was to determine alcohol and substance use risk among students at the Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC). Data related to alcohol and substance use were obtained from 3107 first- and second-year basic diploma students from seven of the KMTC campuses in Kenya. Data were collected using a researcher-designed socio-demographic questionnaire and the Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test questionnaire. Most of the participants had low risk for alcohol use (98.1%), while a small percentage had moderate (1.7%) and high (0.25%) risk of alcohol use. Low risk of alcohol use was higher in females (99.15%) compared to males (97%). The risk for alcohol and tobacco use was comparable between those below 24 and those above 24 years. All the separated, divorced and widowed students (n = 34) (100%) had low risk for sedatives and hallucinogens use. The risk of alcohol and substance use exists among KMTC students at different levels. There is need to screen students for substance use, increase awareness and provide appropriate intervention to prevent drug use and its related co-morbidities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Medical Students](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

21. Productivity loss, victim costs and the intangible costs of crime: Follow-up to a longitudinal study of criminal justice system involvement and costs of women with co-occurring substance abuse and mental disorders in Sweden.

- Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, April 2014, vol./is. 7/2(102-109), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Olsson, Tina M
- Correspondence Address:** Olsson, Tina M., tina.marie.olsson@gmail.com
- Institution:** Department of Pedagogies, Psychology & Athletic Sciences, Linnaeus University, Vaxjo, Sweden
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study aimed to estimate the cumulative productivity losses and victim costs incurred between 1975 and 2005 as a result of crimes committed by a cohort of women with a co-occurring substance abuse and mental disorder placed in a compulsory treatment facility for substance abuse between 1997 and 2000. As such, this adds to a prior study estimating the direct criminal justice system costs incurred for crimes committed by the same group during the same period. Official register data were obtained for the period 1975-2005 on a consecutive sample of 227 women. Total productivity losses due to homicide and incarceration as well as victim costs totaled approximately 250,000 Swedish crowns (2010 values, non-discounted) per person. Productivity losses and victim costs as estimated in this study accounted for roughly 19-25% of the societal costs of

crimes committed by this group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crime Victims](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Productivity](#)
[Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[Criminal Justice](#)
[Involvement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Abstinence duration modulates striatal functioning during monetary reward processing in cocaine patients.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, February 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Feb 28, 2013)

Author(s): Bustamante, Juan-Carlos; Barros-LoCERTALES, Alfonso; Costumero, Victor; Fuentes-Claramonte, Paola; Rosell-Negre, Patricia; Ventura-Campos, Noelia; Llopis, Juan-Jose; Avila, Cesar

Abstract: Abstract Pre-clinical and clinical studies in cocaine addiction highlight alterations in the striatal dopaminergic reward system that subserve maintenance of cocaine use. Using an instrumental conditioning paradigm with monetary reinforcement, we studied striatal functional alterations in long-term abstinent cocaine-dependent patients and striatal functioning as a function of abstinence and treatment duration. Eighteen patients and 20 controls underwent functional magnetic resonance imaging during a Monetary Incentive Delay task. Region of interest analyses based on masks of the dorsal and ventral striatum were conducted to test between-group differences and the functional effects in the cocaine group of time (in months) with no more than two lapses from the first time patients visited the clinical service to seek treatment at the scanning time (duration of treatment), and the functional effects of the number of months with no lapses or relapses at the scanning session time (length of abstinence). We applied a voxel-wise and a cluster-wise FWE-corrected level (pFWE) at a threshold of $P < 0.05$. The patient group showed lower activation in the right caudate during reward anticipation than the control group. The regression analyses in the patients group revealed a positive correlation between duration of treatment and brain activity in the left caudate during reward anticipation. Likewise, length of abstinence negatively correlated with brain activity in the bilateral nucleus accumbens during monetary outcome processing. In conclusion, caudate and nucleus accumbens show a different brain response pattern to non-drug rewards during cocaine addiction, which can be modulated by treatment success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

23. Brain -aminobutyric acid: A neglected role in impulsivity.

Citation: *European Journal of Neuroscience*, January 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Jan 27, 2014)

Author(s): Hayes, Dave J; Jupp, Bianca; Sawiak, Steve J; Merlo, Emiliano; Caprioli, Daniele; Dalley, Jeffrey W

Abstract: Abstract The investigation of impulsivity as a core marker of several major neuropsychiatric disorders has been greatly influenced by the therapeutic efficacy of drugs that block the reuptake of dopamine and noradrenaline in the brain. As a result, research into the neural mechanisms of impulsivity has focused on the catecholamine systems as the loci responsible for the expression of impulsive behaviour and the primary mechanism of action of clinically effective drugs for attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). However, abnormalities in the catecholamine systems alone are unlikely to account for the full diversity and complexity of impulsivity subtypes, nor can they fully explain co-morbid brain disorders such as drug addiction. Here we review the lesser-studied role of -aminobutyric acid (GABA) in impulsivity, a major target of the dopaminergic and noradrenergic systems in the prefrontal cortex and striatum, and consider how abnormalities in this inhibitory neurotransmitter might contribute to several forms of impulsive behaviour in humans and experimental animals. Our analysis reveals several promising leads for future research that may help inform the development of new therapies for disorders of impulse control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federation of European Neuroscience Societies and John Wiley & Sons Ltd; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [European Journal of Neuroscience](#)

24. Greater externalizing personality traits predict less error-related insula and anterior cingulate cortex activity in acutely abstinent cigarette smokers.

Citation: Addiction Biology, December 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Dec 13, 2013)

Author(s): Carroll, Allison J; Sutherland, Matthew T; Salmeron, Betty Jo; Ross, Thomas J; Stein, Elliot A

Abstract: Abstract Attenuated activity in performance-monitoring brain regions following erroneous actions may contribute to the repetition of maladaptive behaviors such as continued drug use. Externalizing is a broad personality construct characterized by deficient impulse control, vulnerability to addiction and reduced neurobiological indices of error processing. The insula and dorsal anterior cingulate cortex (dACC) are regions critically linked with error processing as well as the perpetuation of cigarette smoking. As such, we examined the interrelations between externalizing tendencies, erroneous task performance, and error-related insula and dACC activity in overnight-deprived smokers (n=24) and non-smokers (n=20). Participants completed a self-report measure assessing externalizing tendencies (Externalizing Spectrum Inventory) and a speeded Flanker task during functional magnetic resonance imaging scanning. We observed that higher externalizing tendencies correlated with the occurrence of more performance errors among smokers but not non-smokers. Suggesting a neurobiological contribution to such suboptimal performance among smokers, higher externalizing also predicted less recruitment of the right insula and dACC following error commission. Critically, this error-related activity fully mediated the relationship between externalizing traits and error rates. That is, higher externalizing scores predicted less error-related right insula and dACC activity and, in turn, less error-related activity predicted more errors. Relating such regional activity with a clinically relevant construct, less error-related right insula and dACC responses correlated with higher tobacco craving during abstinence. Given that inadequate error-related neuronal responses may contribute to continued drug use despite negative consequences, these results suggest that externalizing tendencies and/or compromised error processing among subsets of smokers may be relevant factors for smoking cessation success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [Addiction Biology](#)

25. Psychological assessment in alcohol abuse and dependence: A systematic review.

Original Title: La evaluacion psicologica en el abuso del alcohol y la dependencia.
Citation: Acta Psiquiatrica y Psicologica de America Latina, December 2013, vol./is. 59/4(262-270), 0001-6896 (Dec 2013)
Author(s): de Sousa, Heloisa Karmelina Carvalho; Alchieri, Joao Carlos
Correspondence Address: de Sousa, Heloisa Karmelina Carvalho, Rua Prof. Nilo de Albuquerque Melo, 183. Bairro Neopolis, RN, Natal, Brazil, CEP: 59086-340, helosousa@hotmail.com
Institution: Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal, Brazil; Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal, Brazil
Language: Spanish
Abstract: Introduction: Alcohol consumption is the third leading cause of illness and disability worldwide. This article aims to describe the results of the scientific literature on the subject of psychological assessment in relation to abuse and alcohol dependence, and indicate the types of instruments used to assess alcohol abuse and/or alcohol addiction. Methods: We performed a systematic literature search using descriptors like "alcohol" and "drinking problems", "scale", "questionnaire", "inventory", and "test". Results: There were observed the presence of 319 articles by combining "alcohol" and "scale"; "alcohol" and "inventory" together, 53; "alcohol" and "questionnaire" were 287; and the "alcohol" and "test" were 174. The combination of the descriptors "drinking problems" and "scale" resulted in five articles, while "drinking problems" and "inventories" only two, "drinking problems" and "questionnaire", seven, and "drinking problems", and "test", seven. Conclusions: The amount of research related to the evaluation of alcohol abuse is significantly lower than those that deal with the manifested disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Psychological Assessment](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Cannabis use and antisocial behavior among youth.

Citation: Sociological Inquiry, February 2014, vol./is. 84/1(131-162), 0038-0245;1475-682X (Feb 2014)
Author(s): Popovici, Ioana; French, Michael T; Antonaccio, Olena; Pacula, Rosalie L; Maclean, Johanna C
Correspondence Address: French, Michael T.: Department of Sociology, University of Miami, 5202 University Drive, Merrick Building, Room 121F, P.O. Box 248162, Coral Gables, FL, US, 33124-2030, mrfrench@miami.edu
Institution: Nova Southeastern University, FL, US; University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, US; University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, US; RAND Drug Policy Research Center, RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US
Language: English

Abstract: Despite the numerous efforts to curb substance use and abuse through legislation and interventions, marijuana consumption continues to be a major social problem, particularly among young adults in the United States. We provide new information on the relationship between cannabis use and antisocial behavior by analyzing a sample of young adults (aged 18-20) from the National Epidemiological Survey of Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC). We examine a broad set of cannabis use patterns and multiple dimensions of antisocial behaviors and test the empirical importance of two prominent criminological theories-general strain and social bond-in explaining associations between cannabis use and antisocial behavior. We include important socioeconomic, demographic, health and health behaviors, and contextual information in all regressions to control for confounding factors. Our results imply that cannabis use is positively and significantly related to antisocial behavior among young adults, and general strain and social bond theories cannot fully explain our findings. As expected, the estimated association with antisocial behavior is stronger for more frequent cannabis users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Alpha Kappa Delta: The International Sociology Honor Society; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Behavior](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[Social Issues](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. Tobacco particulate matter self-administration in rats: Differential effects of tobacco type.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, October 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Oct 08, 2013)

Author(s): Brennan, Katharine A; Crowther, Alex; Putt, Fraser; Roper, Vicky; Waterhouse, Uta; Truman, Penelope

Abstract: Abstract Nicotine self-administration in rats is the most widely used animal model of tobacco dependence. There is increasing evidence, however, that non-nicotinic constituents in smoke contribute to addiction and that different tobacco products contain varying levels of these constituents. The present study firstly sought to compare self-administration of pure nicotine to tobacco particulate matter (TPM) to determine if there were differences in reward-efficacy attributable to the non-nicotinic constituents. Secondly, cigarette and roll-your-own (RYO) TPM groups were included and compared to determine whether different formulations of non-nicotinic constituents could impact reward. Briefly, male Sprague Dawley rats were implanted with indwelling jugular catheters for self-administration (n=76). The reinforcing efficacy of infusions of nicotine (0.0 or 30.0g/kg/infusion) versus cigarette/RYO TPM (with matched nicotine content) was determined using spontaneous acquisition of self-administration on a fixed ratio schedule. The progressive ratio schedule was then employed to determine the motivation to receive each drug and within-subject dose-response curves were also produced (7.5, 15.0, 30.0 and 60.0g/kg/infusion nicotine). The main finding was that the RYO TPM was more reinforcing and produced a different profile of reward-related behaviour compared with both the nicotine and the cigarette TPM groups. The conclusions were that non-nicotinic components have a role in tobacco dependence and that some tobacco products could have higher abuse liability, irrespective of nicotine levels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

28. Pathological internet use-It is a multidimensional and not a unidimensional construct.

- Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, April 2014, vol./is. 22/2(166-175), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Pawlikowski, Mirko; Nader, Ingo W; Burger, Christoph; Stieger, Stefan; Brand, Matthias
- Correspondence Address:** Brand, Matthias: University of Duisburg-Essen, Forsthausweg 2, Duisburg, Germany, 47051, matthias.brand@uni-due.de
- Institution:** University of Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany; University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; University of Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** It is still a topic of debate whether pathological Internet use (PIU) is a distinct entity or whether it should be differentiated between pathological use of specific Internet activities like playing Internet games and spending time on Internet sex sites. The aim of the current study was to contribute to a better understanding of common and differential aspects of PIU in relation to different specific Internet activities. Three groups of individuals were examined which differed with respect to their use of specific Internet activities: one group of 69 subjects used exclusively Internet games (IG) (but not Internet pornography (IP)), 134 subjects used IP (but not IG), and 116 subjects used both IG and IP (i.e., unspecific Internet use). The results indicate that shyness and life satisfaction are significant predictors for a tendency towards pathological use of IG, but not pathological use of IP. Time spent online was a significant predictor for problematic use of both IG and IP. Additionally, no correlation was found between symptoms of pathological use of IG and IP. We conclude that games may be used to compensate social deficits (e.g., shyness) and life satisfaction in real life, whereas IP is primarily used for gratification in terms of achieving stimulation and sexual arousal. These results support the demand for differentiating the various facets of Internet use in future studies instead of considering PIU as a unitary phenomenon. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Computer Games](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Pornography](#)
[Symptoms](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

29. Paradise Lost: The relationships between neurological and psychological changes in nicotine-dependent patients.

- Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, April 2014, vol./is. 22/2(158-165), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Isomura, Takeshi; Suzuki, Joji; Murai, Toshiya
- Correspondence Address:** Isomura, Takeshi: Reset Behavior Research Group, Atsuta-ku Nagoya, Japan, takeshi.isomura@gmail.com
- Institution:** Reset Behavior Research Group, Atsuta-ku Nagoya, Japan; Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The neural reward circuit and cognitive distortion play an important role in addiction; however, the relationship between the two has not yet been addressed. In this article, we review recent findings on nicotine dependence and propose a novel hypothesis. Previous research using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) has shown that while

activation of the reward circuit (ventral striatum) appears in response to tobacco-related rewards in nicotine dependence, responses to rewards other than tobacco (e.g. food and money) are reduced. Moreover, this change is observed at the very early stages of smoking, even when a person has smoked fewer than 10 cigarettes in his/her lifetime. Thus, we propose the following hypothesis, called the Paradise Lost theory: given addicts' lower ventral striatal responses to non-tobacco rewards, nicotine addiction disables smokers from sensing the pleasures of ordinary life (the Paradise Lost state). However, since smokers do not notice this, they produce an overestimation of tobacco (cognitive distortion), such that they do not have many pastimes other than smoking or feel that quitting smoking would reduce the happiness and pleasure and increase the difficulty of life. Cognitive distortion thus makes it difficult for smokers to take the initiative to quit smoking and even causes relapse after smoking cessation. This theory furthers our understanding of addiction and could improve our approach to the prevention and treatment of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[Cognitive Impairment](#)
[Neurology](#)
[Biological Neural Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

30. Initial reliability and validity of a new measure of perceived social support for family members of problem substance users.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, April 2014, vol./is. 22/2(147-157), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Toner, Paul; Velleman, Richard

Correspondence Address: Toner, Paul: Department of Health Sciences, University of York, York, United Kingdom, YO10 5DD, paul.toner@york.ac.uk

Institution: Department of Health Sciences, University of York, York, United Kingdom; Department of Psychology, University of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To describe the development of a questionnaire for assessment of the perceived functional social support needs of family members who have relatives with substance-related problems. To present preliminary evidence of its reliability and validity, thus completing the set of measures required to quantitatively assess the Stress-Strain-Coping-Support (SSCS) model of addiction and the family. Design: A mixed methodological approach utilising interview, cross-sectional and repeated-measurement data was adopted to operationalise social support specific to family members. Participants: Adult family members affected by the problem alcohol or drug use of close relatives in the United Kingdom. Measurements: A 75-item self-completion Alcohol, Drugs and the Family Social Support Scale (ADF SSS) was developed from interview data, and piloted with 10 family members. The resultant 58-item measure was subjected to psychometric testing with 132 family members, alongside qualitative feedback from 110. This led to a refined 25-item questionnaire whose psychometric properties are described in this article. Findings: Preliminary findings on the 25-item questionnaire indicate satisfactory levels of internal consistency for the overall measure ($\alpha = 0.812$) and each of the three constituent subscales: frequency of positively perceived general ($\alpha = 0.913$) and ADF-specific ($\alpha = 0.727$) functional support and frequency of negatively perceived ADF-related ($\alpha = 0.851$) functional support. Qualitative information from family members revealed that the measure was

experientially applicable to them. Conclusions: The significance of a new social support measure is discussed, with implications for research, theory and practice in the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Family Members
 *Measurement
 *Social Support
 *Test Construction
 Test Reliability
 Test Validity
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Addiction Research and Theory*

31. Affect and addiction in the Celebrity Rehab reality television show.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, April 2014, vol./is. 22/2(137-146), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Apr 2014)
Author(s): Oksanen, Atte
Correspondence Address: Oksanen, Atte: Finnish Youth Research Society, Asemapaallikonkatu 1 A, Helsinki, Finland, 00520, 00520, atte.oksanen@youthresearch.fi
Institution: Finnish Youth Research Society, Helsinki, Finland
Language: English
Abstract: This article analyses how the popular reality television show Celebrity Rehab with Dr Drew portrays addiction and the treatment process. The data consist of seasons 1-4, which were originally broadcast 2008-2011. The qualitative analysis of the show will be grounded on the theoretical concept of affect, which refers, in brief, to intensities and emotional forces. Celebrity Rehab exemplifies current re-working of the images of addiction and rehabilitation. The narrative storyline of the show structures the contents of the show from detoxification to graduation in three weeks. This enables the input of visually shocking material. Recovery is portrayed as a long struggle against addiction, which is defined as both substance dependency and excessive, sensation-seeking behavior. Addiction is connected to violent conflicts, bodily expressions and private disclosure. The show uses severely addicted celebrities as participants, some of whom have subsequently died. Exact details about the treatment process are kept brief. Displayed affects, emotions, bodies and body parts become primary material, while factual information about treatment and the dangers of drugs and alcohol are secondary. What Celebrity Rehab shows as visual images is more important than what it tells about addictions. It uses body fluids and close-ups of bodily distortions to portray addictions and the difficulty of treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Reality
 *Television
 Drug Abuse
 Rehabilitation
 Sensation Seeking
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Addiction Research and Theory*

32. The distribution and role of causal beliefs, inferences of responsibility, and moral emotions on willingness to help addicts among Norwegian adults.

- Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, April 2014, vol./is. 22/2(117-125), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Rise, Jostein; Aaro, Leif Edvard; Halkjelsvik, Torleif; Kovac, Velibor Bobo
- Correspondence Address:** Rise, Jostein: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, Postbox 565, Sentrum, Oslo, Norway, 0105, jr@sirus.no
- Institution:** Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, Oslo, Norway; National Institute of Public Health, Bergen, Norway; Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, Oslo, Norway; Department of Education, University of Agder, Kristiansand, Norway
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to explore the distribution and role of causal beliefs, inferences of responsibility, and moral emotions on deservingness of help to addicts among Norwegian adults using the social motivational model of Weiner. The data derives from a web panel survey of Norwegian adults aged 20 to 69 years (N = 1062, response rate 67%) in 2011. They responded to a questionnaire tapping into the above measures for nine different addictions in terms of a hypothetical person: "Think of a person addicted to-." The respondents mainly located the cause of the addictions inside the person and attributed the responsibility for the problem to the individual. In general, addicted persons did not receive a high mean level of sympathy, whereas a high mean level of willingness to provide help and assistance was reported. However, there were substantial variations among the nine addictions as to mean rating levels, with snus and sedatives as the two extreme counterparts. Separate SEM analyses for the nine addictions showed support for Weiner's mediation model with inferences of responsibility and sympathy (moral emotion) as effective mediators for deservingness of help. This pattern was stable across the nine addictions. Implications for interventions and possible limitations are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Assistance \(Social Behavior\)](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Emotions](#)
[*Inference](#)
[*Responsibility](#)
[Causality](#)
[Morality](#)
[Sympathy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

33. Diversion and misuse of pharmaceutical stimulants among illicit drug users.

- Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, April 2014, vol./is. 22/2(109-116), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Kaye, Sharlene; Darke, Shane; Torok, Michelle
- Correspondence Address:** Kaye, Sharlene: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, s.kaye@unsw.edu.au
- Institution:** National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia
- Language:** English

Abstract: The study aimed to examine diversion and misuse of pharmaceutical stimulants among illicit psychostimulant users, providing the first data of this type. A total of 269 regular illicit psychostimulant users were administered a structured interview measuring demographics, illicit drug use and treatment history, use and misuse of prescribed pharmaceutical stimulants, illicit use of diverted pharmaceutical stimulants, and illicit psychostimulant dependence. Lifetime use of diverted pharmaceutical stimulants was reported by 31%, with the majority having used on multiple occasions. Use of diverted pharmaceutical stimulants was initiated in adulthood in one out of two cases, at a mean age of 20.4 years, and was significantly and independently associated with being younger (odds ratio [OR] 0.93), having spent more years at school (OR 1.28) and having a more extensive history of polydrug usage (OR 1.58). Though a relatively small proportion (7%) have been prescribed pharmaceutical stimulants in the past, more than two-thirds of those prescribed these medications have misused and/or diverted them to others. Prescribers of pharmaceutical stimulants should be aware that these medications are being diverted not only among adolescents or student peer groups, but via a wider network of adult-illicit drug users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

34. Role of 4- and 6-containing nicotinic receptors in the acquisition and maintenance of nicotine self-administration.

Citation: Addiction Biology, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Apr 22, 2014)

Author(s): Madsen, Heather B; Koghar, Harcharan S; Pooters, Tine; Massalas, Jim S; Drago, John; Lawrence, Andrew J

Abstract: Abstract Tobacco smoking is a major cause of death and disease and as such there is a critical need for the development of new therapeutic approaches to treat nicotine addiction. Here, we utilize genetic and pharmacological tools to further investigate the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) subtypes that support intravenous self-administration of nicotine. 4-S248F mice contain a point mutation within the 4 nAChR subunit which confers increased sensitivity to nicotine and resistance to mecamylamine. Here, we show that acute administration of mecamylamine (2mg/kg, i.p.) reduces established nicotine self-administration (0.05mg/kg/infusion) in wild-type (WT), but not in 4-S248F heterozygous mice, demonstrating a role for 4* nAChRs in the modulation of ongoing nicotine self-administration. Administration of N,N-decane-1,10-diyl-bis-3-picolinium diiodide (bPiDI), a selective 62* nAChR antagonist, dose dependently (5 and 10mg/kg, i.p.) impairs the acquisition of nicotine self-administration and reduces established nicotine self-administration in WT mice when administered acutely (10mg/kg, i.p.). This was not due to a general reduction in locomotor activity and the same dose of bPiDI did not affect operant responding for sucrose. bPiDI treatment (10mg/kg, i.p.) also impaired both the acquisition and maintenance of nicotine self-administration in 4-S248F heterozygous mice. This provides further evidence for the involvement of 62* nAChRs in the reinforcing effects of nicotine that underlies its ability to support ongoing self-administration. Taken together, selective targeting of 62* or 462* nAChRs may prove to be an effective strategy for the development of smoking cessation therapies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

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

35. Opioid system in the medial prefrontal cortex mediates binge-like eating.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, January 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 24, 2013)

Author(s): Blasio, Angelo; Steardo, Luca; Sabino, Valentina; Cottone, Pietro

Abstract: Abstract Binge eating disorder is an addiction-like disorder characterized by excessive food consumption within discrete periods of time. This study was aimed at understanding the role of the opioid system within the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) in the consummatory and motivational aspects of binge-like eating. For this purpose, we trained male rats to obtain either a sugary, highly palatable diet (Palatable rats) or a chow diet (Chow rats) for 1 hour/day. We then evaluated the effects of the opioid receptor antagonist, naltrexone, given either systemically or site-specifically into the nucleus accumbens (NAcc) or the mPFC on a fixed ratio 1 (FR1) and a progressive ratio schedule of reinforcement for food. Finally, we assessed the expression of the genes proopiomelanocortin (POMC), pro-dynorphin (PDyn) and pro-enkephalin (PENk), coding for the opioids peptides in the NAcc and the mPFC in both groups. Palatable rats rapidly escalated their intake by four times. Naltrexone, when administered systemically and into the NAcc, reduced FR1 responding for food and motivation to eat under a progressive ratio in both Chow and Palatable rats; conversely, when administered into the mPFC, the effects were highly selective for binge eating rats. Furthermore, we found a twofold increase in POMC and a ~50% reduction in PDyn gene expression in the mPFC of Palatable rats, when compared to control rats; however, no changes were observed in the NAcc. Our data suggest that neuroadaptations of the opioid system in the mPFC occur following intermittent access to highly palatable food, which may be responsible for the development of binge-like eating. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

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

36. Longitudinal associations between types of childhood trauma and suicidal behavior among substance users: A cohort study.

Citation: *American Journal of Public Health*, September 2013, vol./is. 103/9(e69-e75), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Marshall, Brandon D. L.; Galea, Sandro; Wood, Evan; Kerr, Thomas

Correspondence Address: Marshall, Brandon D. L.: Dept of Epidemiology, Brown University, Box G-S-121-2, 121 South Main St, Providence, RI, US, 02912, brandon_marshall@brown.edu

Institution: Department of Epidemiology, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Epidemiology, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Urban Health Research Initiative, British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Urban Health Research Initiative, British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: We examined the longitudinal associations between different types and severities of childhood trauma and suicide attempts among illicit drug users. Methods: Data came from 2 prospective cohort studies of illicit drug users in Vancouver, Canada, in 2005 to 2010. We used recurrent event proportional means models to estimate adjusted

and weighted associations between types and severities of childhood maltreatment and suicide attempts. Results: Of 1634 participants, 411 (25.2%) reported a history of suicidal behavior at baseline. Over 5 years, 80 (4.9%) participants reported 97 suicide attempts, a rate of 2.6 per 100 person-years. Severe to extreme levels of sexual abuse (adjusted hazard ratio [AHR] = 2.5; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.4, 4.4), physical abuse (AHR = 2.0; 95% CI = 1.1, 3.8), and emotional abuse (AHR = 3.5; 95% CI = 1.4, 8.7) predicted suicide attempts. Severe forms of physical and emotional neglect were not significantly associated with an increased risk of suicidal behavior. Conclusions: Severe sexual, physical, and emotional childhood abuse confer substantial risk of repeated suicidal behavior in adulthood. Illicit drug users require intensive secondary suicide prevention efforts, particularly among those with a history of childhood trauma. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Child Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Early Experience](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[Emotional Disturbances](#)
[Emotional Trauma](#)
[Suicidal Ideation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in [American Journal of Public Health](#)
Available from *ProQuest* in [American Journal of Public Health](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *EBSCOhost* in [American Journal of Public Health](#)

37. Reducing risk for illicit drug use and prescription drug misuse: High school gay-straight alliances and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, April 2014, vol./is. 39/4(824-828), 0306-4603 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Heck, Nicholas C; Livingston, Nicholas A; Flentje, Annesa; Oost, Kathryn; Stewart, Brandon T; Cochran, Bryan N

Correspondence Address: Heck, Nicholas C.: Department of Psychiatry & Human Behavior, Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Bradley/Hasbro Children's Research Center, One Hoppin Street, Suite 204, Providence, RI, US, 02903, heck.nicholas@gmail.com

Institution: Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; University of Montana, Missoula, MT, US; University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; University of Montana, Missoula, MT, US; University of Montana, Missoula, MT, US; University of Montana, Missoula, MT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Previous research suggests that lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) youth are at elevated risk for using illicit drugs and misusing prescription drugs relative to heterosexual youth. Previous research also indicates that LGBT youth who attend high schools with a gay-straight alliance (GSA) report having fewer alcohol problems and lower levels of cigarette smoking. The present study investigates whether the absence of a GSA is associated with risk for illicit drug use and prescription drug misuse in a sample of 475 LGBT high school students (M age = 16.79) who completed an online survey. After controlling for demographic variables and risk factors associated with illicit drug use, the results of 12 logistic regression analyses revealed that LGBT youth attending a high school without a GSA evidenced increased risk for using cocaine (adjusted odds ratio [adjOR]= 3.11; 95% confidence interval [95% CI] = 1.23-7.86), hallucinogens (adjOR= 2.59; 95% CI = 1.18-5.70), and marijuana (adjOR= 2.22; 95% CI = 1.37-3.59) relative to peers attending a high school with a GSA. Youth without a GSA also evidenced increased risk for the misuse of ADHD medication (adjOR = 2.00; 95% CI = 1.02-3.92) and prescription pain medication (adjOR= 2.00; 95% CI = 1.10-3.65). These

findings extend the research base related to GSAs and further demonstrate the importance of providing LGBT youth with opportunities for socialization and support within the school setting. Important limitations of the present study are reviewed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*School Environment](#)
[Bisexuality](#)
[Heterosexuality](#)
[Lesbianism](#)
[Male Homosexuality](#)
[Transgender](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

38. Time horizons and substance use among African American youths living in disadvantaged urban areas.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, April 2014, vol./is. 39/4(818-823), 0306-4603 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Cheong, JeeWon; Tucker, Jalie A; Simpson, Cathy A; Chandler, Susan D

Correspondence Address: Cheong, JeeWon: Department of Health Behavior, School of Public Health, University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1665 University Boulevard, Birmingham, AL, US, 35294, jcheong@uab.edu

Institution: University of Alabama at Birmingham, School of Public Health, Department of Health Behavior, Birmingham, AL, US; University of Alabama at Birmingham, School of Public Health, Department of Health Behavior, Birmingham, AL, US; University of Alabama at Birmingham, School of Public Health, Department of Health Behavior, Birmingham, AL, US; University of Alabama at Birmingham, School of Public Health, Department of Health Behavior, Birmingham, AL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Transitioning from adolescence to full-fledged adulthood is often challenging, and young people who live in disadvantaged urban neighborhoods face additional obstacles and experience disproportionately higher negative outcomes, including substance abuse and related risk behaviors. This study investigated whether substance use among African Americans ages 15 to 25 ($M = 18.86$ years) living in such areas was related to present dominated time perspectives and higher delay discounting. Participants ($N = 344$, 110 males, 234 females) living in Deep South disadvantaged urban neighborhoods were recruited using Respondent Driven Sampling, an improved peer-referral sampling method suitable for accessing this hard-to-reach target group. Structured field interviews assessed alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug use and risk/protective factors, including time perspectives (Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory [ZTPI]) and behavioral impulsivity (delay discounting task). As predicted, substance use was positively related to a greater ZTPI orientation toward present pleasure and a lower tendency to plan and achieve future goals. Although the sample as a whole showed high discounting of delayed rewards, discount rates did not predict substance use. The findings suggest that interventions to lengthen time perspectives and promote enriched views of future possible selves may prevent and reduce substance use among disadvantaged youths. Discontinuities among the discounting and time perspective variables in relation to substance use merit further investigation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Division 28/Division 50 Collaborative Perspectives on Addiction Conference. May, 2013. Atlanta. GA, US. Portions of the research were presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Disadvantaged](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Urban Environments](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Time Perspective](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

39. Is life satisfaction hump-shaped with alcohol consumption? Evidence from Russian panel data.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, April 2014, vol./is. 39/4(803-810), 0306-4603 (Apr 2014)
Author(s): Massin, Sophie; Kopp, Pierre
Correspondence Address: Massin, Sophie, 23 rue Stanislas Torrents, Marseille, France, 13006, somassin@gmail.com
Institution: Centre d'Economie de la Sorbonne, Universite Paris 1, Paris, France; Centre d'Economie de la Sorbonne, Universite Paris 1, Paris, France
Language: English
Abstract: There has been a growing interest in the study of the shape of the relationship between alcohol consumption and psychological well-being in recent years. Overall, evidence is however still mixed and debated, the type of measures and methods of analysis having been emphasized as key elements in these studies. This paper contributes to this debate by providing new evidence relying on a large-scale population-based study. We used the Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey to build an unbalanced panel of 17,953 individuals providing 97,973 observations throughout 10 rounds. We studied the shape of the relationship between alcohol consumption (defined in grams of pure alcohol consumed in the last 30 days) and life satisfaction (measured by a five-item scale) by running a set of regressions. We successively introduced a large number of control variables (age, gender, marital status, occupation, income, health condition, education, living area, smoking status, and body mass index) and individual fixed effects in order to take both potential confounders and unobserved individual heterogeneity into account. Unadjusted analyses indicated a clear hump-shaped relationship between life satisfaction and alcohol use. The association was inverse J-shaped among men and inverse U-shaped among women. When control variables and individual fixed effects were introduced, the hump-shaped curve became increasingly flattened in all samples. Among women, all specifications (linear, quadratic and based on quartile dummies) turned non-significant. The quadratic specification for alcohol use remained however significant in the full sample and among men. In addition, in these two samples, being a fourth quartile drinker was negatively associated with satisfaction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Education](#)
[*Life Satisfaction](#)
[*Well Being](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

40. Implicit alcohol cognitions in risky drinking nicotine users with and without co-morbid major depressive disorder.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, April 2014, vol./is. 39/4(797-802), 0306-4603 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Cohn, Amy M; Cobb, Caroline; Hagman, Brett T; Cameron, Amy; Ehlke, Sarah; Mitchell, Jessica N

Correspondence Address: Cohn, Amy M.: Schroeder Institute for Tobacco Research and Policy Studies, 1724 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC, US, 20036, acohn@legacyforhealth.org

Institution: Schroeder Institute for Tobacco Research and Policy Studies, Washington, DC, US; Schroeder Institute for Tobacco Research and Policy Studies, Washington, DC, US; National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Bethesda, MD, US; Department of Psychology, Clark University, Worcester, MA, US; Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, Wilmington, NC, US; Department of Criminology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Alcohol consumption, nicotine use, and major depressive disorder (MDD) are highly co-morbid. The negative reinforcement model of addiction would suggest that smokers may consume alcohol to relieve negative affective symptoms, such as those associated with MDD and withdrawal from nicotine. Over time, these behaviors may become so strongly paired together that they automatically activate a desire to use alcohol, even in the absence of conscious or deliberate intention. This study examined implicit alcohol cognitions in 146 risky drinking nicotine users (n = 83) and non-users (n = 63), to help uncover cognitive mechanisms that link drinking, nicotine use, and depression together. We proposed that nicotine users with a history of MDD would have stronger implicit motivations to drink than non-nicotine users without MDD. Method: Participants were assessed on lifetime MDD (n = 84) or no MDD (n = 62), and then completed an Implicit Association Task designed to test the strength of associations between alcohol pictures and "approach" words. Results: Regression analyses showed that implicit alcohol-approach attitudes were stronger among risky drinking nicotine users than non-users. Alcohol-approach motivations were also stronger among risky drinking nicotine users compared to non-users with a history of MDD; nicotine use was unrelated to implicit alcohol cognitions for risky drinkers without MDD. Conclusions: Implicit cognitive processes may be targeted in behavioral and pharmacological treatments in risky drinking nicotine users, particularly those with depression comorbidity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Cognitions](#)
[Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

41. Sex differences in resting state neural networks of nicotine-dependent cigarette smokers.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, April 2014, vol./is. 39/4(789-792), 0306-4603 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Wetherill, Reagan R; Jagannathan, Kanchana; Shin, Joshua; Franklin, Teresa R

Correspondence Address: Wetherill, Reagan R.: University of Pennsylvania, Department of Psychiatry, 3900 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, rweth@mail.med.upenn.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Although several sex differences in nicotine dependence have been identified, the neural mechanisms underlying these sex differences are not clear. The present study examines sex differences in resting-state brain activity using an arterial spin labeling (ASL) perfusion imaging technique. Fifty-one (31 males) sated nicotine-dependent cigarette smokers underwent perfusion functional magnetic resonance imaging during the resting state. Using functionally defined hippocampus/amygdala (HIP/AMY) seed regions, we observed sex differences in correlation strength between the HIP/AMY and the bilateral anterior insula, rostral anterior cingulate cortex, and inferior parietal lobule with females showing stronger functional coupling than males. This pattern of synchronous variations in dynamic cerebral blood flow is consistent with recent models of nicotine dependence, and as such, our findings provide a novel perspective on the neural mechanisms that may contribute to sex differences in nicotine dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[Neural Networks](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

42. Patterns and correlates of polytobacco use in the United States over a decade: NSDUH 2002-2011.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, April 2014, vol./is. 39/4(768-781), 0306-4603 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Fix, Brian V; O'Connor, Richard J; Vogl, Lisa; Smith, Danielle; Bansal-Travers, Maansi; Conway, Kevin P; Ambrose, Bridget; Yang, Ling; Hyland, Andrew

Correspondence Address: Fix, Brian V.: Department of Health Behavior, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Elm and Carlton Street, Buffalo, NY, US, 14263, brian.fix@roswellpark.org

Institution: Department of Health Behavior, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, US; Department of Health Behavior, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, US; Department of Health Behavior, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, US; Department of Health Behavior, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, US; Department of Health Behavior, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, US; National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD, US; United States Food and Drug Administration, Center for Tobacco Products, Rockville, MD, US; United States Food and Drug Administration, Center for Tobacco Products, Rockville, MD, US; Department of Health Behavior, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Few studies have examined the patterns and correlates of polytobacco use among a large, nationally representative population over an extended period of time. Methods: This study examined 10 years of data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to establish time trends and correlates for exclusive and mixed use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (SLT), cigars, and pipes. Results: Results show that rates of polytobacco use were essentially unchanged from 2002 to 2011 (8.7% to 7.4%), though some product combinations, including cigarettes and SLT, cigars and SLT, and use of more than two products have increased. In tobacco users under age 26, the proportion of polytobacco use increased, even as overall tobacco use declined. The factors associated with polytobacco use among tobacco users included sex, income, education, risk taking/seeking behaviors, and outward indicators of 'risk-liability'. Conclusions: Findings provide a snapshot of trends of single and polytobacco product use as well as trends in combinations of product use. Longitudinal studies are needed to examine the sequence of

individual patterns of tobacco product use and to identify whether polytobacco use results in greater nicotine dependence, increased exposure to harmful and potentially harmful constituents and/or greater risk of tobacco related disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

43. Perinatal smoking and depression in women with concurrent substance use.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, April 2014, vol./is. 39/4(749-756), 0306-4603 (Apr 2014)
Author(s): Forray, Ariadna; Gotman, Nathan; Kershaw, Trace; Yonkers, Kimberly A
Correspondence Address: Forray, Ariadna, 142 Temple Street, Suite 301, New Haven, CT, US, 06510, ariadna.forray@yale.edu
Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; School of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US
Language: English
Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this report was to examine the course of smoking among pregnant women with concurrent substance use, and to assess the impact of depression on smoking. Methods: Data were gathered as part of a randomized controlled trial assessing the efficacy of substance abuse treatment in pregnant women. Women (n = 176) were recruited before 28 completed weeks of pregnancy, and followed until 3 months postpartum. Depression was assessed using the Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology and the MINI Neuropsychiatric Interview. Our outcome was the average number of cigarettes smoked per day. Linear mixed effects regression was used to measure differential changes in smoking. Results: 66% of women smoked in the three months before pregnancy, 42% of pre-pregnancy smokers achieved abstinence before delivery and 60% of the baseline cohort smoked postpartum. Smoking did not differ significantly between depressed and non-depressed groups. After delivery both groups increased smoking at similar rates. Conclusion: Smoking was common among our cohort of pregnant women with a history of substance use. Women were able to discontinue or decrease smoking during pregnancy, but were likely to resume or increase smoking postpartum. Having clinically significant depressive symptoms or a diagnosis of depression did not have an obvious effect on smoking behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Perinatal Period](#)
[Pregnancy](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

44. Cocaine use severity and cerebellar gray matter are associated with reversal learning deficits in cocaine-dependent individuals.

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Apr 17, 2014)
- Author(s):** Moreno-Lopez, Laura; Perales, Jose C; Son, Dana; Albein-Urios, Natalia; Soriano-Mas, Carles; Martinez-Gonzalez, Jose M; Wiers, Reinout W; Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio
- Abstract:** Abstract Cocaine addiction involves persistent deficits to unlearn previously rewarded response options, potentially due to neuroadaptations in learning-sensitive regions. Cocaine-targeted prefrontal systems have been consistently associated with reinforcement learning and reversal deficits, but more recent interspecies research has raised awareness about the contribution of the cerebellum to cocaine addiction and reversal. We aimed at investigating the link between cocaine use, reversal learning and prefrontal, insula and cerebellar gray matter in cocaine-dependent individuals (CDIs) varying on levels of cocaine exposure in comparison with healthy controls (HCs). Twenty CDIs and 21 HCs performed a probabilistic reversal learning task (PRLT) and were subsequently scanned in a 3-Tesla magnetic resonance imaging scanner. In the PRLT, subjects progressively learn to respond to one predominantly reinforced stimulus, and then must learn to respond according to the opposite, previously irrelevant, stimulus-reward pairing. Performance measures were errors after reversal (reversal cost), and probability of maintaining response after errors. Voxel-based morphometry was conducted to investigate the association between gray matter volume in the regions of interest and cocaine use and PRLT performance. Severity of cocaine use correlated with gray matter volume reduction in the left cerebellum (lobule VIII), while greater reversal cost was correlated with gray matter volume reduction in a partially overlapping cluster (lobules VIIb and VIII). Right insula/inferior frontal gyrus correlated with probability of maintaining response after errors. Severity of cocaine use detrimentally impacted reversal learning and cerebellar gray matter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [Addiction Biology](#)

45. The common pathways of eating disorders and addiction: Exploring the link between reward/motivation, affect regulation and cognitive control.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/10-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** Eichen, Dawn M
- Institution:** Temple U., US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Eating disorders involve the inability to appropriately regulate a behavioral response to food due to impaired reward sensitivity, affect regulation and cognitive control, resulting in deleterious effects on the individual's physical and mental well-being. In this way eating disorders may be analogous to addictive disorders (e.g. alcoholism). Furthermore, eating and addictive disorders co-occur at very high rates and appear to have similar contributing mechanisms (impaired reward sensitivity, impaired affect regulation and impaired cognitive control). Overvaluation of weight and shape concerns appears to be one unique characteristic of eating disorders, not shared with addiction. The current study examined the relationship between impaired reward sensitivity, impaired affect regulation and impaired cognitive control with addiction vulnerability. Furthermore, weight and shape concerns were examined as a potential moderator of the relationship between addiction vulnerability and binge eating. A total of 1000 undergraduate students

completed self-report measures examining the three posited mechanisms for addiction vulnerability and disordered eating. A subset of 101 students (50 binge-eaters and 51 non-binge eaters) also completed behavioral measures of the three posited mechanisms. The results of this study support the proposed model that weight and shape concerns moderate the relationship between addiction vulnerability and binge eating. Results also demonstrated on a behavioral task that individuals who endorsed binge eating were more likely to act impulsively and quit the PASAT-C task faster than control subjects. Furthermore, they demonstrated a greater increase in irritability while completing the task which may have resulted in their desire to quit the task earlier. No differences were found on behavioral measures of reward sensitivity (delay discount task) or cognitive control (stop signal task). Future studies should continue to examine the construct of addiction vulnerability to provide additional validity for the construct as well as examine it in the context of all forms of disordered eating. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Eating Behavior
 *Food
 *Cognitive Control
 *Binge Eating Disorder
 Ingestion
 Motivation
 Rewards
 Well Being
 Body Fat
Source: PsycINFO

46. The dopamine D2-like receptor: At the nexus between self-control and addiction.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/10-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Groman, Stephanie Mary

Institution: U California, Los Angeles, US

Language: English

Abstract: Addictions are multi-dimensional disorders, consisting of several behavioral, affective and cognitive dysfunctions that contribute to the compulsive and persistent drug-seeking and taking that is common to them. Cognitive control, which includes the ability to flexibly and adaptively inhibit undesirable actions (including drug-seeking), is a particularly relevant dimension of addiction, with deficits in cognitive control occurring in response to experience with drugs of abuse, as well as predicting the susceptibility for future drug-taking behaviors. The bi-directional relationship between cognitive control and substance dependence raises the possibility that these processes are governed by a common neural circuitry and emerging evidence indicates that the dopamine D 2-like receptor system may be the point of convergence of these phenomena. To determine the influence of the dopamine D2-like receptor system on cognitive control processes within the context of addictions, neuroimaging, behavioral and biochemical techniques were used to interrogate how naturally occurring and drug-induced variation in D2-like receptor system may alter cognitive-control processes. Individual differences in D2-like receptor availability, assessed with positron emission tomography, was positively related to adaptive responding following the reversal of stimulus-reward contingencies and to the sensitivity of individuals to positive feedback. Exposure to an escalating dose regimen of methamphetamine reduced D2-like receptor availability, and the degree of D2-like receptor dysfunction was correlated with the change in positive-feedback sensitivity. Cross-dimensional measurement of the D2-like receptor systems using in vivo and in vitro techniques provided evidence that deviations in D2-like receptor availability reflected actions on functionally and behaviorally relevant pools of D2-like receptors. Finally, evidence supporting the utility of spontaneous eye blink rate as a non-invasive

measure of D2-like receptors was obtained from studies of rodents. These studies provide converging support, at multiple levels of analyses, that the D2-like receptor is a common molecular determinant of addiction and cognitive control, providing a mechanistic explanation for the bi-directional relationship between these processes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[*Positron Emission Tomography](#)
[Eyeblink Reflex](#)
[Set Shifting](#)
Source: PsycINFO

47. The serotonergic dorsal raphe nucleus in opiate dependence and stress-induced relapse.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/10-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Lunden, Jason

Institution: Temple U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Opioids are used for the clinical treatment of pain, but can lead to tolerance and addiction. In this project we examined the role of the serotonin (5-HT) system originating from the dorsal raphe nucleus (DRN) during morphine exposure, withdrawal, abstinence and following an acute stressor capable of initiating behavioral relapse. Following four days of morphine exposure rats showed a preference for the morphine paired side of the conditioned place preference (CPP) chamber. After four days of morphine abstinence, rats showed no net preference for the morphine paired side. The next day rats were exposed to forced swim stress and returned to the CPP chamber where they demonstrated stress-induced reinstatement. Utilizing whole-cell patch-clamp we demonstrated an increase in the amplitude of inhibitory post-synaptic currents (IPSCs) in 5-HT DRN neurons, but not non 5-HT DRN neurons of morphine-conditioned subjects. Next the stress neurohormone corticotrophin releasing factor (CRF) was administered in vitro instead of forced swim. We found an increase in CRF-R2-mediated inward current of 5-HT DRN neurons in animals with a morphine history. From this experiment we concluded that morphine history sensitizes 5-HT DRN neurons to the GABAergic inhibitory effects of stress and to some of the effects of CRF. In the next series of experiments we surgically implanted either morphine or placebo pellets in rats for 72 hours to create physical dependence. The pellets were subsequently removed, and animals experienced up to seven days of abstinence with and without forced swim stress exposure. Real time quantitative PCR was used to measure the mRNA levels of genes at multiple points across this timeline. We examined genes involved in trophic support, stress responses and 5-HT regulation. We determined that mRNA levels for brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and the BDNF receptor TrkB were downregulated after opiate exposure, and again following seven days of abstinence. Following seven days of abstinence there was a decrease in mRNA levels of the CRF-R1 receptor and an increase in mRNA levels of the CRF-R2 receptor. During acute opiate exposure there was a decrease in mRNA levels for the autoregulatory 5-HT1A receptor. Finally following forced swim, there was an increase in mRNA levels of the 5-HT synthesis enzyme TPH2. Collectively these results indicate that a morphine history in abstinent subjects may produce hypofunctioning of the 5-HT DRN system induced by multiple neurochemical mechanisms and this dysregulation may enhance vulnerability to stress-induced relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Morphine](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Rape Nuclei](#)

*mRNA
Stress
Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor
Reinstatement

Source: PsycINFO

48. Stress levels and modern communication technology: An analysis of the factors among the undergraduate population.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/10-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Kennen, Kristine Allison

Institution: U Hartford, US

Language: English

Abstract: Over the past two decades the availability and use of modern communication technology has rapidly expanded. With this expansion has come positive effects, including increased communication. Despite this ability, issues such as increased anxiety, antisocial behaviors, Internet addiction, and cyberbullying have arisen. Although research on these issues is being published at a rapid pace, there have been very few studies examining the implications of this technology on stress levels. Given the profound effect that stress can have on individuals, it was important to gain a better understanding of the relationship between stress levels and the use of modern communication technology. The present study examined the relationship between stress levels, social connectedness, and the use of modern communication technology. Measures included the Global Measure of Perceived Stress-14 (Cohen, Kamarck, & Mermelstein, 1983), Social Connectedness Scale-Revised (Lee, Draper, & Lee, 2001, and, a measure developed for this study, the Modern Communication Technology Survey. One hundred and thirty undergraduate students were assessed using these measures. The overall sample demonstrated higher than moderate feelings of connectedness through the use of modern communication technology, lower than moderate levels of stress, and moderately high feelings of social connectedness. Findings indicated a strong relationship between stress levels and social connectedness, but not between the other factors. Women endorsed higher levels of stress in comparison to their male peers. Feelings of social connectedness and gender proved to be predictive of perceived stress levels. Although modern communication technology was not found to influence stress levels or social connectedness, the measure revealed a preference for text messaging over voice calling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: *College Students
*Factor Analysis
*Occupational Stress
*Technology
Internet Addiction

Source: PsycINFO

49. The role of pain and anxiety in the transition to opioid addiction.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/10-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Park, Paula Ehn

Institution: U California, San Diego, US

Language: English

Abstract: Drug addiction is a chronically relapsing disorder characterized by compulsion to seek and take drugs, and the emergence of negative affective states during abstinence. These negative emotional states during withdrawal, such as anxiety and pain, are thought to

contribute to compulsivity associated with dependence, ultimately leading to drug addiction. Increased anxiety and hypersensitivity to pain are symptoms of opioid withdrawal and are considered to be factors contributing to the continued use of drugs. In the transition to opioid dependence, neuroadaptive changes occur involving recruitment of brain stress systems, such as those mediated by corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) and norepinephrine (NE). During withdrawal, CRF/NE signaling and release are increased in the extended amygdala, specifically the central nucleus of the amygdala and bed nucleus of stria terminalis. The anxiogenic effects of CRF are mediated by CRF1 receptors, which have shown to play a critical role in the negative affective states of opiate withdrawal. A CRF-NE feed-forward stress system is thought to exist between the extended amygdala and brainstem where CRF and NE affect the activation and release of the other, contributing to the presentation of negative affective states during withdrawal and consequently, compulsive drug intake. The general hypothesis was that increased anxiety and pain contribute to opioid dependence and are mediated by activation of the brain stress system. Through this thesis, anxiety- and pain-like behaviors were characterized in rats during withdrawal from acute heroin dependence and heroin self-administration, and the role of CRF/NE was explored in these behaviors as well as in compulsive heroin intake. Increased anxiety- and pain-like behavior was present during withdrawal from acute heroin injections and self-administration of heroin. CRF1 receptor antagonism reversed both anxiety- and pain-like behaviors during withdrawal while noradrenergic antagonism had differing effects. The main findings suggest that CRF possibly precedes NE in activating the brain stress system during opioid withdrawal and may be the driving force in the CRF-NE feed-forward brain stress system. In addition, CRF1R antagonism blocks heroin escalation and NE blockade decreases heroin intake, implicating the role of CRF and NE in compulsive heroin intake and opioid dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Anxiety](#)
[*Compulsions](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Pain](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Wow! what an experience: A thematic analysis of the experience of male World of Warcraft players.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/10-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Molina, David Stefan

Institution: Inst Transpersonal Psychology, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study employs Thematic Analysis as a research method to explore the experience of men playing the Massively Multi-Player Online Role-Playing Game (MMORPG) World of Warcraft (WoW) for more than 35 hours per week. The study provides a snapshot of the experience of hardcore gamers through interviews with 10 current players, and illuminates a number of elements of the online gaming experience, including: the nature of in-game friendships and an examination of the similarities and differences between these friendships and "real world" friendships; the relationship of players to their online identities, or avatars; players' acquisition of such real-world practical skills as team building, project management, and time management; and players' experiences with non-ordinary states of consciousness (NOS) during play. This thesis was designed to provide a prototype of the elements of WoW gaming experience and to point the way to areas of further inquiry. Thus, it did not test specific research hypotheses; rather it situated findings within the topics of mediated environments, in/out-of-game relationships, and

the player's psychological interaction with the mediated environment, including a discussion of computer/video game addiction. The conclusions support the concept of Game Transference Phenomena (GTP) and posit a mechanism by which GTP occurs by relating aspects of game and avatar to William James' concepts of self. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Role Playing](#)
[*Role Playing Games](#)
Source: PsycINFO

51. Relationship between hypervigilance and depression with substance abuse in Iraq soldiers.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/10-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
Author(s): Alvarez, Liliana
Institution: Alliant International U., US
Language: English
Abstract: The purpose of this study was to find a relationship between hypervigilance, depression and substance abuse in American Veterans of the Iraq War diagnosed with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Research on hypervigilance, depression and its effects on substance abuse in Soldiers/Veterans of the Iraq War is scarce. For the purpose of this study, we used qualitative methods. The primary researcher interviewed 15 Soldiers/Veterans in regards to their feelings, thoughts, experiences and opinions. The data from the interviews conducted consisted of both direct quotations and observations of the Soldiers/Veterans during the interviews including interactions and processes that are part of observable human experience. From the data themes/codes arose which supported our belief that hypervigilance, depression and substance abuse are all interrelated in Iraq soldiers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Qualitative Research](#)
[War](#)
Source: PsycINFO

52. Overlapping decline in orbitofrontal gray matter volume related to cocaine use and body mass index.

Citation: Addiction Biology, August 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Aug 08, 2013)
Author(s): Smith, Dana G; Jones, P. Simon; Williams, Guy B; Bullmore, Edward T; Robbins, Trevor W; Ersche, Karen D
Abstract: Abstract Loss of control over hedonically motivated actions is a defining component of impulse control disorders, such as drug dependence and the proposed 'food addiction' model of obesity. Devolution from goal-directed to compulsively maintained behaviors is partially attributed to abnormalities in the orbitofrontal cortex, an area critical in reward valuation. In the current study, overlapping reductions in orbitofrontal gray matter volume relating to body mass index were seen in healthy control and cocaine-dependent individuals, as well as in relation to duration of cocaine abuse, providing support for a shared neuropathology between the two conditions potentially related to dysfunctional reward-seeking behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:**Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [Addiction Biology](#)**53. Methods for inducing alcohol craving in individuals with co-morbid alcohol dependence and posttraumatic stress disorder: Behavioral and physiological outcomes.****Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 07, 2014)**Author(s):** Kwako, Laura E; Schwandt, Melanie L; Sells, Joanna R; Ramchandani, Vijay A; Hommer, Daniel W; George, David T; Sinha, Rajita; Heilig, Markus**Abstract:** Abstract Alcohol addiction is a chronic relapsing disorder that presents a substantial public health problem, and is frequently co-morbid with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Craving for alcohol is a predictor of relapse to alcohol use, and is triggered by cues associated with alcohol and trauma. Identification of reliable and valid laboratory methods for craving induction is an important objective for alcoholism and PTSD research. The present study compares two methods for induction of craving via stress and alcohol cues in individuals with co-morbid alcohol dependence (AD) and PTSD: the combined Trier social stress test and cue reactivity paradigm (Trier/CR), and a guided imagery (Scripts) paradigm. Outcomes include self-reported measures of craving, stress and anxiety as well as endocrine measures. Subjects were 52 individuals diagnosed with co-morbid AD and PTSD seeking treatment at the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism inpatient research facility. They participated in a 4-week inpatient study of the efficacy of a neurokinin 1 antagonist to treat co-morbid AD and PTSD, and which included the two challenge procedures. Both the Trier/CR and Scripts induced craving for alcohol, as well as elevated levels of subjective distress and anxiety. The Trier/CR yielded significant increases in adrenocorticotrophic hormone and cortisol, while the Scripts did not. Both paradigms are effective laboratory means of inducing craving for alcohol. Further research is warranted to better understand the mechanisms behind craving induced by stress versus alcohol cues, as well as to understand the impact of co-morbid PTSD and AD on craving. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:****Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [Addiction Biology](#)**54. Attentional retraining administered in the field reduces smokers' attentional bias and craving.****Citation:** *Health Psychology*, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0278-6133;1930-7810 (May 12, 2014)**Author(s):** Kerst, William F; Waters, Andrew J**Abstract:** Objective: Attentional retraining (AR) is a potential new treatment for addiction. AR trains addicts to attend away from drug-related cues, thereby reducing exposure to drug cues and reducing craving. We examined the utility of delivering AR to smokers on a personal digital assistant (PDA) in the natural environment. Method: Smokers (N = 60) not seeking to quit were randomly assigned to an AR group or a control group (i.e., a group with no training). They carried a PDA with them for one week. They were prompted to complete four assessments daily, including three attentional retrainings (AR group) or three control trainings (control group), and one evaluation of attentional bias. AR was implemented using a modified visual probe task. Attentional bias was assessed using a standard visual probe task on the PDA. Results: The AR group completed an average of 15.0 attentional retrainings and the control group completed an average of 14.9 control trainings. As hypothesized, attentional bias declined over the week in the AR

group, but not in the control group, Group x Day interaction, $F(1, 232) = 4.77, p = .03$. AR also reduced craving ratings following a briefly presented picture containing smoking and nonsmoking features, group main effect, $F(1, 234) = 3.89, p = .04$. AR did not significantly influence smoking behavior. Conclusion: AR can be administered on a mobile device in the natural environment, and AR can reduce attentional bias and craving. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

55. Relationship of trauma exposure and substance abuse to self-reported violence among men and women in substance abuse treatment.

Citation: Journal of Interpersonal Violence, May 2014, vol./is. 29/8(1514-1530), 0886-2605;1552-6518 (May 2014)

Author(s): Clark, C. Brendan; Reiland, Sarah; Thorne, Chris; Cropsey, Karen L

Correspondence Address: Clark, C. Brendan: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurobiology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1720 2nd Ave S, Sparks Center 1016, Birmingham, AL, US, 35205, w555621@uab.edu

Institution: University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Winthrop University, Rock Hill, SC, US; University of Alabama at Birmingham, School of Public Health, Department of Health Behavior, Birmingham, AL, US; University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Past research showed a relationship between substance abuse and aggression and past trauma and aggression. The nature of the relationships between substance use, trauma, and aggression is inconclusive. The current research hypothesized greater aggression among those with a history of substance abuse and trauma compared with those without such a history and an additive relationship between substance abuse and trauma on aggression. Participants were 615 individuals in a substance abuse treatment program for individuals under criminal justice supervision. Data were collected from face-to-face interviews and self-report measures. Univariate and multivariate analyses assessed the relationships among substance use, trauma, and aggression. Participants with a history of trauma and regular substance use reported the highest rates of homicidal ideation, problem behaviors, and person offenses. Participants in this group also reported greater desire for help managing their stress and tension, dealing with problems in their intimate relationships, developing healthier relationships in general, and learning prosocial approaches to express their feelings. Substance abusing participants who experienced trauma reported more externalizing behaviors and a greater desire for coping- and social-skills training than participants who abused substances but did not report a history of trauma. This suggests that participants in substance abuse treatment programs may have improved outcomes with the addition of components to address these issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[*Exposure to Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. True and false concerns about neuroenhancement: A response to 'Neuroenhancers, addiction and research ethics', by D M Shaw.

Citation: Journal of Medical Ethics: Journal of the Institute of Medical Ethics, April 2014, vol./is. 40/4(286-287), 0306-6800 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Heinz, Andreas; Kipke, Roland; Muller, Sabine; Wiesing, Urban

Correspondence Address: Kipke, Roland: International Centre for Ethics in the Sciences and Humanities, Tubingen University, Wilhelmstrasse 19, Tubingen, Germany, 72074, kipke@izew.uni-tuebingen.de

Institution: Clinic for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite-Universitaetsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany; International Centre for Ethics in the Sciences and Humanities, Tubingen University, Tubingen, Germany; Clinic for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite-Universitaetsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany; Institute for Ethics and History of Medicine, Tubingen University, Tubingen, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by David Martin Shaw (see record 2012-28880-010). In his critical comment on our paper in this journal, Shaw argues that 'false assumptions' which we have criticised are in fact correct ('Neuroenhancers, addiction and research ethics'). He suggests that the risk of addiction to neuroenhancers may not be relevant, and that safety and research in regard to neuroenhancement do not pose unique ethical problems. Here, we demonstrate that Shaw ignores key empirical research results, trivialises addiction, commits logical errors, confuses addictions and passions, argues on a speculative basis, and fails to distinguish the specific ethical conditions of clinical research from those relevant for research in healthy volunteers. Therefore, Shaw's criticism cannot convince. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Social Influences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Journal of medical ethics](#)

57. Corrigendum to 'Sex modulates approach systems and impulsivity in substance dependence' [Drug Alcohol Depend. 133 (2013) 222-227].

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2014, vol./is. 137/(148), 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2014)

Author(s): Perry, Robert I; Krmpotich, Theodore; Thompson, Laetitia L; Mikulich-Gilbertson, Susan K; Banich, Marie T; Tanabe, Jody

Correspondence Address: Tanabe, Jody, 12700 E. 19th Avenue, C278, Aurora, CO, US, 80045, jody.tanabe@ucdenver.edu

Institution: University of Colorado School of Medicine, Department of Radiology, Aurora, CO, US; University of Colorado School of Medicine, Department of Radiology, Aurora, CO, US; University of Colorado School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Aurora, CO, US; University of Colorado School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Aurora, CO, US; University of Colorado School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Aurora, CO, US; University of Colorado School of Medicine, Department of Radiology, Aurora, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Sex modulates approach systems and impulsivity in substance dependence" by Robert I. Perry, Theodore Krmpotich, Laetitia L. Thompson, Susan K. Mikulich-Gilbertson, Marie T. Banich and Jody Tanabe (Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2013[Nov][1], Vol 133[1], 222-227). In the original article, there was an error present in Table 1. The corrected data are provided. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-19025-001). Background: Personality traits such as pathological engagement in approach behaviors, high levels of impulsivity and heightened negative affect are consistently observed in substance dependent individuals (SDI). The clinical course of addiction has been shown to differ between sexes. For example, women increase their rates of consumption of some drugs of abuse more quickly than men. Despite the potential influence of personality and sex on features of addiction, few studies

have investigated the interaction of these factors in substance dependence. Methods: Fifty-one SDI (26 males, 25 females) and 66 controls (41 males, 25 females) completed the Behavioral Inhibition/Behavioral Activation System (BIS/BAS) Scales, the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, and the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS-X). Data were analyzed with 2 x 2 ANCOVAs testing for main effects of group, sex and group by sex interactions, adjusting for education level. Results: Significant group by sex interactions were observed for BAS scores [$F(1,116) = 7.03, p < .01$] and Barratt Motor Impulsiveness [$F(1,116) = 6.11, p < .02$] with female SDI showing the highest approach tendencies and impulsivity followed by male SDI, male controls, and finally female controls. SDI scored higher on negative affect [$F(1,116) = 25.23, p < .001$] than controls. Behavioral Inhibition System scores were higher in women than men [$F(1,116) = 14.03, p < .001$]. Conclusion: Higher BAS and motor impulsivity in SDI women relative to SDI men and control women suggest that personality traits that have been previously associated with drug use may be modulated by sex. These factors may contribute to differences in the disease course observed in male compared to female drug users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Sex](#)
[*Approach Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

58. Reducing readmissions to detoxification: An interorganizational network perspective.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2014, vol./is. 137/(76-82), 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2014)

Author(s): Spear, Suzanne E

Correspondence Address: Spear, Suzanne E.: University of Southern California, School of Social Work, MRF Building, Rm 221, 669 West 34th Street, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90089-0411, spearse@usc.edu

Institution: University of Southern California, School of Social Work, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The high cost of detoxification (detox) services and health risks associated with continued substance abuse make readmission to detox an important indicator of poor performance for substance use disorder treatment systems. This study examined the extent to which the structure of local networks available to detox programs affects patients' odds of readmission to detox within 1 year. Methods: Administrative data from 32 counties in California in 2008-2009 were used to map network ties between programs based on patient transfers. Social network analysis was employed to measure structural features of detox program networks. Contextual predictors included efficiency (proportion of ties within a network that are non-redundant) and out-degree (number of outgoing ties to other programs). A binary mixed model was used to predict the odds of readmission among detox patients in residential (non-hospital) facilities ($N = 18,278$). Results: After adjusting for patient-level covariates and continuity of service from detox to outpatient or residential treatment, network efficiency was associated with lower odds of readmission. Conclusion: The impact of network structure on detox readmissions suggests that the interorganizational context in which detox programs operate may be important for improving continuity of service within substance use disorder treatment systems. Implications for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Detoxification](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hospital Admission](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Social Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

59. Causation of drug abuse and treatment strategy: A comparison of counselors' perceptions of faith-based and secular drug treatment programs.

Citation: International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, April 2014, vol./is. 58/4(496-515), 0306-624X;1552-6933 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Chu, Doris C; Sung, Hung-En

Correspondence Address: Chu, Doris C.: Department of Criminology, Sociology, and Geography, Arkansas State University, P.O. Box 2003, State University, AR, US, 72467, dchu@astate.edu

Institution: Arkansas State University, Jonesboro, AR, US; John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Many offenders participate in drug abuse treatment programs while in prison or on probation or parole. Among other benefits, this treatment may lessen the risk of recidivism. Thus, understanding counselor treatment philosophy is important as their attitudes toward treatment can be influential in the strategies they use and ultimately affect treatment outcomes. Analyzing data from 110 drug abuse treatment counselors, this study compared counselors' perceptions of causation of drug abuse and treatment strategy between faith-based and secular treatment programs. It was found that counselors from faith-based programs were more likely to endorse religious models and less prone to support disease models as an explanation of drug use. With regard to treatment strategy, counselor's group affiliation was not predictive of a focus on either a client religious need or a medical treatment model. Nevertheless, the extent of counselor's religiosity was correlated with tackling clients' religious needs as a treatment strategy. On the other hand, certified (licensed) counselors were found to be more supportive of the medical model as a treatment approach. Limitations of the current study and policy implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. 2011. Toronto, ON, Canada. An earlier version of this article was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminals](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Counselor Attitudes](#)
[Faith](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. The attraction of online games: An important factor for Internet Addiction.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, January 2014, vol./is. 30/(321-327), 0747-5632 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Tone, Hui-Jie; Zhao, Hao-Rui; Yan, Wan-Seng

Correspondence Address: Tone, Hui-Jie: Department of Psychology, Soochow University, Soochow, China, 215123, tonehg@163.com

Institution: Department of Psychology, Soochow University, Soochow, China; Department of Psychology, Soochow University, Soochow, China; Department of Psychology, Soochow University, Soochow, China

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined the attraction of online games and their contribution to Internet Addiction (IA) among college students in China in a series of cross-sectional studies. Study 1 tested the theoretical framework of the online games attraction and developed an assessment instrument: the Online Game Attraction Inventory (OAI). Study 2 surveyed 635 students using a battery of questionnaires that included the Chen Internet Addiction Scale (CIAS) to assess IA levels and determine which predictor contributed the most to IA. The results indicated the OAI to be a psychometrically sound tool with acceptable levels of reliability and validity. The OAI score was positively related to the CIAS score ($r = .397, p < .01$), and the structural equation modeling results revealed that online game attraction mediates the relationships among personality, family function, life events, social support and IA. Thus, the attraction of online games may affect the IA of college students; therefore, more attention should be paid to this issue. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Interest Inventories](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Construction](#)
[College Students](#)
[Interests](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Compulsive internet use in adults: A study of prevalence and drivers within the current economic climate in the UK.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, January 2014, vol./is. 30/(171-180), 0747-5632 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Quinones-Garcia, Cristina; Korak-Kakabadse, Nada

Correspondence Address: Quinones-Garcia, Cristina: Northampton Business School, University of Northampton, Park Campus, Boughton Green Road, Northampton, United Kingdom, NN2 7AL, cristina.quinones-garcia@northampton.ac.uk

Institution: Northampton Business School, University of Northampton, Northampton, United Kingdom; Northampton Business School, University of Northampton, Northampton, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Compulsive Internet Use (CIU) refers to a maladaptive relationship with the tool, including a loss of control over the use, the use for mood change and withdrawal symptoms. Most studies have relied on student samples, thus little is known about its prevalence in adults. The first objective of this study was to examine CIU in adults that were either employed ($N = 260$) or unemployed within the last year ($N = 256$). Second, the drivers of CIU were examined, with a focus on attitudes that reflected the reality of long working hours and job insecurity that people experience in current workplaces. A high risk of CIU (63%) with no significant differences between employed and unemployed individuals was found. However, unemployed individuals were in the highest band of Internet use, a risk factor for CIU. Interestingly, unemployed 40-55 years old females experienced higher CIU than their male counterparts. Regarding drivers of CIU, the job attitudes working excessively and compulsively were the strongest predictors,

beyond emotion stability. This was particularly true at high levels of social support. In view of this, organizations should proactively evaluate the risks associated with encouraging working excessively as ill-health consequences associated with CIU could outweigh the benefits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Compulsions](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[Economics](#)
[Job Security](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Symptoms](#)
Source: PsycINFO

62. Loneliness, social contacts and internet addiction: A cross-lagged panel study.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, January 2014, vol./is. 30/(164-170), 0747-5632 (Jan 2014)
Author(s): Yao, Mike Z; Zhong, Zhi-jin
Correspondence Address: Yao, Mike Z., mike.yao@cityu.edu.hk
Institution: Department of Media and Communication, City University of Hong Kong, Run Run Shaw Creative Media Centre, Kowloon, Hong Kong; School of Communication and Design, Sun Yat Sen University of China, China
Language: English
Abstract: This study aims to examine the causal priority in the observed empirical relationships between Internet addiction and other psychological problems. A cross-lagged panel survey of 361 college students in Hong Kong was conducted. Results show that excessive and unhealthy Internet use would increase feelings of loneliness over time. Although depression had a moderate and positive bivariate relationship with Internet addiction at each time point, such a relationship was not significant in the cross-lagged analyses. This study also found that online social contacts with friends and family were not an effective alternative for offline social interactions in reducing feelings of loneliness. Furthermore, while an increase in face-to-face contacts could help to reduce symptoms of Internet addiction, this effect may be neutralized by the increase in online social contacts as a result of excessive Internet use. Taken as a whole, findings from the study show a worrisome vicious cycle between loneliness and Internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Loneliness](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Social Networks](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[Social Interaction](#)
[Online Social Networks](#)
Source: PsycINFO

63. Investigating expectation and reward in human opioid addiction with [11c]raclopride pet.

Citation: Addiction Biology, July 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 05, 2013)

Author(s): Watson, Ben J; Taylor, Lindsay G; Reid, Alastair G; Wilson, Sue J; Stokes, Paul R; Brooks, David J; Myers, James F; Turkheimer, Federico E; Nutt, David J; Lingford-Hughes, Anne R

Abstract: Abstract The rewarding properties of some abused drugs are thought to reside in their ability to increase striatal dopamine levels. Similar increases have been shown in response to expectation of a positive drug effect. The actions of opioid drugs on striatal dopamine release are less well characterized. We examined whether heroin and the expectation of heroin reward increases striatal dopamine levels in human opioid addiction. Ten opioid-dependent participants maintained on either methadone or buprenorphine underwent [11C]raclopride positron emission tomography imaging. Opioid-dependent participants were scanned three times, receiving reward from 50-mg intravenous heroin (diamorphine; pharmaceutical heroin) during the first scan to generate expectation of the same reward at the second scan, during which they only received 0.1-mg intravenous heroin. There was no heroin injection during the third scan. Intravenous 50-mg heroin during the first scan induced pronounced effects leading to high levels of expectation at the second scan. There was no detectable increase in striatal dopamine levels to either heroin reward or expectation of reward. We believe this is the first human study to examine whether expectation of heroin reward increases striatal dopamine levels in opioid addiction. The absence of detectable increased dopamine levels to both the expectation and delivery of a heroin-related reward may have been due to the impact of substitute medication. It does however contrast with the changes seen in abstinent stimulant users, suggesting that striatal dopamine release alone may not play such a pivotal role in opioid-maintained individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. *Addiction Biology* published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of Society for the Study of Addiction.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

64. Housing first: Homelessness, recovery, and community integration.

Citation: Best practices in community mental health: A pocket guide., 2013(132-150) (2013)

Author(s): Tsemberis, Sam; Henwood, Benjamin

Institution: Pathways to Housing, New York City, NY, US; School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Housing first is an evidence-based intervention combining housing, intensive community-based treatment, and a consumer-driven philosophy that effectively ends homelessness for individuals with psychiatric disabilities and co-occurring addiction disorders. A key feature of housing first is that it does not require sobriety or participation in psychiatric treatment as a precondition for housing. Consumers move directly into independent apartments of their own and are provided with intensive treatment and support services. These services embody recovery principles by honoring consumer choice and facilitate community integration by offering consumers permanent, affordable housing that is integrated into the community. Housing-first programs are widely implemented across the United States, Canada, and Europe. Research studies in several cities examining the effectiveness of housing first are finding the same 85 percent housing-retention rate that was achieved by the original housing-first program originated by Pathways to Housing. This chapter describes the program's essential components and how the model can most effectively be implemented to best serve consumers in a variety of settings. We begin this chapter with a case study of Mike and his experience with the Pathways team as they supported his efforts in obtaining housing, sobriety, and connections with family. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Community Mental Health Services](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Housing](#)
[*Social Integration](#)
[*Social Services](#)
Addiction
Mental Disorders

Source: PsycINFO

65. Integrated treatment for people with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorders.

Citation: Best practices in community mental health: A pocket guide., 2013(3-14) (2013)

Author(s): Rafferty, Madeleine S; Drake, Robert E

Institution: Dartmouth Psychiatric Research Center, Lebanon, NH, US; Dartmouth Psychiatric Research Center, Lebanon, NH, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter reviews traditional, current, and future best-practice approaches to treatment of people with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorders. Concurrent treatment of all disorders, called integrated treatment, has replaced traditional approaches in theory and in research but not in practice. Current implementation efforts will require leadership, financing, training, and health information technology. Let's begin this chapter with a case review of Lindy Fox, whose first-person account describes her journey through various health-care systems and how her co-occurring conditions affected her and her family. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Integrated Services](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Best Practices](#)
Alcoholism

Source: PsycINFO

66. The role of military and veterans affairs chaplains in the treatment of alcohol problems.

Citation: Pastoral Psychology, February 2014, vol./is. 63/1(1-11), 0031-2789;1573-6679 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Allen, John P; Nieuwsma, Jason A; Meador, Keith G

Correspondence Address: Allen, John P.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University, 2009 Carriage Ct., Vienna, VA, US, 22181, john.paul.allen@us.army.mil

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University, Vienna, VA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University, Vienna, VA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University, Vienna, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Chaplains can play a unique and valuable role in the treatment of alcohol dependence, a condition that has physical, psychological, and spiritual dimensions. To best fulfill this role, chaplains need to have a broad understanding of the nature of alcohol problems and current strategies for effectively interacting with individuals who have these problems, especially those with severe problems, and with their families. This article is designed to expand the chaplain's knowledge about alcohol use disorders as well as evidence-based treatments and to offer recommendations on how chaplains can promote recovery of

individuals with alcohol-related problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York (outside the USA); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[Chaplains](#)
[Spirituality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in [Pastoral Psychology](#)

67. Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors potentiate gene blunting induced by repeated methylphenidate treatment: Zif268 versus homer1a.

Citation: Addiction Biology, June 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jun 13, 2013)

Author(s): Van Waes, Vincent; Vandrevalla, Malcolm; Beverley, Joel; Steiner, Heinz

Abstract: Abstract There is a growing use of psychostimulants, such as methylphenidate (Ritalin; dopamine re-uptake inhibitor), for medical treatments and as cognitive enhancers in the healthy. Methylphenidate is known to produce some addiction-related gene regulation. Recent findings in animal models show that selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs), including fluoxetine, can potentiate acute induction of gene expression by methylphenidate, thus indicating an acute facilitatory role for serotonin in dopamine-induced gene regulation. We investigated whether repeated exposure to fluoxetine, in conjunction with methylphenidate, in adolescent rats facilitated a gene regulation effect well established for repeated exposure to illicit psychostimulants such as cocaine-blunting (repression) of gene inducibility. We measured, by in situ hybridization histochemistry, the effects of a 5-day repeated treatment with methylphenidate (5mg/kg), fluoxetine (5mg/kg) or a combination on the inducibility (by cocaine) of neuroplasticity-related genes (Zif268, Homer1a) in the striatum. Repeated methylphenidate treatment alone produced minimal gene blunting, while fluoxetine alone had no effect. In contrast, fluoxetine added to methylphenidate robustly potentiated methylphenidate-induced blunting for both genes. This potentiation was widespread throughout the striatum, but was most robust in the lateral, sensorimotor striatum, thus mimicking cocaine effects. For illicit psychostimulants, blunting of gene expression is considered part of the molecular basis of addiction. Our results thus suggest that SSRIs, such as fluoxetine, may increase the addiction liability of methylphenidate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

68. The prevalence and characteristics of homelessness in the NSW substance treatment population: Implications for practice.

Citation: Social Work in Health Care, February 2014, vol./is. 53/2(183-198), 0098-1389;1541-034X (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Allan, Julaine; Kemp, Michael

Correspondence Address: Allan, Julaine: Lyndon Community, P.O. Box 9374, Orange East, NSW, Australia, 2800, jallan@lyndoncommunity.org.au

Institution: Lyndon Community, Orange East, NSW, Australia; Charles Sturt University, Orange, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: This study examines the prevalence and characteristics of homelessness episodes in Australian substance misuse treatment. A dataset containing all closed substance treatment episodes in NSW, Australia from July 2006 to June 2011 was used. Statistical analysis was used to determine any relationships between demographic and treatment variables and homelessness. Of the 213, 129 treatment episodes in the dataset 12.8% have some form of homelessness. Non-government and residential services have the highest prevalence of homelessness. Sex, age, and drug type have weak relationships with homelessness. Leaving against the advice of the treatment provider is more common in episodes where homelessness is a factor. Homelessness is a problem experienced by a significant proportion of the substance treatment population and treatment providers have an opportunity and an obligation to address it in their treatment delivery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Social Norms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. A pilot study of prevalence of psychiatric disorder among drug-dependent patients: A report from an addiction centre in Malaysia.

Citation: International Medical Journal, October 2013, vol./is. 20/5(537-541), 1341-2051 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Ardakani, Abolfazl; Seghatoleslam, Tahereh; Habil, Hussain; Jameei, Fahimeh; Rashid, Rusdi

Correspondence Address: Seghatoleslam, Tahereh: University of Malaya Center of Addiction Sciences (UMCAS), Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Wisma R&D, Level 21, Jalan Pantai, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 59200, tbseghatoleslam2001@yahoo.co.uk

Institution: University of Malaya Center of Addiction Sciences (UMCAS), Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Wisma R&D, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; University of Malaya Center of Addiction Sciences (UMCAS), Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Wisma R&D, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; University of Malaya Center of Addiction Sciences (UMCAS), Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Wisma R&D, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; University of Malaya Center of Addiction Sciences (UMCAS), Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Wisma R&D, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; University of Malaya Center of Addiction Sciences (UMCAS), Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Wisma R&D, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; University of Malaya Center of Addiction Sciences (UMCAS), Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Wisma R&D, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: It is well documented that people living with drug dependency are much more likely to experience mental health problems than the general population. In order to deal with substance-related problems, sufficient knowledge about the comorbidity of psychiatric disorder is necessary. Objective: The aim of this pilot study was to assess the prevalence of comorbid psychiatric disorders in MMT patients to compare with normal people. Methods: The sample of this cross-sectional study consisted of 150 participants including MMT patients receiving treatment in the Center of Addiction Sciences, University of Malaya (UMCAS) and normal people living in the same area. According to the inclusion/exclusion criteria, 50 MMT patients and 50 normal people were selected. The SCL-90-R & GHQ-28 were utilized as screening tools. Results: The prevalence of psychiatric disorders in MMT patients and normal people were found 40.8% (CI 95% =

28.2-54.8) and 18.4% (CI 95% = 10.0-31.4) respectively. The most frequent psychiatric symptoms in MMT patients were somatization, obsessive-compulsive, depression and anxiety, 36.7% (CI 95% = 24.7-50.7), 36.7% (CI 95% = 24.7-50.7), 34.7% (CI 95% = 22.9-48.7) and 34.7% (CI 95% = 22.9-48.7) respectively. The results revealed that there were significant correlations between psychiatric morbidity and occupation, salary and marital status in MMT patients at the level of 0.05. Conclusions: the current study validates previous findings indicating the high rate of psychiatric disorders in MMT patients compared to the normal people. The high prevalence of psychiatric comorbidity in these patients points a great need to receive a psychiatric and psychological treatment along with the pharmacotherapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Japan International Cultural Exchange Foundation & Japan Health Sciences University; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Heroin Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Changes in sleep disruption in the treatment of co-occurring posttraumatic stress disorder and substance use disorders.

Citation: Journal of Traumatic Stress, February 2014, vol./is. 27/1(82-89), 0894-9867;1573-6598 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): McHugh, R. Kathryn; Hu, Mei-Chen; Campbell, Aimee N. C; Hilario, E. Yvette; Weiss, Roger D; Hien, Denise A

Correspondence Address: McHugh, R. Kathryn: McLean Hospital, Proctor House 3, MS 222, 115 Mill Street, Belmont, MA, US, 02478, kmchugh@mclean.harvard.edu

Institution: Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY, US; New York State Psychiatric Institute, Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY, US; Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US; Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Sleep disruption appears not only to reflect a symptom of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), but also a unique vulnerability for its development and maintenance. Studies examining the impact of psychosocial treatments for PTSD on sleep symptoms are few and no studies to date of which we are aware have examined this question in samples with co-occurring substance use disorders. The current study is a secondary analysis of a large clinical trial comparing 2 psychological treatments for co-occurring PTSD and substance use disorders. Women (N = 353) completed measures of PTSD at baseline, end of treatment, and 3-, 6-, and 12-month follow-ups. Results indicated that the prevalence of insomnia, but not nightmares, decreased during treatment, and that 63.8% of participants reported at least 1 clinical-level sleep symptom at the end of treatment. Improvement in sleep symptoms during treatment was associated with better overall PTSD outcomes over time, $2(1) = 33.81, p < .001$. These results extend the existing literature to suggest that residual sleep disruption following PTSD treatment is common in women with co-occurring PTSD and substance use disorders. Research on the benefits of adding sleep-specific intervention for those with residual sleep disruption in this population may be a promising future direction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Sleep](#)
[*Treatment Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in *Journal of Traumatic Stress*

71. Review of Women on ice: Methamphetamine use among suburban women.

Citation: Gender & Society, February 2014, vol./is. 28/1(157-159), 0891-2432;1552-3977 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Campos-Holland, Ana

Institution: Connecticut College, New London, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Women on Ice: Methamphetamine Use Among Suburban Women* by Miriam Boeri (2013). The book captures the complex realities of women's methamphetamine use in suburban America. Driven to understand the realities of women's drug use, its consequences, and possible solutions, the author delivers an insightful and thought provoking analysis, demystifying the suburban image of perfection and transporting the reader to women's everyday drug world in suburbia, from initiation into methamphetamine use to a difficult recovery process. The book is accessible to undergraduate and graduate readers and thought provoking for the mature scholar. The book offers insight for policy makers, social workers, criminal justice staff, and the general public. The book advances the criminology literature, capturing the complexities of women's methamphetamine use and their everyday realities within the suburban class structure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Suburban Environments](#)
[Criminology](#)
[Reality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Drug versus sweet reward: Greater attraction to and preference for sweet versus drug cues.

Citation: Addiction Biology, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 07, 2014)

Author(s): Madsen, Heather B; Ahmed, Serge H

Abstract: Abstract Despite the unique ability of addictive drugs to directly activate brain reward circuits, recent evidence suggests that drugs induce reinforcing and incentive effects that are comparable to, or even lower than some nondrug rewards. In particular, when rats have a choice between pressing a lever associated with intravenous cocaine or heroin delivery and another lever associated with sweet water delivery, most respond on the latter. This outcome suggests that sweet water is more reinforcing and attractive than either drug. However, this outcome may also be due to the differential ability of sweet versus drug levers to elicit Pavlovian feeding-like conditioned responses that can cause involuntary lever pressing, such as pawing and biting the lever. To test this hypothesis,

rats first underwent Pavlovian conditioning to associate one lever with sweet water (0.2% saccharin) and a different lever with intravenous cocaine (0.25mg) or heroin (0.01mg). Choice between these two levers was then assessed under two operant choice procedures: one that permitted the expression of Pavlovian-conditioned lever press responses during choice, the other not. During conditioning, Pavlovian-conditioned lever press responses were considerably higher on the sweet lever than on either drug lever, and slightly greater on the heroin lever than on the cocaine lever. Importantly, though these differences in Pavlovian-conditioned behavior predicted subsequent preference for sweet water during choice, they were not required for its expression. Overall, this study confirms that rats prefer the sweet lever because sweet water is more reinforcing and attractive than cocaine or heroin. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

73. Predicting high-risk versus higher-risk substance use during late adolescence from early adolescent risk factors using latent class analysis.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, February 2014, vol./is. 22/1(78-89), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Lamont, Andrea; Woodlief, Darren; Malone, Patrick

Correspondence Address: Lamont, Andrea: Department of Psychology, Barnwell College, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, US, 29208, alamont082@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Psychology, Barnwell College, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, US; Department of Psychology, Barnwell College, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, US; Department of Psychology, Barnwell College, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Much of the existing risk factor literature focuses on identifying predictors of low levels of substance use versus higher-levels of substance use. In this article, we explore more nuanced patterns of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use during late adolescence. Our aims were to: (1) identify subgroups of youth with qualitatively different patterns of ATOD use and (2) explore whether membership among qualitatively distinct, high-risk classes could be predicted based on early adolescent risk factors. Data came from a selected subsample of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (n = 1689). Predictors were measured when youth were about 12 years old; ATOD use was assessed when youth were aged 17 years. Results showed that adolescent ATOD use is not a homogenous behavior. Four distinct classes of adolescent ATOD users were derived. Each class had a qualitatively distinct and discriminable pattern of ATOD use. Ecological predictors were shown to differentiate between latent classes, with peer factors playing a particularly important role in differentiating between high-risk and higher-risk users. Implications for prevention and limitations are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Prediction](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

74. Comparison between Dutch and Norwegian parents regarding their perceptions on parental measures to prevent substance use among adolescents.

- Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, February 2014, vol./is. 22/1(68-77), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** van der Sar, Rosalie; Brouwers, Evelien; van de Goor, Ien; Rise, Jostein; Garretsen, Henk
- Correspondence Address:** van der Sar, Rosalie: Department Tranzo, School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Tilburg University, P.O. Box 90153, Tilburg, Germany, 5000 LE, r.vdrsar@uvt.nl
- Institution:** Department Tranzo, School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Germany; Department Tranzo, School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Germany; Department Tranzo, School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Germany; Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, SIRUS, Sentrum Oslo, Norway; Department Tranzo, School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Germany
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study investigated whether Dutch and Norwegian parents differ in their perceptions on parental measures and how parents view governmental responsibility to prevent adolescents from substance use. Data were derived from a cross-sectional internet survey conducted in the Netherlands and Norway. A subsample of Dutch (n = 2017) and Norwegian parents (n = 844) was selected. Parents were asked about their perceptions on different parental measures in relation to substance use, e.g. setting the right example, setting rules, parental behavior in the presence of adolescents, and how they view governmental responsibility compared with parental responsibility in relation to substance use among adolescents. The parental responsibility for taking parental measures against adolescents' substance use was emphasized by both the Dutch and Norwegian parents. Compared to Dutch parents, Norwegian parents were slightly more positive about taking parental measures. Dutch frequent and heavy drinkers and Norwegian men were the most negative about parental perceptions on alcohol measures. Regarding perceptions on parental measures on drug use, Dutch and Norwegian lifetime cannabis users and current cannabis users supported parental measures to a lesser extent. Overall, the results suggest that both Dutch and Norwegian parents feel the responsibility to provide measures to prevent children from alcohol and drug use, irrespective of the alcohol and drug policy in their own country. Both the Dutch and Norwegian supported parental measures to prevent adolescents from substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Parental Attitudes](#)
[*Parental Characteristics](#)
[*Parental Role](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

75. Metaphors of smokeless tobacco addiction and cessation.

- Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, February 2014, vol./is. 22/1(49-56), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Akers, Laura; Gordon, Judith S; Reyna, Sharilyn; Severson, Herbert H
- Correspondence Address:** Akers, Laura: Oregon Research Institute, 1776 Millrace Drive, Eugene, OR, US, 97403, lauraa@ori.org

Institution: Oregon Research Institute, Eugene, OR, US; University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, US; Oregon Research Institute, Eugene, OR, US; Oregon Research Institute, Eugene, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: The metaphors that tobacco users employ when trying to quit offer insights into the subjective experience of the cessation process. A review of more than 2100 posts in an online forum for participants in a smokeless tobacco (ST) cessation study revealed metaphors covering themes such as the tobacco product itself, nicotine, addiction, the cessation process, coping with withdrawal symptoms and cravings, fellow study participants, other social relationships, slips and recoveries, and post-cessation self-image. Five metaphor families predominated, with quitting ST represented as a journey, a project, a battle, an escape from captivity, and ending a dysfunctional friendship. Tobacco and nicotine were conceptualized as an enemy, a crafty opponent, a demon, and a betraying friend. Most metaphor use was casual, but some instances were more elaborated, with multiple, apparently deliberate references to the same metaphor family in close proximity. Future research should address whether use of therapeutic metaphors can help facilitate cessation; if so, the finding would have implications both for clinical tobacco cessation services and public health interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Metaphor](#)
[*Nicotine Withdrawal](#)
[*Smokeless Tobacco](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

76. Street addiction: A proposed theoretical model for understanding the draw of street life and gang activity.

Citation: *Addiction Research & Theory*, February 2014, vol./is. 22/1(15-26), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Bergen-Cico, Dessa Kristen; Haygood-El, Arnett; Jennings-Bey, Timothy Noble; Lane, Sandra D

Correspondence Address: Bergen-Cico, Dessa Kristen: Department of Public Health, Syracuse University, 426 Ostrom Ave, Syracuse, NY, US, dkbergen@syr.edu

Institution: Department of Public Health, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, US; Southwest Community Center, Syracuse Model Neighborhood Facility, Syracuse, NY, US; Trauma Response Program, United Way of Central New York, Syracuse, NY, US; Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Through qualitative analysis of interviews conducted with men who have histories of gang affiliation and street crime, this article posits understanding these behaviors through the framework of addictions. The participants in this study describe themselves as being addicted to the action of the streets and their narratives fit with the evolving framework of a behavioral addiction. There is currently no formal diagnosis for understanding the draw of action to street crime and gang association as addiction. Through semi-structured interviews we examine the key constructs of cognition and behaviors relevant to understanding the cycle of gang involvement, crime, and violence under the rubric of behavioral addictions. Thematic elements of significance emerged which parallel the analytic framework of addictions and delineate ways that being addicted to the "action of the streets" is a substantive factor in recidivism with the criminal justice system. The construct of "street addiction" articulated by those who live it, makes important practical and theoretical contributions to the fields of addictions, criminal justice, public health,

psychology, and sociology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Violence](#)
[*Gangs](#)
[Criminal Justice](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

77. Constraint theory: A cognitive, motivational theory of dependence.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, February 2014, vol./is. 22/1(1-14), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Feb 2014)
Author(s): Hammersley, Richard
Correspondence Address: Hammersley, Richard: Department of Psychology, University of Hull, Hull, United Kingdom, r.hammersley@hull.ac.uk
Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Hull, Hull, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: A new theory of substance dependence is presented that models dependence as the absence of cognitive constraints on substance use. Methods: (1) Critical review of the predominant paradigm that assumes that substance dependence is a pathological state fundamentally caused by the neuropsychopharmacological effects of drugs (NPP paradigm) identified four counter-factual assumptions. Contrary to the NPP paradigm: (I) dependence can occur on atypical substances and other things; (II) dependence is a complex, graded phenomenon, not a state; (III) heavy protracted substance use can occur without dependence; and (IV) NPP interventions against dependence have not worked other than as drug substitutes. (2) Reconceptualisation of dependence as substance use with few cognitive, behavioural or social constraints. (3) Development of an exhaustive list of constraints on substance use with a panel of experts, achieving theoretical saturation. (4) Modelling of dependence, specifically to explain why socioeconomic deprivation is correlated with substance dependence. Results: Fifteen common constraints are described, which prevent most substance users becoming dependent. People in more socioeconomically deprived conditions tend to have fewer constraints. Similarities between Constraint Theory and previous sociological and social cognitive theories are discussed. Conclusions: Constraint theory describes the known nature of substance dependence better than theories from the NPP paradigm. Conceptualising dependence as an absence of constraints shows promise as a theory of addiction and fits with existing knowledge about what works to prevent and treat substance dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Cognition](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Theories](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

78. Rapid, transient potentiation of dendritic spines in context-induced relapse to cocaine seeking.

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, May 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 06, 2013)
- Author(s):** Stankeviciute, Neringa M; Scofield, Michael D; Kalivas, Peter W; Gipson, Cassandra D
- Abstract:** Abstract Addiction to cocaine produces long-lasting, stable changes in brain synaptic physiology that might contribute to the vulnerability to relapse. In humans, exposure to environmental contexts previously paired with drug use precipitates relapse, but the neurobiological mechanisms mediating this process are unknown. Initiation of cocaine relapse via re-exposure to a drug-associated context elicited reinstatement of cocaine seeking as well as rapid, transient synaptic plasticity in the nucleus accumbens core (NAcore), measured as an increase in dendritic spine diameter. These results show that rapid context-evoked synaptic potentiation in the NAcore may underpin relapse to cocaine use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [Addiction Biology](#)

79. Neural correlates of substance abuse: Reduced functional connectivity between areas underlying reward and cognitive control.

- Citation:** Human Brain Mapping, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1065-9471;1097-0193 (Feb 07, 2014)
- Author(s):** Motzkin, Julian C; Baskin-Sommers, Arielle; Newman, Joseph P; Kiehl, Kent A; Koenigs, Michael
- Abstract:** Abstract Substance use disorders (SUD) have been associated with dysfunction in reward processing, habit formation, and cognitive-behavioral control. Accordingly, neurocircuitry models of addiction highlight roles for nucleus accumbens, dorsal striatum, and prefrontal/anterior cingulate cortex. However, the precise nature of the disrupted interactions between these brain regions in SUD, and the psychological correlates thereof, remain unclear. Here we used magnetic resonance imaging to measure rest-state functional connectivity of three key striatal nuclei (nucleus accumbens, dorsal caudate, and dorsal putamen) in a sample of 40 adult male prison inmates (n = 22 diagnosed with SUD; n = 18 without SUD). Relative to the non-SUD group, the SUD group exhibited significantly lower functional connectivity between the nucleus accumbens and a network of frontal cortical regions involved in cognitive control (dorsal anterior cingulate cortex, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, and frontal operculum). There were no group differences in functional connectivity for the dorsal caudate or dorsal putamen. Moreover, the SUD group exhibited impairments in laboratory measures of cognitive-behavioral control, and individual differences in functional connectivity between nucleus accumbens and the frontal cortical regions were related to individual differences in measures of cognitive-behavioral control across groups. The strength of the relationship between functional connectivity and cognitive control did not differ between groups. These results indicate that SUD is associated with abnormal interactions between subcortical areas that process reward (nucleus accumbens) and cortical areas that govern cognitive-behavioral control. Hum Brain Mapp, 2014. 2014 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

80. Prevention in the twenty-first century: Promoting health and well-being in education and psychology.

- Citation:** Asia Pacific Education Review, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1598-1037;1876-407X (May 6, 2014)
- Author(s):** Romano, John L
- Abstract:** This paper explores the science of prevention, with special attention to prevention research and applications in education and psychology, and the importance of prevention in Asian countries. One example that will be highlighted is the recently adopted Korean government policy on Internet addiction which addresses the problem from prevention to treatment. In addition, the paper provides background by summarizing the history of prevention and definitions of prevention. Research and conceptual papers that have been published in the Asian Pacific Education Review serve as examples of important topics to address from a prevention perspective. The topics are school bullying, school achievement, career development, and educator professional development and educational reform. The paper also discusses prevention best practices by summarizing the recently adopted American Psychological Association Guidelines for Prevention in Psychology, emphasizing that the Guidelines are applicable for professions beyond psychology and they also apply in different parts of the world. Finally, the paper discusses prevention in the future, especially noting that advances in science, technology, and population demographics will increase the importance of prevention in the twenty-first century. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Education Research Institute, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS* in [Asia Pacific Education Review](#)

81. Pharmacothymia.

- Citation:** Psychotherapy of psychosis., 1952(300-306) (1952)
- Author(s):** Bychowski, Gustav
- Institution:** New York University College of Medicine, New York, NY, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) Our insight into the structure of the various personalities with a weak ego core enables us to envisage with better planning and higher goals the treatment of the vast group of pharmacothymics. We have to distinguish rather sharply between the treatment of the addiction as an artificial condition created by the introduction of alcohol, morphine, cocaine, or barbiturates on the one hand, and the underlying personality structure on the other. As to the first point I do not want to enter in this limited presentation into the intricacies of the various methods of therapy. As you know, biologic methods begin here to play an increasingly important role. Especially in the treatment of alcoholism they may revolutionize our entire approach to the problem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Ego](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Pharmacodynamics](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

82. Melancholic depression in a personality with a weak ego core.

- Citation:** Psychotherapy of psychosis., 1952(237-242) (1952)

Author(s): Bychowski, Gustav

Institution: New York University College of Medicine, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) We have learned how important are the introjective mechanisms as precursors of object relations, since they are naturally given to the infantile ego, following, as it were, the oral ingestion as their biologic prototype. It is only natural, according to the laws of regression, that these mechanisms come into the foreground whenever the immature ego experiences its deficiency in object relations. Clinically, this happens quite regularly in many of our patients with a depressive disposition and becomes more striking in times of crisis. We may then say that in such periods introjection serves the purpose of replenishing the ego which feels depleted. Like a hungry infant the ego tries to draw supplies from the outside, but like its infantile prototype it lacks discrimination and fills itself not only with delicious milk but also with black poison. Clinically we see individuals who, around a core of a weak and depleted ego, have built up a pattern of behavior aiming at denying the inner emptiness. They are frantic in their activities and manifestly eager in their hunger for objects. However, their object-relations are spurious and leave them with the old vacuum. Obviously they are unable to love and to relate themselves on a mature level to other human beings. Clinically they suffer from recurring depressions and various neurotic symptoms. In view of the oral implications of their personality structure-especially if they are women-they may develop severe obesity; or they may become alcoholics or drug addicts. Their genital sexuality is disturbed, frigidity and various forms of impotence are common. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Ego](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Object Relations](#)
[*Personality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Light alcohol intake during adolescence induces alcohol addiction in a neurodevelopmental model of schizophrenia.

Citation: Addiction Biology, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Apr 13, 2014)

Author(s): Jeanblanc, Jerome; Balguerie, Kevin; Coune, Fabien; Legastelois, Remi; Jeanblanc, Virginie; Naassila, Mickael

Abstract: Abstract Schizophrenia is a mental disorder characterized by a series of positive, negative or cognitive symptoms but with also the particularity of exhibiting a high rate of co-morbid use of drugs of abuse. While more than 80% of schizophrenics are smokers, the second most consumed drug is alcohol, with dramatic consequences on frequency and intensity of psychotic episodes and on life expectancy. Here we investigated the impact of light alcohol intake during adolescence on the subsequent occurrence of alcohol addiction-like behavior in neonatal ventral hippocampal lesion (NVHL) rats, a neurodevelopmental model of schizophrenia. Our findings demonstrated an increased liability to addictive behaviors in adult NVHL rats after voluntary alcohol intake during adolescence. NVHL rats displayed several signs of alcohol use disorder such as a loss of control over alcohol intake and high motivation to consume alcohol, associated with a higher resistance to extinction. In addition, once NVHL rats relapsed, they maintained higher drinking levels than controls. We finally showed that the anti-addictive drug naltrexone is efficient in reducing excessive alcohol intake in NVHL rats. Our results are in accordance with epidemiological studies underlying the particular vulnerability to alcohol addiction after adolescent exposure to alcohol and highlight the fact that schizophrenic subjects may be particularly at risk even after light alcohol consumption. Based on these results, it seems particularly relevant to prevent early onset of alcohol use in at-risk subjects and thus to reduce the incidence of co-morbid alcohol abuse in

psychotic patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [Addiction Biology](#)

84. Noble Eightfold Path and Yoga (NEPY): A group for women experiencing substance use challenges.

Citation: Social Work with Groups: A Journal of Community and Clinical Practice, April 2014, vol./is. 37/2(142-157), 0160-9513;1540-9481 (Apr 2014)
Author(s): Dylan, Arielle
Correspondence Address: Dylan, Arielle: School of Social Work, St. Thomas University, 51 Dineen Dr., Fredericton, NB, Canada, E3B 5G3, adylan@stu.ca
Institution: School of Social Work, St. Thomas University, Fredericton, NB, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: This article describes the structure and methodology of a group created for women living with substance use challenges. The group was held at a community-based addictions services agency and combined physical activity (hatha yoga) with meditation and planned topics for self-reflection. Group work practice, in many forms, has been used successfully for decades as a helping modality for addictions issues, but the implementation of this innovative, insight-based approach is untried. Offered weekly for 10 weeks, the group was well attended with regular members. Limited qualitative feedback indicating satisfaction and beneficial impacts was gathered during the final group meeting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Community Services](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Yoga](#)
[*Group Intervention](#)
[Client Satisfaction](#)
Source: PsycINFO

85. A critical role for the melanocortin 4 receptor in stress-induced relapse to nicotine seeking in rats.

Citation: Addiction Biology, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Feb 24, 2014)
Author(s): Qi, Xiaoli; Yamada, Hidetaka; Corrie, Lu W; Ji, Yue; Bauzo, Rayna M; Alexander, Jon C; Bruijnzeel, Adrie W
Abstract: Abstract Tobacco addiction is characterized by a lack of control over smoking and relapse after periods of abstinence. Smoking cessation leads to a dysphoric state that contributes to relapse to smoking. After the acute withdrawal phase, exposure to stressors increases the risk for relapse. Blockade of melanocortin 4 (MC4) receptors has anxiolytic and antidepressant-like effects in animal models. The aim of these studies was to investigate the role of MC4 receptors in the dysphoria associated with nicotine withdrawal and stress-induced reinstatement of nicotine seeking. To study stress-induced reinstatement, rats self-administered nicotine for 16 days and then nicotine seeking was extinguished by substituting saline for nicotine. Nicotine seeking was reinstated by intermittent footshock stress. The intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS) procedure was used to assess the negative mood state associated with nicotine withdrawal. Elevations in the ICSS thresholds are indicative of a dysphoric state. The selective MC4 receptor antagonists HS014 and HS024

prevented stress-induced reinstatement of extinguished nicotine seeking. Drug doses that prevented stress-induced relapse did not affect responding for food pellets, which indicates that the drugs did not induce sedation or motor impairments. In the ICSS experiments, the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor antagonist mecamylamine elevated the ICSS thresholds of the nicotine-dependent rats. Pre-treatment with HS014 or HS024 did not prevent the elevations in ICSS thresholds. These studies indicate that MC4 receptors play a critical role in stress-induced reinstatement of nicotine seeking, but these receptors may not play a role in the dysphoria associated with acute nicotine withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

86. Delinquency and problem behavior intention among early adolescents in Hong Kong: Profiles and psychosocial correlates.

Citation: International Journal on Disability and Human Development, May 2012, vol./is. 11/2(151-158), 2191-1231;2191-0367 (May 2012)

Author(s): Shek, Daniel T. L.; Ma, Cecilia M. S.; Tang, Christina Y. P

Correspondence Address: Shek, Daniel T. L.: Faculty of Health and Social Sciences, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Room HJ407, Core H, Hungghom, Hong Kong, China, daniel.shek@polyu.edu.hk

Institution: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China; Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China; Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China

Language: English

Abstract: Delinquency and problem behavior intention were examined in 3328 secondary one students in Hong Kong. Over 60 % of the respondents had cheated and spoken foul language over the past year, but majority had never engaged in other problem behaviors, such as sexual intercourse, staying outside their home overnight, gang fighting, and truancy. A significant proportion of the respondents would attempt to engage in delinquent behaviors in the coming 2 years, including drinking alcohol and gambling. Males reported higher levels of delinquency and problem behavior intention than did females. Higher family functioning, academic competence, pro social attributes, and general positive youth development predicted a lower likelihood of delinquency and problem behavior intention. These results shed light on the importance of early intervention work at individual, school, and family levels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Walter de Gruyter * Berlin * Boston; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Gambling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Internet addiction in Hong Kong adolescents: Profiles and psychosocial correlates.

Citation: International Journal on Disability and Human Development, May 2012, vol./is. 11/2(133-142), 2191-1231;2191-0367 (May 2012)

Author(s): Shek, Daniel T. L.; Yu, Lu

Correspondence Address: Shek, Daniel T. L.: Faculty of Health and Social Sciences, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Room HJ407, Core H, Hungghom, Hong Kong, China, daniel.shek@polyu.edu.hk

Institution: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China; Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined the prevalence of internet addiction among Hong Kong adolescents and its psychosocial correlates in a large sample of early adolescents in Hong Kong. A total of 3328 students (age = 12.59 + 0.74 years) were recruited from 28 secondary schools in Hong Kong. Using Young's 10-item internet addiction test, 26.4 % of the participants were classified as having internet addiction. Age and having divorced parents were positively correlated with pathological use of the internet, while higher academic competence, general positive youth development, and positive and clear identity predicted a lower probability of internet addiction. These results demonstrate that internet addiction has become an emergent youth problem in Hong Kong, which deserves more attention from researchers and professionals. Preventive strategies aiming at risk and protective factors identified in the present study should be developed and implemented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Walter de Gruyter * Berlin * Boston; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Competence](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Strategies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Burnout and behavior-related health risk factors: Results from the population-based Finnish Health 2000 Study.

Citation: Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, January 2012, vol./is. 54/1(17-22), 1076-2752;1536-5948 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Ahola, Kirsi; Pulkki-Raback, Laura; Kouvonen, Anne; Rossi, Helena; Aromaa, Arpo; Lonnqvist, Jouko

Correspondence Address: Ahola, Kirsi: Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, Topeliuksenkatu 41 a A, Helsinki, Finland, FI-00250, kirsi.ahola@ttl.fi

Institution: Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, Helsinki, Finland; Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, Helsinki, Finland; Warsaw School of Social Sciences and Humanities, WroclawFaculty, Wroclaw, Poland; Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, Helsinki, Finland; National Institute of Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland; National Institute of Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To explore the relationship between burnout and behavior-related health risk factors. Methods: We collected data from a population-based sample (n = 3264) through interviews, questionnaires, and health examinations. Burnout was assessed using the Maslach Burnout Inventory-General Survey. Smoking, alcohol consumption, and leisure-time physical activity were self-reported. Obesity was based on measurements at screening. Results: Burnout and exhaustion were associated with a higher likelihood of risk factors. More specifically, burnout syndrome was related to low physical activity and obesity, exhaustion dimension to low physical activity and heavy drinking, cynicism dimension to low physical activity, and diminished professional efficacy to low physical activity, obesity, and lower likelihood of heavy drinking. Conclusions: Improving working conditions and psychoeducation on recommended ways of coping and recovery

could help to prevent negative health consequences of chronic work stress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Behavior](#)
[*Occupational Stress](#)
[*Physical Activity](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Obesity](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. How current drug laws impede research and clinical treatments.

Citation: Emerging perspectives on substance misuse., 2013(206-214) (2013)

Author(s): Nutt, David

Correspondence Address: Nutt, David, d.nutt@imperial.ac.uk

Institution: Division of Brain Sciences, Imperial College London, London, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In the United Kingdom nonmedical drug use is controlled either by the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (MDAct 1971) or, in the case of alcohol and tobacco products, by separate taxation and age-of-purchase controls. The justification for the current illegality of many drugs is that they are harmful and hence criminal sanctions are necessary to reduce use and consequent harms, even though evidence to support this view is not easy to identify. Indeed harms may paradoxically be increased by these drugs being illegal; examples include illness from dirty needles, infected supplies, and exposure to criminal gangs in the purchase of many drugs. Moreover, the illegality of some drugs may encourage the use of more dangerous legal drugs; it could be argued that the rise of binge drinking in the 1990s might have been driven by concerns over potential criminalization for possession of MDMA and cannabis. However there is another much less considered harm of the MDAct 1971, which is its effect in impeding research, particularly that directed towards finding new medical treatments. This is the subject of the present chapter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[Medical Sciences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

90. Movements towards recovery.

Citation: Emerging perspectives on substance misuse., 2013(187-205) (2013)

Author(s): Mistral, Willm; Wilkinson, Stephen

Correspondence Address: Mistral, Willm, w.mistral@bath.ac.uk

Institution: University of Bath, Bath, England; University of Bath, Bath, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses efforts to address drug addiction and recovery. Recovery from dependence and other substance-misuse related problems is not a simple or straightforward process. Criminalizing people who use illicit drugs only makes the

problem worse as it lessens their chances of obtaining work and reintegrating into wider society. Maintaining individuals in treatment and on substitute drugs can reduce health and social harms, but stigmatizes people and maintains them in dependence on prescribed drugs and often on welfare support. Mutual help recovery movements such as AA and NA, have no negative resource implications for the state or local authorities, as each AA or NA group is fully self-supporting, declines outside contributions, and is not affiliated to any other organization. These self-supporting fellowships provide help to many individuals, both by introducing them to a pathway towards recovery and supporting them in their often faltering steps along this path. However, although counting membership in the millions, not everyone with a substance misuse problem joins AA or NA. To be successful on a much larger scale the recovery agenda requires many more of those people currently lacking sufficient recovery capital to be reintegrated into wider society in terms of accessing educational opportunities, employment, and positive social relationships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

91. Counselling in intensive structured day treatment: The co-production of recovery.

Citation: Emerging perspectives on substance misuse., 2013(170-186) (2013)

Author(s): Leighton, Tim

Correspondence Address: Leighton, Tim, tim.leighton@actiononaddiction.org.uk

Institution: Centre for Addiction Treatment Studies, Action on Addiction, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter will trace the historical development in the United Kingdom of a model of community-based intensive treatment for people with drug and alcohol dependence who want to achieve a drug-and alcohol free life. It will explore the role of counselors currently working in two addiction treatment agencies where this model has been developed, most of whom have graduated from, or are studying on, an undergraduate degree program in addictions counseling. The practice of counseling will be explored, in particular as it transforms in response to a developing recovery community. This phrase refers to increasingly visible groups of people in local communities who consider themselves in recovery from substance use problems and who organize themselves in various activities to support and empower themselves and others. Although mutual aid groups for people with alcohol and drug problems, such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous, have long been established in the United Kingdom, over recent years there has been a marked increase in their number. As the chapter considers aspects of program development and implementation, and presents an organizing framework linking and rationalizing its components, the author hopes to identify the 'spirit' of this model of intensive treatment, by which is meant the set of principles and values that underlie it and are concretized in human interactions between clients and staff. These dynamic principles developed in practice may not be exclusive to this model but, taken together, they may distinguish it and make it recognizable. The chapter will attempt to illustrate how knowledge of evidence-supported approaches is used by counselors, not mainly to implement discrete forms of these interventions familiar from research, but to shape conversations with clients within a complex multi-goal treatment program. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)

*Counseling
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Program Development
 Counselor Role
 Evidence Based Practice
 Interpersonal Interaction
 Recovery (Disorders)
 Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

92. From comorbidity to multiple health behaviour change.

Citation: Emerging perspectives on substance misuse., 2013(152-169) (2013)

Author(s): Baker, Amanda; Hiles, Sarah; Thornton, Louise; Searl, Amanda; Kelly, Peter; Kay-Lambkin, Frances

Correspondence Address: Baker, Amanda, amanda.baker@newcastle.edu.au

Institution: Centre for Translational Neuroscience and Mental Health, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, NSW, Australia; Centre for Translational Neuroscience and Mental Health, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, NSW, Australia; Centre for Translational Neuroscience and Mental Health, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, NSW, Australia; Centre for Translational Neuroscience and Mental Health, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, NSW, Australia; School of Psychology, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter describes an emerging perspective in the treatment of coexisting mental health and substance-use problems (MHSUP) by summarizing key areas of research. Firstly, the authors review prevalence to demonstrate how common coexisting MHSUP are, and also to highlight that the most commonly used substances, tobacco and alcohol, are legal. Secondly, the authors focus on the efficacy of treatment, pointing out that although this can be effective and some progress has been made towards incorporating these practices into clinical services, treatment silos remain. Following this overview, the authors recommend a way forward in considering MHSUP, suggesting that adoption of a healthy-lifestyles approach may help to break down barriers to provision for coexisting problems within existing treatment services. A case study of a healthy lifestyles intervention is also presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Comorbidity
 *Drug Abuse
 *Health Behavior
 *Intervention
 *Mental Disorders
 Behavior Change
 Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation

Source: PsycINFO

93. In their own right: Developing confidential services for children and young people affected by parental alcohol and drug use.

Citation: Emerging perspectives on substance misuse., 2013(118-133) (2013)

Author(s): Hill, Louise

Correspondence Address: Hill, Louise, louise.hill@strath.ac.uk

Institution: CELCIS, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The present chapter critically explores the development of services for children and young people affected by parental drug and alcohol use. How children and young people are conceptualized, whether as 'helpless victims' or as 'problem solvers and inter-dependent contributors', ultimately affects how services are designed and developed. The chapter is divided into three sections. The first section, Being Counted, considers the prevalence of children and young people currently living with parental drug and alcohol use, as well as the sources relied upon to identify this often hidden group. The second section, Being Heard, explores common themes emerging from listening to these children and young people, and the effects parental substance misuse has on family and school life, creating multiple problems. The third section, Being Included, considers the development of direct services for children and young people affected by parental drug and alcohol use, and the principles that should underpin their engagement. In identifying new directions for service development, I argue for children's and young people's access to confidential services, in their own right, regardless of parental stage of recovery and involvement in treatment services. All children and young people should have the opportunity to access nonstigmatizing, open and responsive support when living in difficult family circumstances. Although drawing on the experiences of the United Kingdom, many of the issues raised in this chapter will be highly relevant in an international context. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Advocacy](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Social Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

94. Embracing children and families in substance-misuse treatment.

Citation: Emerging perspectives on substance misuse., 2013(98-117) (2013)

Author(s): Templeton, Lorna

Correspondence Address: Templeton, Lorna, ltempleton72@googlemail.com

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The plight of family members affected by substance misuse has long been discussed in both academic research literature and other popular media. As far back as 1969 those affected by parental drinking were referred to as the 'forgotten children' and until relatively recently the children and families of substance misusers have been largely marginalized from policy and practice. This chapter will discuss four areas, presenting an overview of the progress made in supporting children and families affected by a relative's alcohol or drug lessons from the rest of the United Kingdom and further afield will inform the chapter where relevant. The four areas to be discussed are: Increased recognition of the numbers of children and families who have one or more relative with an alcohol or drug problem, and of the burden this places on families and society; Improved understanding of the wide range of ways in which children and families are affected by substance misuse; Progress in considering how to include these children and families within relevant policy agendas; Development of a more holistic practice response to the needs of these children and families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Family](#)
[Holistic Health](#)
[Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

95. Exploring emerging perspectives on gender and drug use.

Citation: Emerging perspectives on substance misuse., 2013(80-97) (2013)

Author(s): Moore, Karenza; Measham, Fiona

Correspondence Address: Moore, Karenza, karenza.moore@lancaster.ac.uk

Institution: Department of Applied Social Science, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom; School of Applied Social Sciences, Durham University, Durham, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter we consider developments in the field of gender and drugs research. Reviewing feminists' pioneering work on gender and drug use from the 1980s onwards, we draw attention to Ettore's more recent call to 're-vision' our understandings of female drug use. In the context of over two decades of rave, dance and club drug research, which has paid attention to gendered drug use in innovative ways, we explore gendered patterns of drug use across diverse leisure spaces. We highlight how post-rave club drug-using cultures both challenge and reinforce gender and sexuality norms, drawing on our own and others' work on drug-using experiences in these socio-cultural contexts. Finally we discuss the emergence of new directions in research on gender and drug use, notably those developed through critiques of postfeminism, and highlight three key strands for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Feminism](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

96. Formulating effective alcohol policy: Not as simple as it sounds.

Citation: Emerging perspectives on substance misuse., 2013(23-39) (2013)

Author(s): Davidson, Robin

Correspondence Address: Davidson, Robin, robindavidson@hotmail.co.uk

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter summarizes some of the issues that determine the content and direction of national policies on alcohol. It is argued that evidence based policy may still be talked about more in hope than expectation. Policy frameworks may be partly based on evidence but also on political ideology, media campaigns and ensuring preservation of an alcohol industry. The emphasis of this chapter is on the process of policy formulation rather than a detailed review of the evidence for and against popular policy initiatives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholic Beverages](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

97. Changing perspectives on problematic drug use.

Citation: Emerging perspectives on substance misuse., 2013(1-22) (2013)

Author(s): Velleman, Richard

Correspondence Address: Velleman, Richard, r.d.b.velleman@bath.ac.uk

Institution: University of Bath, Bath, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Drugs policy can be said to comprise the various ways that governments and societies try to deal with substances that many people consume for pleasure or medicinal purposes but which can also have negative consequences for users, their families, or wider society. The difficulty with this view of drugs policy is that it includes so much-not only laws regulating the substances but also programs for dealing with those who fall foul of the laws or who develop problems with substance use, and also programs for prevention of use, or safer use. All these require efforts across a large number of sectors including policing and law enforcement, health, education, customs, 'homeland security', and community organizations. This is a very large canvas, and this chapter will look at only a part of it-primarily the overarching government policies that various countries have adopted, how these have changed over time, and challenges to these policy directions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

98. Emerging perspectives on substance misuse.

Citation: Emerging perspectives on substance misuse., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Mistral, Willm [Ed]

Correspondence Address: Mistral, Willm, w.mistral@bath.ac.uk

Institution: University of Bath, Bath, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Emerging Perspectives on Substance Misuse addresses theoretical, practice and policy issues regarding problematic use of alcohol and illegal drugs, and presents a wide range of emerging evidence-based perspectives. Internationally recognized leading experts, from a variety of specializations in substance misuse, cover the development of drug and alcohol policies; the rise of excessive alcohol consumption; gender and substance use; working with children and families of substance misusers; new ways forward in professional practice; the emerging recovery movement, and the restrictions that misguided policies place on research and clinical advancement. The result is a book which is vital to professionals charged with devising and delivering policies and interventions to reduce alcohol- and drug-related harm, as well as academics studying addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

99. Glutamate transporter glt-1 mediates n-acetylcysteine inhibition of cocaine reinstatement.

Citation: Addiction Biology, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Feb 25, 2014)

Author(s): Reissner, Kathryn J; Gipson, Cassandra D; Tran, Phuong K; Knackstedt, Lori A; Scofield, Michael D; Kalivas, Peter W

Abstract: Abstract Both pre-clinical and clinical studies indicate that N-acetylcysteine (NAC) may be useful in treating relapse to addictive drug use. Cocaine self-administration in rats reduces both cystine-glutamate exchange and glutamate transport via GLT-1 in the nucleus accumbens, and NAC treatment normalizes these two glial processes critical for maintaining glutamate homeostasis. However, it is not known if one or both of these actions by NAC is needed to inhibit relapse to cocaine seeking. To determine whether the restoration of GLT-1 and/or cystine-glutamate exchange is required for NAC to inhibit cue-induced reinstatement of cocaine seeking, we utilized the rat self-administration/extinction/reinstatement model of cocaine relapse. Rats were pre-treated in the nucleus accumbens with vivo-morpholino antisense oligomers targeting either GLT-1 or xCT (catalytic subunit of the cystine-glutamate exchanger) overlapping with daily NAC administration during extinction (100mg/kg, i.p. for the last 5 days). Rats then underwent cue-induced reinstatement of active lever pressing in the absence of NAC, to determine if preventing NAC-induced restoration of one or the other protein was sufficient to block the capacity of chronic NAC to inhibit reinstatement. The vivo-morpholino suppression of xCT reduced cystine-glutamate exchange but did not affect NAC-induced reduction of reinstated cocaine seeking. In contrast, suppressing NAC-induced restoration of GLT-1 not only prevented NAC from inhibiting reinstatement, but augmented the capacity of cues to reinstate cocaine seeking. We hypothesized that the increased reinstatement after inhibiting NAC induction of GLT-1 resulted from increased extracellular glutamate, and show that augmented reinstatement is prevented by blocking mGluR5. Restoring GLT-1, not cystine-glutamate exchange, is a key mechanism whereby daily NAC reduces cue-induced cocaine reinstatement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

100. Rat ultrasonic vocalizations demonstrate that the motivation to contextually reinstate cocaine-seeking behavior does not necessarily involve a hedonic response.

Citation: Addiction Biology, March 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 18, 2013)

Author(s): Barker, David J; Bercovicz, Danielle; Servilio, Lisa C; Simmons, Steven J; Ma, Sisi; Root, David H; Pawlak, Anthony P; West, Mark O

Abstract: Abstract Human self-reports often indicate that changes in mood are a major contributor to drug relapse. Still, arguments have been made that instances of drug-seeking following abstinence in animal models (i.e. relapse/reinstatement) may be outside of hedonic control. Therefore, the present study utilized ultrasonic vocalizations in the rat in order to evaluate affect during cocaine self-administration and contextual reinstatement of cocaine-seeking in a pre-clinical model of drug relapse (abstinence-reinstatement model). Results show that while subjects effectively reinstated drug-seeking (lever pressing) following 30 days of abstinence, and spontaneously recovered/reinstated drug-seeking following 60 days of abstinence, ultrasonic vocalizations did not increase over baseline levels during either reinstatement session. These results are consistent with previous results from our laboratory and current theories of addiction suggesting that cues that are weakly associated with drug consumption can motivate drug-seeking behavior that is outside of hedonic processing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:**Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [Addiction Biology](#)**101. Psychometric properties of the Hebrew version of the Dutch Work Addiction Scale (DUWAS-10).****Citation:** The Journal of Psychology: Interdisciplinary and Applied, May 2014, vol./is. 148/3(327-346), 0022-3980;1940-1019 (May 2014)**Author(s):** Littman-Ovadia, Hadassah; Balducci, Cristian; Ben-Moshe, Tali**Correspondence Address:** Littman-Ovadia, Hadassah: Ariel University, P.O. Box 3, Ariel, Israel, 40700, hadassaho@ariel.ac.il**Institution:** Ariel University, Ariel, Israel; University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy; Ariel University, Ariel, Israel**Language:** English**Abstract:** The present study examined the psychometric properties of the Hebrew version of the Dutch Work Addiction Scale (DUWAS-10), developed by Schaufeli, Shimazu, and Taris (2009). Three hundred fifty-one employees completed a questionnaire measuring workaholism; of these, 251 employees completed questionnaires measuring work engagement, job satisfaction, overcommitment, and burnout. The results confirmed the expected two-factor structure of workaholism: working excessively and working compulsively. Strong correlations were obtained between self-reports and peer-reports, and satisfactory correlations were obtained between the first and second administrations of the DUWAS-10. Furthermore, DUWAS-10 scores showed predictable relations with actual number of hours worked per week, work engagement, job satisfaction, overcommitment, and burnout. Interestingly, despite working fewer hours per week, women reported higher levels of workaholism in comparison to men, and managers reported higher levels of workaholism in comparison to nonmanagerial employees. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:** [*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[*Workaholism](#)
[Foreign Language Translation](#)
[Rating Scales](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**102. Pathological gambling and alcohol dependence: Neural disturbances in reward and loss avoidance processing.****Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Apr 22, 2014)**Author(s):** Romanczuk-Seiferth, Nina; Koehler, Saskia; Dreesen, Caspar; Wustenberg, Torsten; Heinz, Andreas**Abstract:** Abstract Pathological gambling (PG) shares clinical characteristics such as craving and loss of control with substance use disorders and is thus considered a behavioral addiction. While functional alterations in the mesolimbic reward system have been correlated with craving and relapse in substance use disorders, only a few studies have examined this brain circuit in PG, and no direct comparison has been conducted so far. Thus, we investigated the neuronal correlates of reward processing in PG in contrast to alcohol-dependent (AD) patients and healthy subjects. Eighteen PG patients, 15 AD patients and 17 controls were investigated with a monetary incentive delay task, in which visual cues predict the consequence (monetary gain, avoidance of loss, none) of a fast response to a subsequent target stimulus. Functional magnetic resonance imaging data

were analyzed to account for possible confounding factors such as local gray matter volume. Activity in the right ventral striatum during loss anticipation was increased in PG patients compared with controls and AD patients. Moreover, PG patients showed decreased activation in the right ventral striatum and right medial prefrontal cortex during successful loss avoidance compared with controls, which was inversely associated with severity of gambling behavior. Thus, despite neurobiological similarities to substance use disorders in reward processing, as reported by previous studies, we found relevant differences with respect to the anticipation of loss as well as its avoidance (negative reinforcement), which further contributes to the understanding of PG. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

103. A randomized clinical trial of alcohol care management delivered in Department of Veterans Affairs primary care clinics versus specialty addiction treatment.

Citation: Journal of General Internal Medicine, January 2014, vol./is. 29/1(162-168), 0884-8734;1525-1497 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Oslin, David W; Lynch, Kevin G; Maisto, Stephen A; Lantinga, Larry J; McKay, James R; Possemato, Kyle; Ingram, Erin; Wierzbicki, Michael

Correspondence Address: Oslin, David W.: Mental Illness Research, Education and Clinical Center, Philadelphia VA Medical Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, oslin@upenn.edu

Institution: Mental Illness Research, Education and Clinical Center, Philadelphia VA Medical Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, US; Department of Psychology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, US; Mental Illness Research, Education and Clinical Center, Philadelphia VA Medical Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, US; Mental Illness Research, Education and Clinical Center, Philadelphia VA Medical Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol use disorder is one of the leading causes of disability worldwide. Despite the availability of efficacious treatments, few individuals with an alcohol use disorder are actively engaged in treatment. Available evidence suggests that primary care may play a crucial role in the identification of patients with an alcohol use disorder, delivery of interventions, and the success of treatment. Objective: The principal aims of this study were to test the effectiveness of a primary care-based Alcohol Care Management (ACM) program for alcohol use disorder and treatment engagement in veterans. Design: The design of the study was a 26-week single-blind randomized clinical trial. The study was conducted in the primary care practices at three VA medical centers. Participants were randomly assigned to treatment in ACM or standard treatment in a specialty outpatient addiction treatment program. Participants: One hundred and sixty-three alcohol-dependent veterans were randomized. Interventions: ACM focused on the use of pharmacotherapy and psychosocial support. ACM was delivered in-person or by telephone within the primary care clinic. Main Measures: Engagement in treatment and heavy alcohol consumption. KEY Results: The ACM condition had a significantly higher proportion of participants engaged in treatment over the 26 weeks [OR = 5.36, 95 % CI = (2.99, 9.59)]. The percentage of heavy drinking days were significantly lower in the ACM condition [OR = 2.16, 95 % CI = (1.27, 3.66)], while overall abstinence did not differ between groups. Conclusions: Results demonstrate that treatment for an alcohol use

disorder can be delivered effectively within primary care, leading to greater rates of engagement in treatment and greater reductions in heavy drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of General Internal Medicine; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Clinical Trials](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
[Alcohols](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in [Journal of General Internal Medicine](#)

104. Using the AUDIT-PC to predict alcohol withdrawal in hospitalized patients.

Citation: Journal of General Internal Medicine, January 2014, vol./is. 29/1(34-40), 0884-8734;1525-1497 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Pecoraro, Anna; Ewen, Edward; Horton, Terry; Mooney, Ruth; Kolm, Paul; McGraw, Patty; Woody, George

Correspondence Address: Ewen, Edward: Department of Medicine, Christiana Care Health System, John H Ammon Medical Education Center, Suite 2E70, Newark, DE, US, 19718, eewen@christianacare.org

Institution: Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Medicine, Christiana Care Health System, Newark, DE, US; NIDA Clinical Trials Network, Delaware Valley Node, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Nursing, Christiana Care Health System, Newark, DE, US; Center for Outcomes Research, Christiana Care Health System, Newark, DE, US; Department of Medicine, Christiana Care Health System, Newark, DE, US; Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol withdrawal syndrome (AWS) occurs when alcohol-dependent individuals abruptly reduce or stop drinking. Hospitalized alcohol-dependent patients are at risk. Hospitals need a validated screening tool to assess withdrawal risk, but no validated tools are currently available. Objective: To examine the admission Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-(Piccinelli) Consumption (AUDIT-PC) ability to predict the subsequent development of AWS among hospitalized medical-surgical patients admitted to a non-intensive care setting. Design: Retrospective case-control study of patients discharged from the hospital with a diagnosis of AWS. All patients with AWS were classified as presenting with AWS or developing AWS later during admission. Patients admitted to an intensive care setting and those missing AUDIT-PC scores were excluded from analysis. A hierarchical (by hospital unit) logistic regression was performed and receiver-operating characteristics were examined on those developing AWS after admission and randomly selected controls. Because those diagnosing AWS were not blinded to the AUDIT-PC scores, a sensitivity analysis was performed. Participants: The study cohort included all patients age > 18 years admitted to any medical or surgical units in a single health care system from 6 October 2009 to 7 October 2010. Key Results: After exclusions, 414 patients were identified with AWS. The 223 (53.9 %) who developed AWS after admission were compared to 466 randomly selected controls without AWS. An AUDIT-PC score > 4 at admission provides 91.0 % sensitivity and 89.7 % specificity (AUC = 0.95; 95 % CI, 0.94-0.97) for AWS, and maximizes the correct classification while resulting in 17 false positives for every true positive identified. Performance remained excellent on sensitivity analysis (AUC = 0.92; 95 % CI, 0.90-0.93). Increasing AUDIT-PC scores were associated with an increased risk of AWS (OR = 1.68, 95 % CI 1.55-1.82, p < 0.001). Conclusions: The admission AUDIT-PC score is an excellent discriminator of AWS and could be an important component of future clinical prediction

rules. Calibration and further validation on a large prospective cohort is indicated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual SGIM meeting. 35th. May, 2012. Orlando. FL, US. Results were presented as a poster at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of General Internal Medicine; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Hospitalized Patients](#)
[*Intensive Care](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Health Care Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in *Journal of General Internal Medicine*

105. Inpatient alcohol withdrawal: Time to prevent the preventable?

Citation: Journal of General Internal Medicine, January 2014, vol./is. 29/1(7-9), 0884-8734;1525-1497 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Williams, Kendal; Mitchell, Matthew

Correspondence Address: Williams, Kendal: Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US, Kendal.williams@uphs.upenn.edu

Institution: Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Anna Pecoraro et al. (see record 2014-00632-014). Pecoraro et al. describe the performance of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-(Piccinelli) Consumption (AUDIT-PC) alcohol risk screening tool in detecting patients at risk for withdrawal in a hospitalized patient population at Christiana Care Health System. The AUDIT-PC is a subset of the larger ten question AUDIT screening tool developed by the World Health Organization and widely validated internationally to screen for alcohol abuse disorders. The complete AUDIT is made up of three sections. AUDIT-C consists of the first three questions of the instrument and assesses alcohol consumption. A less than ideal case-control design with appropriate statistical methods was ultimately required to retrospectively estimate the ideal cutoffs for the AUDIT-PC scale in predicting the development of withdrawal. In the end, like much of the quality improvement work, it may matter less which specific tool is used, and more whether that tool can be systematically and reliably used by staff who understand its strengths and limitations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of General Internal Medicine; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Hospitalized Patients](#)
[*Intensive Care](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Health Care Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in *Journal of General Internal Medicine*

106. Medical disorders presenting with parasomnias.

Citation: Parasomnias: Clinical characteristics and treatment., 2013(363-372) (2013)

Author(s): Gourineni, Ramadevi; Wolfe, Lisa

Correspondence Address: Gourineni, Ramadevi, 710 North Lake Shore Drive, Suite 525, Chicago, IL, US, 60611, r-gourineni@northwestern.edu

Institution: Department of Neurology, Northwestern Feinberg Hospital, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Medicine, Northwestern Memorial Hospital, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Medical causes of parasomnia are few and far between, but occasional reports are available in the literature. Mechanism is unclear given the rarity of these events, but a combination of arousal and sleep seems to be a gateway to the generation of parasomnia behavior. The specific pairing of medical conditions and their parasomnia counterparts lends some insight as to the role of sleep as a window to overall health. This chapter will focus on parasomnias related to medical disorders and associated with drug use. Parasomnias related to neurological disorders will be discussed in a separate chapter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Medical Patients](#)
[*Parasomnias](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Nervous System Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

107. Memory retrieval of smoking-related images induce greater insula activation as revealed by an fmri-based delayed matching to sample task.

Citation: Addiction Biology, November 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Nov 22, 2013)

Author(s): Janes, Amy C; Ross, Robert S; Farmer, Stacey; Frederick, Blaise B; Nickerson, Lisa D; Lukas, Scott E; Stern, Chantal E

Abstract: Abstract Nicotine dependence is a chronic and difficult to treat disorder. While environmental stimuli associated with smoking precipitate craving and relapse, it is unknown whether smoking cues are cognitively processed differently than neutral stimuli. To evaluate working memory differences between smoking-related and neutral stimuli, we conducted a delay-match-to-sample (DMS) task concurrently with functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) in nicotine-dependent participants. The DMS task evaluates brain activation during the encoding, maintenance and retrieval phases of working memory. Smoking images induced significantly more subjective craving, and greater midline cortical activation during encoding in comparison to neutral stimuli that were similar in content yet lacked a smoking component. The insula, which is involved in maintaining nicotine dependence, was active during the successful retrieval of previously viewed smoking versus neutral images. In contrast, neutral images required more prefrontal cortex-mediated active maintenance during the maintenance period. These findings indicate that distinct brain regions are involved in the different phases of working memory for smoking-related versus neutral images. Importantly, the results implicate the insula in the retrieval of smoking-related stimuli, which is relevant given the insula's emerging role in addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

108. Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Games: Problematic use.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/10-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Byrne, Andrew M

Institution: East Carolina U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Massively Multiplayer Online Role Playing Games (MMORPGs) are a form of mass media with potential for behavioral addiction among some users. In past literature on internet addiction, MMORPG users have been included alongside other internet users. The outcomes of MMORPG participation, usage frequency, and demographics have not been adequately analyzed apart from users of other internet-based functions. Screening instruments developed for internet addiction have not been validated on MMORPG users. This study addressed the lack of screening research on MMORPG users, using the Internet Addiction Test (IAT), the most used screening instrument for this media. It also explored demographic and frequency traits on a robust sample of MMORPG users. The population sampled was 5313 users of the MMORPG, World of Warcraft. Three research questions resulted from the literature search: an exploratory factor analysis, demographic and frequency exploration, and face validity. The first research question asked, "What is the factor structure for the IAT when administered to a sample of MMORPG internet users?" The exploratory factor analysis yielded a two-factor oblique factor structure which included 18 of the original 20 IAT questions. The second research question asked, "What is the relationship of demographic variables (age, race, gender, weekly playing/gaming, and length of experience playing/gaming) to the final IAT score?" Weak and moderate main effects on IAT score were found for age and weekly hours playing. The third research question asked, "What is the relationship between score severity as reported by the IAT and respondents' impressions on whether they identify themselves as 'addicted to MMORPGs'?" The IAT was found to be predictive of respondent perceptions of addiction. This research was the first to explore a factor structure for MMORPG users on a behavioral addiction instrument, and among the largest validation studies on the IAT in English. The results were conceptualized through Uses and Gratifications theory as unique user media choices, and consistent with elements of behavioral addiction. The results also provided a distinct profile for MMORPG users. This research demonstrated the importance to counselors and counselor educators of robust sampling of homogeneous media user groups and individualized screening for addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Factor Structure](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Mass Media](#)
[Role Playing](#)
[Role Playing Games](#)

Source: PsycINFO

109. Engaging with the imaginal: Dreamwork of women in recovery.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/10-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Frost, Dianne Jackie

Institution: Pacifica Graduate Inst., US

Language: English

Abstract: Engaging with the imaginal is to interact with and reflect upon images that have visited in sleeping or waking dreams. This study traces six women who engaged with the imaginal during seven weeks of dreamwork together. The particular dreamwork was a combination of Dream Tending, as developed by Stephen Aizenstat, and Council Reflections, as outlined by Jack Zimmerman and Virginia Coyle. The women were apprentices at a holistic recovery center, Shakti Rising, in San Diego, CA where they were mentored as they worked toward healing various wounds (i.e. depression, abuse, eating disorders, addictions, self-identity concerns, and body-image issues). A phenomenological, critical

hermeneutic orientation in participatory research proved to be a useful methodology for including co-participants in a lively process of engaging with the imaginal and finding meaning in the process. The critical stance held an eye toward liberation and the expansion of horizons of knowing. The research inquired into the following two questions: What psychic landscapes are evident in the dreamwork of women in recovery? What meanings and/or possibilities emerge during the women's dreamwork? The study found that the psychic landscape of women in recovery as a group has universal themes that are common to humankind overall, yet the particularity of meanings for each individual co-participant was distinct and addressed her particular recovery process. In addition to the particular meanings for each individual, coparticipants found meanings and possibilities in common. Their shared discoveries included the following: Engaging with the imaginal is potent and has transformative potential. Group dreamwork is nourishing for co-participants. Council has rich applications for furthering co-participants' understandings. The research makes a strong case for sharing the art of Dream Tending and hosting Council Reflections in group settings and beyond the confines of the therapist's couch. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Human Body](#)
[*Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

110. Using genetic information from candidate gene and genome-wide association studies in risk prediction for alcohol dependence.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, January 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 30, 2013)

Author(s): Yan, Jia; Aliev, Fazil; Webb, Bradley T; Kendler, Kenneth S; Williamson, Vernell S; Edenberg, Howard J; Agrawal, Arpana; Kos, Mark Z; Almasy, Laura; Nurnberger, John I; Schuckit, Marc A; Kramer, John R; Rice, John P; Kuperman, Samuel; Goate, Alison M; Tischfield, Jay A; Potjesz, Bernice; Dick, Danielle M

Abstract: Abstract Family-based and genome-wide association studies (GWAS) of alcohol dependence (AD) have reported numerous associated variants. The clinical validity of these variants for predicting AD compared with family history information has not been reported. Using the Collaborative Study on the Genetics of Alcoholism (COGA) and the Study of Addiction: Genes and Environment (SAGE) GWAS samples, we examined the aggregate impact of multiple single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) on risk prediction. We created genetic sum scores by adding risk alleles associated in discovery samples, and then tested the scores for their ability to discriminate between cases and controls in validation samples. Genetic sum scores were assessed separately for SNPs associated with AD in candidate gene studies and SNPs from GWAS analyses that met varying P-value thresholds. Candidate gene sum scores did not exhibit significant predictive accuracy. Family history was a better classifier of case-control status, with a significant area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) of 0.686 in COGA and 0.614 in SAGE. SNPs that met less stringent P-value thresholds of 0.01-0.50 in GWAS analyses yielded significant AUC estimates, ranging from mean estimates of 0.549 for SNPs with $P < 0.01$ to 0.565 for SNPs with $P < 0.50$. This study suggests that SNPs currently have limited clinical utility, but there is potential for enhanced predictive ability with better understanding of the large number of variants that might contribute to risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

111. Getting off: Development of a model program for gay and Bisexual Male Methamphetamine Users.

Citation: Journal of Homosexuality, April 2014, vol./is. 61/4(540-553), 0091-8369;1540-3602 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Reback, Cathy J; Veniegas, Rosemary; Shoptaw, Steven

Correspondence Address: Reback, Cathy J.: Friends Research Institute, Inc., 1419 N. La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90028, reback@friendsresearch.org

Institution: Friends Research Institute, Inc., Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Family Medicine, University of California at Los Angeles, David Geffen School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Family Medicine, University of California at Los Angeles, David Geffen School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: An evidence-based gay-specific cognitive behavioral therapy (GCBT) intervention for methamphetamine-using gay and bisexual men was adapted for use in a community-based setting, thereby moving research into practice. The 48-session, 16-week GCBT intervention was revised to 24 sessions requiring 8 weeks and renamed Getting Off: A Behavioral Treatment Intervention for Gay and Bisexual Male Methamphetamine Users. GCBT was modified for implementation within the limited resources and capacity of community-based organizations while also retaining drug use and HIV risk reduction outcomes. Since 2007, Getting Off has been sustained with public health funding at the community site and has been adopted by multiple community-based sites. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[Bisexuality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

112. Maternal criminal justice involvement and co-occurring mental health and substance abuse problems: Examining moderation of sex and race on children's mental health.

Citation: Children and Youth Services Review, February 2014, vol./is. 37/(71-80), 0190-7409 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Miller, Keva M

Correspondence Address: Miller, Keva M.: Portland State University School of Social Work, Academic Student Recreation Center, Ste. 600, 1800 SW 6th Ave., Portland, OR, US, 97201, kmmiller@pdx.edu

Institution: Portland State University School of Social Work, Academic Student Recreation Center, Portland, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Increased attention and concern has been given to the scope and consequences of children's experiences with maternal criminal justice involvement (CJI), yet the empirical literature on the population remains limited. This study examined whether the influences of maternal risks (mental health and substance abuse problems) on children's mental health (internalizing and externalizing behaviors) were moderated by sex and race. The sample included 409 children of CJI mothers aged 5-15 who participated in the National Survey on Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW). Results indicated that maternal risks were significantly associated with internalizing behaviors and that race was significantly associated with internalizing and externalizing behaviors. Sex and race moderated the associations between maternal risks and internalizing behaviors. Females

exposed to maternal mental health and substance abuse problems exhibited elevated internalizing behaviors compared to males. Black children exposed to maternal substance abuse had decreased internalizing behaviors as compared to non-Black children. Implications for criminal justice and child welfare practices and future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Mothers](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Involvement](#)
[Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

113. Reasons for opioid use among patients with dependence on prescription opioids: The role of chronic pain.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Apr 4, 2014)

Author(s): Weiss, Roger D; Potter, Jennifer Sharpe; Griffin, Margaret L; McHugh, R. Kathryn; Haller, Deborah; Jacobs, Petra; Gardin, John; Fischer, Dan; Rosen, Kristen D

Abstract: The number of individuals seeking treatment for prescription opioid dependence has increased dramatically, fostering a need for research on this population. The aim of this study was to examine reasons for prescription opioid use among 653 participants with and without chronic pain, enrolled in the Prescription Opioid Addiction Treatment Study, a randomized controlled trial of treatment for prescription opioid dependence. Participants identified initial and current reasons for opioid use. Participants with chronic pain were more likely to report pain as their primary initial reason for use; avoiding withdrawal was rated as the most important reason for current use in both groups. Participants with chronic pain rated using opioids to cope with physical pain as more important, and using opioids in response to social interactions and craving as less important, than those without chronic pain. Results highlight the importance of physical pain as a reason for opioid use among patients with chronic pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

114. Rasch analysis of the SAMHSA Recovery Inventory for Chinese (SAMHSA-RIC).

Citation: International Journal of Social Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 60/3(254-262), 0020-7640;1741-2854 (May 2014)

Author(s): Chiu, Marcus Yu Lung; Wong, Frank Ho Ting; Ho, Winnie Wing Nan

Correspondence Address: Chiu, Marcus Yu Lung: Department of Social Work, Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences, Block AS3, Level 4, 3 Arts Link, Singapore, Singapore, 117570, mchiu@nus.edu.sg

Institution: Department of Social Work, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore; Department of Geography, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China; Beat Drugs Fund Association, Hong Kong, China

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To generate a short version of a newly developed inventory that adopted the conceptual framework of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) consensus statement on recovery. Methods: Through Rasch analysis, this paper presents how this recovery inventory (SAMHSA-RIC), with its original 111 items, can be reduced to a much shorter version with only 41 items. Results: Although internal consistency is slightly lowered because of item reduction, the short version maintains satisfactory and significant correlations with quality of life measures. Overall, the canonical correlation between the scale and WHOQOL-BREF was virtually the same, with only a 0.2% decrease. Conclusions: SAMHSA-RIC (short version) has strong potential to become a general tool for evaluating rehabilitative services for persons with persistent and severe mental illness. A validation study of the short version with clinical samples is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Inventories](#)
[Item Response Theory](#)
[Quality of Life](#)

Source: PsycINFO

115. Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (gdnf) is an endogenous protector in the mesolimbic system against excessive alcohol consumption and relapse.

Citation: Addiction Biology, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 06, 2014)

Author(s): Barak, Segev; Wang, Jun; Ahmadiantehrani, Somayeh; Ben Hamida, Sami; Kells, Adrian P; Forsayeth, John; Bankiewicz, Krystof S; Ron, Dorit

Abstract: Abstract Moderate social consumption of alcohol is common; however, only a small percentage of individuals transit from social to excessive, uncontrolled alcohol drinking. This suggests the existence of protective mechanisms that prevent the development of alcohol addiction. Here, we tested the hypothesis that the glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) in the mesolimbic system [e.g. the nucleus accumbens (Acb) and ventral tegmental area (VTA)] is part of such a mechanism. We found that GDNF knockdown, by infecting rat Acb neurons with a small hairpin RNA (shRNA) targeting the GDNF gene, produced a rapid escalation to excessive alcohol consumption and enhanced relapse to alcohol drinking. Conversely, viral-mediated overexpression of the growth factor in the mesolimbic system blocked the escalation from moderate to excessive alcohol drinking. To access the mechanism underlying GDNF's actions, we measured the firing rate of dopaminergic (DAergic) neurons in the VTA after a history of excessive alcohol intake with or without elevating GDNF levels. We found that the spontaneous firing rate of DAergic neurons in the VTA was reduced during alcohol withdrawal and that GDNF reversed this alcohol-induced DA deficiency. Together, our results suggest that endogenous GDNF in the mesolimbic system controls the transition from moderate to excessive alcohol drinking and relapse via reversal of alcohol-dependent neuro-adaptations in DAergic VTA neurons. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

116. Nicotine vapor inhalation escalates nicotine self-administration.

Citation: Addiction Biology, December 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Dec 14, 2012)

Author(s): Gilpin, Nicholas W; Whitaker, Annie M; Baynes, Brittni; Abdel, Abdelrahim Y; Weil, Madelyn T; George, Olivier

Abstract: Abstract Humans escalate their cigarette smoking over time, and a major obstacle in the field of pre-clinical nicotine addiction research has been the inability to produce escalated nicotine self-administration in rats. In experiment 1, male Wistar rats were trained to respond for nicotine in 2-hour operant sessions, then exposed to chronic intermittent (12 hours/day) nicotine vapor and repeatedly tested for nicotine self-administration at 8-12 hours of withdrawal. Rats were tested intermittently on days 1, 3 and 5 of the vapor exposure procedure, then tested with nicotine vapor exposure on 6-15 consecutive days. Rats exhibited transient increases in operant nicotine responding during intermittent testing, regardless of vapor condition, and this responding returned to baseline levels upon resumption of consecutive-days testing (i.e. nicotine deprivation effect). Nicotine vapor-exposed rats then escalated nicotine self-administration relative to both their own baseline (~200% increase) and non-dependent controls (~3x higher). In experiment 2, rats were exposed or not exposed to chronic intermittent nicotine vapor, then tested for spontaneous and precipitated somatic signs of nicotine withdrawal. Eight hours following removal from nicotine vapor, rats exhibited robust mecamylamine-precipitated somatic signs of withdrawal. There was a strong correlation between nicotine flow rate and air-nicotine concentration, and the air-nicotine concentrations used in experiments 1 and 2 resemble concentrations experienced by human smokers. Collectively, these results suggest that chronic intermittent nicotine vapor inhalation produces somatic and motivational signs of nicotine dependence, the latter of which is evidenced by escalation of nicotine self-administration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

117. Differences in relationship conflict, attachment, and depression in treatment-seeking veterans with hazardous substance use, PTSD, or PTSD and hazardous substance use.

Citation: Journal of Interpersonal Violence, May 2014, vol./is. 29/7(1318-1337), 0886-2605;1552-6518 (May 2014)

Author(s): Owens, Gina P; Held, Philip; Blackburn, Laura; Auerbach, John S; Clark, Allison A; Herrera, Catherine J; Cook, Jerome; Stuart, Gregory L

Correspondence Address: Owens, Gina P.: Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee-Knoxville, Knoxville, TN, US, 37996-0900, gowens4@utk.edu

Institution: University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, US; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, US; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, US; Psychiatric Rehabilitation and Recovery Center, North Florida/South Georgia Veterans Health System, Gainesville, FL, US; Naval Hospital Camp Lejeune, NC, US; Dwight D. Eisenhower Army Medical Center, Ft. Gordon, GA, US; Substance Use Disorders Program, James H. Quillen VA Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, US; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Veterans (N = 133) who were seeking treatment in either the Posttraumatic Stress Program or Substance Use Disorders Program at a Veterans Affairs Medical Center

(VAMC) and, based on self-report of symptoms, met clinical norms for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or hazardous substance use (HSU) completed a survey related to relationship conflict behaviors, attachment styles, and depression severity. Participants were grouped into one of three categories on the basis of clinical norm criteria: PTSD only, HSU only, and PTSD + HSU. Participants completed the PTSD Checklist-Military, Experiences in Close Relationships Scale-Short Form, Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression scale, Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test, Drug Use Disorders Identification Test, and Psychological Aggression and Physical Violence subscales of the Conflict Tactics Scale. Most participants were male and Caucasian. Significant differences were found between groups on depression, avoidant attachment, psychological aggression perpetration and victimization, and physical violence perpetration and victimization. Post hoc analyses revealed that the PTSD + HSU group had significantly higher levels of depression, avoidant attachment, and psychological aggression than the HSU only group. The PTSD + HSU group had significantly higher levels of physical violence than did the PTSD only group, but both groups had similar mean scores on all other variables. Potential treatment implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Conflict](#)
[Military Veterans](#)
[Relationship Quality](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

118. Family discord is associated with increased substance use for pregnant substance users.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2014, vol./is. 49/3(326-332), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Denton, Wayne H; Adinoff, Bryon H; Lewis, Daniel; Walker, Robrina; Winhusen, Theresa

Correspondence Address: Denton, Wayne H.: Florida State University, Family and Child Sciences, 240 Sandels Building, Tallahassee, FL, US, 32306-1491, wdenton@fsu.edu

Institution: Florida State University, Family and Child Sciences, Tallahassee, FL, US; University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, US; University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, US; University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, US; University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Childhood abuse and partner violence are associated with prenatal substance abuse, but the potential impact of current family discord, which reflects broader family relationships and encompasses problems less severe than violence, has had little evaluation in pregnant substance users. Using data from 196 pregnant substance users participating in a NIDA Clinical Trials Network randomized clinical trial, we examined the relationship of baseline family discord to substance use and treatment session attendance. Family discord was assessed using items from the family composite of the Addiction Severity Index. Substance use was assessed by the Substance Use Calendar and urine drug screens (UDS). Assessments were weekly for four weeks and at two- and four-month post-randomization. Women with family discord were more likely to report living with a problematic substance user, reported a higher percentage of substance use days throughout each study phase, had a greater proportion of positive UDS over the four-month study period, and attended more weeks of treatment during the first month.

Specific treatment interventions targeting pregnant women with family discord may be warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Domestic Violence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Pregnancy](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

119. Race, coping strategies, and substance use behaviors: A preliminary analysis examining White and American Indian adolescents.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2014, vol./is. 49/3(315-325), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2014)
Author(s): Eitle, Tamela McNulty; Eitle, David
Correspondence Address: Eitle, David: Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Montana State University, Wilson 2-130, PO Box 172380, Bozeman, MT, US, 59717, deitle@montana.edu
Institution: Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT, US; Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT, US
Language: English
Abstract: The association between stress exposure and substance use has been the subject of numerous studies. However, no prior study has explored the role of coping strategies in moderating the stress-substance use association for American Indian adolescents. Our preliminary study of coping strategies and substance use among a sample (n = 568) of rural American Indian and white adolescents revealed a number of similarities across both groups, but also some important differences. Results of logistic regression analyses revealed that the relationship between an avoidant coping strategy and marijuana use differed for whites and American Indians. Study limitations and future research directions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*American Indians](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Whites](#)
[Social Stress](#)
[Stress](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

120. Examining substance use among rural Appalachian and urban non-Appalachian individuals participating in drug court.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2014, vol./is. 49/3(285-294), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2014)
Author(s): Shannon, Lisa M; Perkins, Elizabeth B; Neal, Connie
Correspondence Address: Shannon, Lisa M.: Morehead State University, 318 Rader Hall, Morehead, KY, US, 40351, l.shannon@moreheadstate.edu

Institution: Morehead State University, Morehead, KY, US; Morehead State University, Morehead, KY, US; Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts, Frankfort, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: The study purpose was to examine differences in substance use among individuals in drug court (N = 583) in rural Appalachian (n = 301) and urban non-Appalachian areas (n = 282). A series of logistic regression analyses suggested individuals in the rural Appalachian area were significantly more likely to report lifetime use of cocaine, illicit opiates, and illicit benzodiazepines, but they were less likely to report methamphetamine use when compared with individuals in the urban non-Appalachian area. Regarding past 30-day use, a series of logistic regression analyses suggested individuals in the rural Appalachian area were significantly more likely to use marijuana, illicit opiates, and illicit benzodiazepines, but they were less likely to report crack cocaine use when compared with individuals in the urban non-Appalachian area. Identifying differences which exist in substance use is the first step in generating evidence-based structural changes in treatment drug court programs. Future research should focus on better understanding context in terms of demographic, geographic, and economic conditions, which may be of critical influence on substance use and treatment planning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[Contextual Associations](#)
[Court Referrals](#)
[Economics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

121. Health and social problems associated with prescription opioid misuse among a diverse sample of substance-using MSM.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2014, vol./is. 49/3(277-284), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Buttram, Mance E; Kurtz, Steven P; Surratt, Hilary L; Levi-Minzi, Maria A

Correspondence Address: Buttram, Mance E.: Center for Applied Research on Substance Use and Health Disparities, Nova Southeastern University, 2 NE 40th Street, Miami, FL, US, 33137, mance.buttram@nova.edu

Institution: Center for Applied Research on Substance Use and Health Disparities, Nova Southeastern University, Miami, FL, US; Center for Applied Research on Substance Use and Health Disparities, Nova Southeastern University, Miami, FL, US; Center for Applied Research on Substance Use and Health Disparities, Nova Southeastern University, Miami, FL, US; Center for Applied Research on Substance Use and Health Disparities, Nova Southeastern University, Miami, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examines associations between prescription opioid misuse and demographics, substance use, sexual behavior, and related health and social problems. Baseline data were collected between 2008 and 2010 from 515 high risk men who have sex with men, ages 18-55, in the Miami-Ft. Lauderdale metropolitan area who reported heavy substance use and HIV risk in the past 90 days. Prescription opioid misuse was associated with other substance use, drug injection, substance dependence, and history of arrest. Implications, limitations, and directions for future study are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)
[Health Complaints](#)
[Social Issues](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

122. Smokers' knowledge about smoking-related health problems in Lebanon.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2014, vol./is. 49/3(270-276), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Khalil, Rami Bou; Aoun-Bacha, Zeina; Hlais, Sani; Richa, Sami

Correspondence Address: Khalil, Rami Bou: Psychiatric Hospital of the Cross, Jalledib, Lebanon, 60096, rami.boukhalil@usj.edu.lb

Institution: Psychiatric Hospital of the Cross, Beirut, Lebanon; Hotel Dieu de France, Beirut, Lebanon; Hotel Dieu de France, Beirut, Lebanon; Hotel Dieu de France, Beirut, Lebanon

Language: English

Abstract: The relationship between smokers' knowledge about smoking related health problems and the motivation to quit smoking in a sample of Lebanese smokers was evaluated. The first group of smokers was composed of hospitalized subjects for a cardiologic or a respiratory health problem (n = 42). The second group was composed of smokers who have not suffered from any smoking-related health problem (n = 69). A positive correlation was found between the Richmond test score and the knowledge level about smoking related health problems (r = .302; p = .0013). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Client Education](#)
[*Health Attitudes](#)
[*Health Complaints](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[Health Knowledge](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

123. Mortality, causes of death and risk factors for death among primary amphetamine users in the Swedish criminal justice system.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2014, vol./is. 49/3(262-269), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Ericsson, Emmy; Bradvik, Louise; Hakansson, Anders

Correspondence Address: Hakansson, Anders: Department of Clinical Sciences Lund, Lund University, Lund, Sweden, c.hakansson@med.lu.se

Institution: Department of Medicine, Danderyd Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Clinical Sciences, Lund University, Lund, Sweden; Department of Clinical Sciences, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined mortality and predictors of death in 1,396 primary amphetamine users (85% males) who were interviewed with the Addiction Severity Index in the Swedish criminal justice system during 2000-2006 and followed through 2008. Forty-nine

clients deceased (standardized mortality ratio 4.1 [3.0-5.4]), at least 84% of deaths were violent or drug-related (12% suicides), and Cox regression analysis indicated that death was associated with frequent use of sedatives and less frequent use of amphetamine. No female deaths were observed; death and male gender were associated in binary analysis. Implications for diagnostics and treatment are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Amphetamine
 *CNS Stimulating Drugs
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Addiction
 *Risk Factors
 Criminal Justice
 Death and Dying
 Sedatives
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

124. Predictors of readiness to change young adult drug use in community health settings.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2014, vol./is. 49/3(253-261), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2014)
Author(s): Alley, Ebon S; Ryan, Tiffany; von Sternberg, Kirk
Correspondence Address: Alley, Ebon S.: Graduate School of Social Work, University of Texas, 1925 San Jacinto Blvd., Austin, TX, US, 78712, ebonalley@yahoo.com
Institution: Graduate School of Social Work, University of Texas, Austin, TX, US; Graduate School of Social Work, University of Texas, Austin, TX, US; Graduate School of Social Work, University of Texas, Austin, TX, US
Language: English
Abstract: This study evaluated readiness to change drug use in young adult patients aged 18-25 years who were provided screening and brief intervention as part of a Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Treatment Capacity Expansion Project. Non-treatment-seeking young adults at risk for drug problems (n = 1,560) were assessed for readiness to change. Structural equation modeling examined latent constructs: emotional distress, age, drug use severity, criminal behavior, gender, and race/ethnicity. Drug use severity fully mediated the relationship between emotional distress and readiness. In addition, females and young adults with more severe drug problems may be more amenable to behavior change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *At Risk Populations
 *Drug Abuse
 *Ethnic Identity
 *Health Care Seeking Behavior
 Criminal Behavior
 Distress
 Readiness to Change
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

125. Unmet healthcare need among women who use methamphetamine in San Francisco.

- Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, February 2014, vol./is. 49/3(243-252), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Powelson, Elisabeth; Lorvick, Jennifer; Lutnick, Alexandra; Wenger, Lynn; Klausner, Jeffery; Kral, Alex H
- Correspondence Address:** Powelson, Elisabeth: UC Berkeley, UCSF Joint Medical Program, Berkeley, CA, US, elisabeth.powelson@ucsf.edu
- Institution:** UC Berkeley, UCSF Joint Medical Program, Berkeley, CA, US; RTI International, Urban Health Program, San Francisco, CA, US; RTI International, Urban Health Program, San Francisco, CA, US; RTI International, Urban Health Program, San Francisco, CA, US; UCSF, San Francisco, CA, US; RTI International, Urban Health Program, San Francisco, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Methamphetamine use has increased substantially in the United States since the 1990s. Few studies have examined the healthcare service needs of women who use methamphetamine. This study describes unmet medical needs in a community-based sample of women who use methamphetamine in San Francisco, CA. Women who use methamphetamine were recruited in San Francisco and participated in a computer-assisted survey (N = 298 HIV-negative women). Multivariate analysis was performed to explore associations among sociodemographic variables, drug use, use of health and social services, and unmet healthcare need across three domains: chronic health problems, dermatologic problems, and women's preventive healthcare. Sixty-nine percent of participants reported a need for care for a chronic health condition, and 31% of them had an unmet need for care, in the last six months. Thirty-five percent of participants reported a need for dermatologic healthcare, and 66% had an unmet need for care in the last 6 months. Ninety-two percent of participants reported a need for women's preventive healthcare and 46% had an unmet need for care in the last year. Women who reported having a healthcare provider had lower odds of reporting an unmet need for a chronic health condition or women's preventive healthcare. Women who used a case manager had lower odds of having an unmet need for dermatologic care. A significant proportion of women who use methamphetamine in this sample had an unmet need for women's preventive healthcare, and overall these women had a significant unmet need for healthcare. These findings suggest that contact with a healthcare provider or a caseworker could help to expand access to healthcare for this vulnerable population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Service Needs](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Treatment Barriers](#)
[Social Services](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

126. Intergenerational continuity of substance use.

- Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, February 2014, vol./is. 49/3(221-233), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Knight, Kelly E; Menard, Scott; Simmons, Sara B
- Correspondence Address:** Knight, Kelly E.: Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Hunstville, TX, US, 77341-2296, kek026@shsu.edu
- Institution:** Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Sam Houston State University, Hunstville, TX, US; Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Sam Houston State

University, Huntsville, TX, US; Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Guided by rigorous methodology and a life-course perspective, the goal of this research is to address a gap in current knowledge on whether, when, and how strongly intergenerational continuity of substance use exists when examining age-equivalent and developmentally specific stages of the life course. Annual self-reported substance use measures were analyzed from a prospective, longitudinal, and nationally representative sample that originally consisted of 1,725 respondents and their families, who were then interviewed over a 27-year period from 1977 to 2004. Findings from multilevel random-intercept regression models provide support for intergenerational continuity when substance use occurs in emerging adulthood but not when limited to adolescence. Implications, limitations, and future research directions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Intergenerational Relations](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*Transgenerational Patterns](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Life Span](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

127. Service utilization of Asians and other racial-ethnic groups: Comparisons in a state substance abuse treatment system.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2014, vol./is. 49/3(205-210), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Yu, Jiang; Warner, Lynn A; Haverly, Katie; Lambert-Wacey, Dawn

Correspondence Address: Yu, Jiang: New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, 1450 Western Avenue, Albany, NY, US, 12203, john.yu@oasas.ny.gov

Institution: New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, Albany, NY, US; School of Social Welfare, University at Albany, State University of New York, Albany, NY, US; New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, Albany, NY, US; New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, Albany, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Based on an administrative data base of 410,000 substance abuse treatment clients in New York State, Asians are a small minority who differ significantly from other racial-ethnic groups on income, primary language, treatment setting, substance of abuse, referral source, and discharge status. In particular, relative to other race-ethnicity groups such as whites, blacks, and Hispanics, significantly greater percentages of Asians are referred from drinking-driving programs and completed treatment. However, most of the significant differences between Asians and other groups are found among clients with a first admission, and tended to attenuate among clients with a second or third admission. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drinking Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)

Asians
 Driving Behavior
 Language
 Racial and Ethnic Groups

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

128. Relationship of food addiction to weight loss and attrition during obesity treatment.

Citation: Obesity, January 2014, vol./is. 22/1(52-55), 1930-7381;1930-739X (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Lent, Michelle R; Eichen, Dawn M; Goldbacher, Edie; Wadden, Thomas A; Foster, Gary D

Correspondence Address: Lent, Michelle R., tue41017@temple.edu

Institution: Center for Obesity Research and Education, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychology, La Salle University, Philadelphia, PA, US; Center for Weight and Eating Disorders, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; Center for Obesity Research and Education, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The relationship between food addiction (FA) and weight and attrition outcomes in overweight and obese adults participating in weight loss interventions were prospectively examined in this study. Design and Methods: Participants were 178 adults (51.2 + 11.7 y, 36.1 + 4.8 kg/m²) in one of two outpatient weight loss treatment programs for approximately 6 months. The Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS) assessed FA diagnosis and symptom count. The relationship between FA and weight loss and attrition was assessed. Results: After controlling for treatment arm, gender, and baseline weight, there was no effect of FA status on weight loss (P = 0.17) or attrition (P = 0.37). Similarly, baseline FA symptom count was not associated with weight loss (P = 0.14) or attrition (P = 0.10). Conclusions: Neither FA status nor symptom count affects weight loss or attrition during weight loss treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Obesity Society; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Food
 *Obesity
 *Weight Control
 *Weight Loss
 Addiction

Source: PsycINFO

129. Measuring the impact of substance abuse on student academic achievement and academic growth.

Citation: Advances in School Mental Health Promotion, April 2014, vol./is. 7/2(123-135), 1754-730X;2049-8535 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Rattermann, Mary Jo

Correspondence Address: Rattermann, Mary Jo: Hope Academy, Indianapolis, IN, US, 46256, mrattermann@evalresources.com

Institution: Hope Academy, Indianapolis, IN, US

Language: English

Abstract: This research presents data linking the impact of substance disorder to academic achievement, using data gathered at a recovery high school. Recovery schools provide recovery supports and a high-quality education to students with substance use disorders. The Global Appraisal of Individual Needs - Short Screener and the Northwest Evaluation Association Measures of Academic Progress were administered, and paired observations

(Testing 1 (T1) vs. Testing 2 (T2)) were categorized based on information from the Global Appraisal of Individual Needs - Short Screen, as increased, decreased, or no change in substance disorder. Results confirm the impact of substance disorder on academic growth, with T1-T2 pairings in which substance disorder increased resulting in a decrease in academic growth, and T1-T2 pairings in which substance disorder decreased resulting in an increase in academic growth. The impact of no change in substance disorder from T1 to T2 varied by the time frame of the substance use, either in the past month or in the past year. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Academic Achievement](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[High School Students](#)
[School Environment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

130. Feasibility of implementing the Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach in school settings for adolescents with substance use disorders.

Citation: Advances in School Mental Health Promotion, April 2014, vol./is. 7/2(105-122), 1754-730X;2049-8535 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Hunter, Brooke D; Godley, Mark D; Godley, Susan H

Correspondence Address: Hunter, Brooke D., bdhunter@chestnut.org

Institution: Chestnut Health Systems, Normal, IL, US; Chestnut Health Systems, Normal, IL, US; Chestnut Health Systems, Normal, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Nationally, approximately 10% of adolescents in need of treatment for a substance use (SU) disorder receive treatment. School-based treatment may provide an important opportunity to reduce the treatment gap by facilitating access to services. While some school-based SU treatment exists, little is known about whether newer, evidence-based treatments (e.g. Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach [A-CRA]) can be well implemented in schools. The objectives of this study were to compare adolescents receiving A-CRA services in school-based versus clinic-based settings in regard to (1) intake characteristics, (2) treatment implementation quality, and (3) clinical outcomes. Results suggest that A-CRA in school-based settings was more likely to reach girls and youth with shorter SU histories; A-CRA was well implemented within school-based settings and the school-based group had equivalent or better outcomes than the clinic-based group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Community Services](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[Reinforcement](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

131. Feasibility and impact of implementing motivational enhancement therapy-cognitive behavioral therapy as a substance use treatment intervention in school-based settings.

Citation: Advances in School Mental Health Promotion, April 2014, vol./is. 7/2(88-104), 1754-730X;2049-8535 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Belur, Vinetha; Dennis, Michael L; Ives, Melissa L; Vincent, Robert; Muck, Randolph

Correspondence Address: Dennis, Michael L., mdennis@chestnut.org

Institution: Chestnut Health Systems, Normal, IL, US; Chestnut Health Systems, Normal, IL, US; Chestnut Health Systems, Normal, IL, US; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Rockville, MD, US; Advocates for Youth and Family Behavioral Health Treatment, Harpers Ferry, WV, US

Language: English

Abstract: The expansion of behavioral health services to school-based health centers under the Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148) presents an opportunity to improve access to substance use disorders treatment for youth and reduce their substance use, and emotional, health, and school problems. We explore the feasibility of implementing five to seven sessions of motivational enhancement therapy-cognitive behavioral therapy (MET/CBT) in school settings relative to a matched cohort in community settings. Results indicate that MET/CBT in school settings is feasible, effective, and cost-effective. Moreover, it reaches youth earlier after the onset of substance use and has the possibility to reduce existing health disparities for girls and ethnic minorities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[Motivational Interviewing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

132. The need and opportunity to expand substance use disorder treatment in school-based settings.

Citation: Advances in School Mental Health Promotion, April 2014, vol./is. 7/2(75-87), 1754-730X;2049-8535 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Dennis, Michael L; Clark, H. Westley; Huang, Larke N

Correspondence Address: Dennis, Michael L., mdennis@chestnut.org

Institution: GAIN Coordinating Center, Chestnut Health Systems, Normal, IL, US; Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockville, MD, US; Office of Behavioral Health Equity, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockville, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: In this paper, we explore the unmet need for substance use disorder (SUD) treatment among youth, its consequences, and the opportunity to address this gap due to the expansion of behavioral health services to school-based settings under the Parity and Affordable Care Acts. We discuss the importance of using evidence-based approaches to assessment and treatment to ensure effectiveness and cost-effectiveness and show how the severity of SUD is related to a wide range of school, substance, mental, health, and health care utilization problems. Next, we introduce the other three articles in the special issue that further demonstrate the feasibility and impact of using these evidence-based practices in school-based settings, the challenges of identifying and interviewing with youth, and the need for a full continuum of interventions. In each of these areas we try to draw out the policy implication of these trends and papers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Psychology](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)

Evidence Based Practice
Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation

Source: PsycINFO

133. Increased functional coupling between the left fronto-parietal network and anterior insula predicts steeper delay discounting in smokers.

Citation: Human Brain Mapping, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1065-9471;1097-0193 (Feb 12, 2014)

Author(s): Clewett, David; Luo, Shan; Hsu, Eustace; Ainslie, George; Mather, Mara; Monterosso, John

Abstract: Abstract In previous work, smokers showed steeper devaluation of delayed rewards than non-smokers. While the neural correlates of this link between nicotine dependence and delay of discounting are not established, altered activity in executive networks may relate to impaired delayed gratification. The goal of this study was to examine neural correlates of discounting and their relation to nicotine dependence. Thirty-nine smokers and 33 non-smokers completed a functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) intertemporal choice task in which they made individualized Hard (similarly valued), easy (dissimilarly valued), and control monetary choices. FMRI data were analyzed using a group independent component analysis and dual regression. Smokers discounted more steeply than non-smokers, although this difference was only significant among severely dependent smokers. Intertemporal choices recruited distinct left- and right-lateralized fronto-parietal networks. A group-by-difficulty interaction indicated that smokers, relative to non-smokers, exhibited less difficulty-sensitivity in the right fronto-parietal network. In contrast, smokers showed greater functional connectivity between the left fronto-parietal network and the left fronto-insular cortex. Moreover, the degree of functional connectivity between the left fronto-parietal network and left fronto-insular cortex was significantly correlated with individual differences in discounting. Thus, greater functional coupling between the anterior insula and left fronto-parietal network is a candidate neural substrate linking smoking and impulsivity. Given the anterior insula's role in interfacing cognitive and interoceptive processing, this altered functional connectivity may relate to an addiction-related bias towards immediate rewards. Hum Brain Mapp, 2014. 2014 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

134. Examining the performance of the brief addiction monitor.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, April 2014, vol./is. 46/4(472-481), 0740-5472 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Nelson, Karl G; Young, Kevin; Chapman, Heather

Correspondence Address: Nelson, Karl G.: Department of Psychology, Indiana University Northwest, Gary, IN, US, 46408, kagnelso@iun.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, Indiana University Northwest, Gary, IN, US; VARC, Louis Stokes Cleveland VA Medical Center, Cleveland, OH, US; VARC, Louis Stokes Cleveland VA Medical Center, Cleveland, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: The Center for Excellence in Drug Abuse Treatment and Education (Center for Excellence in Substance Abuse Treatment and Education (CESATE; 2010). Brief Addiction Monitor: Manual of Operations. Philadelphia, PA) recently suggested that Veterans Affairs' (VA) addictions treatment programs, in order to encourage measurement based care, begin using a new measure of substance abuse, the Brief Addictions Monitor

(BAM). To date, only one study Caccolia et al, 2013. Development and initial evaluation of the Brief Addiction Monitor (BAM). *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 44, 256-63. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jsat.2012.07.013>) has examined the psychometric properties of a version of this instrument. However, this study did not use the version of the BAM currently available to most VA providers via the mental health assistant software; rather, the authors reported the properties of a BAM where most of the items had continuous (or near continuous) response options. The current study seeks to provide data on the version of the BAM which uses 5 point Likert scale response options for its questions, the version available on the mental health assistant software. Based on data from more than 700 veterans enrolled in out-patient (OP) and in-patient (IP) addictions treatment programs, this study examined the factor structure, reliability, and validity of this version of the BAM. Across both groups, results suggested that the BAM lacked a reliable factor structure, in contrast to the findings from the earlier study. However, a single scale, composed of a minority of items on the BAM, showed promise. A minority of the items (five) provided valid information across both OP and IP samples when applied individually, as indicated by convergent and divergent validity comparisons with other measures of functioning; tracking changes in functioning over the course of treatment; and correlating with changes in convergent and divergent validity measures. This partially supported the CESATE (CESATE; 2010). Brief Addiction Monitor: Manual of Operations. Philadelphia, PA) call to use the individual BAM items. Overall, results suggested that changing the structure of the response options may have had a negative impact on the psychometric properties of the BAM. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

135. Young adults with co-occurring disorders: Substance use disorder treatment response and outcomes.

Citation: *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, April 2014, vol./is. 46/4(420-428), 0740-5472 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Bergman, Brandon G; Greene, M. Claire; Slaymaker, Valerie; Hoepfner, Bettina B; Kelly, John F

Correspondence Address: Bergman, Brandon G.: MGH Center for Addiction Medicine, 60 Staniford Street, Boston, MA, US, 02114, bgbergman@mgm.harvard.edu

Institution: Center for Addiction Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Center for Addiction Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Hazelden Foundation, Center City, MN, US; Center for Addiction Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Center for Addiction Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Compared to other life stages, young adulthood (ages 18-24) is characterized by qualitative differences including the highest rates of co-occurring substance use and psychiatric disorders (COD). Little is known, however, regarding young adults' response to substance use disorder (SUD) treatment, especially those with COD. Greater knowledge in this area could inform and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of SUD care for this patient population. The current study investigated differences between 141 COD and 159 SUD-only young adults attending psychiatrically-integrated residential SUD treatment on intake characteristics, during-treatment changes on clinical targets

(e.g., coping skills; abstinence self-efficacy), and outcomes during the year post-discharge. Contrary to expectations, despite more severe clinical profiles at intake, COD patients showed similar during-treatment improvements on clinical target variables, and comparable post-treatment abstinence rates and psychiatric symptoms. Clinicians referring young adults with COD to specialized care may wish to consider residential SUD treatment programs that integrate evidence-based psychiatric services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

136. Extended access of cocaine self-administration results in tolerance to the dopamine-elevating and locomotor-stimulating effects of cocaine.

Citation: Journal of Neurochemistry, January 2014, vol./is. 128/2(224-232), 0022-3042;1471-4159 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Calipari, Erin S; Ferris, Mark J; Jones, Sara R

Correspondence Address: Jones, Sara R.: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Medical Center Blvd., Winston-Salem, NC, US, 27157, srjones@wakehealth.edu

Institution: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston Salem, NC, US; Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston Salem, NC, US; Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston Salem, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Tolerance to the neurochemical and psychoactive effects of cocaine after repeated use is a hallmark of cocaine addiction in humans. However, comprehensive studies on tolerance to the behavioral, psychoactive, and neurochemical effects of cocaine following contingent administration in rodents are lacking. We outlined the consequences of extended access cocaine self-administration as it related to tolerance to the psychomotor activating, dopamine (DA) elevating, and DA transporter (DAT) inhibiting effects of cocaine. Cocaine self-administration (1.5 mg/kg/inj; 40 inj; 5 days), which resulted in escalation of first hour intake, caused reductions in evoked DA release and reduced maximal rates of uptake through the DAT as measured by slice voltammetry in the nucleus accumbens core. Furthermore, we report reductions in cocaine-induced uptake inhibition and a corresponding increase in the dose of cocaine required for 50% inhibition of DA uptake (K_i) at the DAT. Cocaine tolerance at the DAT translated to reductions in cocaine-induced DA overflow as measured by microdialysis. In addition, cocaine-induced elevations in locomotor activity and stereotypy were reduced, while rearing behavior was enhanced in animals with a history of cocaine self-administration. Here, we demonstrate both neurochemical and behavioral cocaine tolerance in an extended-access rodent model of cocaine abuse, which allows for a better understanding of the neurochemical and psychomotor tolerance that develops to cocaine in human addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Society for Neurochemistry; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

***Side Effects (Drug)**
Rats

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in *Journal of Neurochemistry*

137. Strain dependence of adolescent cannabis influence on heroin reward and mesolimbic dopamine transmission in adult lewis and fischer 344 rats.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, August 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Aug 20, 2013)

Author(s): Cadoni, Cristina; Simola, Nicola; Espa, Elena; Fenu, Sandro; Di Chiara, Gaetano

Abstract: Abstract Adolescent Cannabis exposure has been hypothesized to act as a gateway to opiate abuse. In order to investigate the role of genetic background in cannabinoid-opiate interactions, we studied the effect of 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) exposure of adolescent Lewis and Fischer 344 rats on the responsiveness of accumbens shell and core dopamine (DA), as monitored by microdialysis, to THC and heroin at adulthood. Heroin reward and reinstatement by heroin priming were studied by conditioned place preference (CPP) and cognitive and emotional functions by object recognition, Y maze and elevated plus maze paradigms. THC stimulated shell DA in Lewis but not in Fischer 344 rats. Adolescent THC exposure potentiated DA stimulant effects of heroin in the shell and core of Lewis and only in the core of Fischer 344 rats. Control Lewis rats developed stronger CPP to heroin and resistance to extinction compared with Fischer 344 strain. In Lewis rats, THC exposure did not affect heroin CPP but potentiated the effect of heroin priming. In Fischer 344 rats, THC exposure increased heroin CPP and made it resistant to extinction. Lewis rats showed seeking reactions during extinction and hedonic reactions in response to heroin priming. Moreover, adolescent THC exposure affected emotional function only in Lewis rats. These observations suggest that long-term effects of Cannabis exposure on heroin addictive liability and emotionality are dependent on individual genetic background. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in *Addiction Biology*

138. Factor analysis of treatment outcomes from a uk specialist addiction service: Relationship between the leeds dependence questionnaire, social satisfaction questionnaire and 10-item clinical outcomes in routine evaluation.

Citation: *Drug and Alcohol Review*, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (May 07, 2014)

Author(s): Fairhurst, Caroline; Bohnke, Jan R; Gabe, Rhian; Croudace, Tim J; Tober, Gillian; Raistrick, Duncan

Abstract: Abstract Introduction and Aims To examine the relationship between three outcome measures used by a specialist addiction service (UK): the Leeds Dependence Questionnaire (LDQ), the Social Satisfaction Questionnaire (SSQ) and the 10-item Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation (CORE-10). Design and Method A clinical sample of 715 service user records was extracted from a specialist addiction service (2011) database. The LDQ (dependence), SSQ (social satisfaction) and CORE-10 (psychological distress) were routinely administered at the start of treatment and again between 3 and 12 months post-treatment. A mixed pre/post-treatment dataset of 526 service users was subjected to exploratory factor analysis. Parallel Analysis and the Hull method were used to suggest the most parsimonious factor solution. Results Exploratory factor analysis with three factors accounted for 66.2% of the total variance but Parallel Analysis supported two factors as sufficient to account for observed correlations among items. In the two-factor solution, LDQ items and nine of the 10 CORE-10 items loaded on

the first factor >0.41, and the SSQ items on factor 2 with loadings >0.63. A two dimensional summary appears sufficient and clinically meaningful. Discussion and Conclusions Among specialist addiction service users, social satisfaction appears to be a unique construct of addiction and is not the same as variation due to psychological distress or dependence. Our interpretation of the findings is that dependence is best thought of as a specific psychological condition subsumed under the construct psychological distress. [Fairhurst C, Bohnke JR, Gabe R, Croudace TJ, Tober G, Raistrick D. *Drug Alcohol Rev* 2014] (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [Drug and Alcohol Review](#)

139. The use of computer-assisted therapy by homeless drug users living in hostels: An explorative qualitative study.

Citation: *Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy*, February 2014, vol./is. 21/1(80-87), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Feb 2014)
Author(s): Neale, Joanne; Stevenson, Caral
Correspondence Address: Stevenson, Caral: Department of Psychology, Social Work and Public Health, Oxford Brookes University, Jack Straws Lane, Marston, Oxford, United Kingdom, OX3 0FL, cstevenson@brookes.ac.uk
Institution: Addictions Department, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychology, Social Work and Public Health, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: To explore the use of computer-assisted therapy (CAT) by homeless drug users (HDUs) living in hostels in order to assess the likely acceptability of online treatment for this population. Methods: Repeat semi-structured interviews with 30 HDUs (25 men; 5 women) who agreed to participate in a 12-week mentor-assisted online drug treatment programme: Breaking Free Online (BFO). Interviews were transcribed, coded and analysed using Framework. Findings: Prior to the first BFO session, HDUs' hopes and goals were seldom confined to reducing their drug consumption. Most described broader recovery and wellbeing aims, and many wanted BFO to improve their computing skills. Nearly all participants expressed positive feelings about the programme after both their first and last session, with clients highlighting BFO's accessibility, flexibility, interactive capabilities and user-friendly interface. Negative comments related to structural barriers that prevented the programme from being used as intended. After the last BFO session, only four clients reported reduced substance use, but other personal, psychological, educational and social benefits were identified. Conclusions: There is potential for using CAT programmes, such as BFO, with HDUs living in hostels. However, evaluations might need to assess a range of recovery indicators in order to gauge any evidence of treatment success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Online Therapy](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

140. Legal and illegal drug use among female sex workers in bar and club prostitution in Belgium: A quantitative and qualitative study.

- Citation:** Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, February 2014, vol./is. 21/1(56-64), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** van Nunen, Karolien; Leuridan, Elke; Van Hal, Guido; Van Damme, Pierre; Decorte, Tom
- Correspondence Address:** van Nunen, Karolien: Department of Epidemiology and Social Sciences, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Research Group Medical Sociology and Health Policy, University of Antwerp, Universiteitsplein 1, Antwerp, Belgium, 2610, Karolien.vanNunen@ua.ac.be
- Institution:** Department of Epidemiology and Social Sciences, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Research Group Medical Sociology and Health Policy, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium; Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Vaccine & Infectious Disease Institute, Centre for the Evaluation of Vaccination, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium; Department of Epidemiology and Social Sciences, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Research Group Medical Sociology and Health Policy, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium; Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Vaccine & Infectious Disease Institute, Centre for the Evaluation of Vaccination, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium; Department of Penal Law and Criminology, Faculty of Law, Institute for Social Drug Research, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: This study describes the amounts and effects of drug use in bar and club sex work, and the use of healthcare for the drug-related needs of sex workers (SW). Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out in Belgium. In a quantitative component, 120 bar and club SW were interviewed face-to-face by means of a semi-structured questionnaire. In a qualitative component, 25 SW were interviewed face-to-face and 5 focus group discussions with key actors professionally involved with the study's subject were conducted. Findings: Many bar and club SW drink frequently alcohol and engage in heavy drinking. Illegal drugs such as cannabis, cocaine and benzodiazepines are also frequently used. The drug use often involves poly or combined drug use. More than one-third experienced a certain degree of dependence on a product and many experienced effects from drug use on their sex work. The study shows that SW have difficulties accessing drug-related healthcare. Conclusions: SW use often legal and illegal drugs. The prevalence and influence of drug use among bar and club SW illustrates the need for drug and sex work related healthcare. Distribution of more information about the risks of drug use, the possible negative effects, and the available drug-related healthcare is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Prostitution](#)
[Human Females](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

141. Needs assessment of dual diagnosis: A cross-sectional survey using routine clinical data.

- Citation:** Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, February 2014, vol./is. 21/1(43-49), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Shahriyarmolki, Khodayar; Meynen, Tim

Correspondence Address: Meynen, Tim, Addiction Sciences Building, 4 Windsor Walk, London, United Kingdom, SE5 8AF, Tim.Meynen@slam.nhs.uk

Institution: Department of Psychology, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychology, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Department of Health guidance on dual diagnosis (DD) recommends that services measure local need, and use this to inform service planning. This study aimed to use routine clinical data to estimate the prevalence of DD and unmet treatment need in a community drug and alcohol service, and to appraise the feasibility of using routine data for such purposes. Methods: First, a screening checklist was developed to determine whether a particular service-user met DD caseness criteria. Second, the electronic care records of 227 service-users were screened for DD caseness, as well as for documentation of current and/or previous receipt of mental health treatment. Findings: Seventy-two percent screened positive for having DD. Of these, around half were not receiving current treatment for their mental health, while 37% had never received mental health treatment. Higher rates of DD were found amongst women and those in treatment for alcohol dependence. Conclusions: The findings corroborate previous research showing high prevalences of DD and unmet treatment need within drug and alcohol services in general, and amongst certain high-risk subgroups in particular. The study demonstrates that using routine data to estimate unmet treatment need is feasible within the limited resources available to frontline services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Community Services](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Needs Assessment](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

142. Legal high groups on the Internet-The creation of new organized deviant groups?

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, February 2014, vol./is. 21/1(14-23), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Norman, Jodie; Grace, Sharon; Lloyd, Charlie

Correspondence Address: Grace, Sharon: Department of Social Policy and Social Work, University of York, Room 256, Seebohm Rowntree Building, Heslington, York, United Kingdom, YO10 5DD, sharon.grace@york.ac.uk

Institution: Department of Social Policy and Social Work, University of York, York, United Kingdom; Department of Social Policy and Social Work, University of York, York, United Kingdom; Department of Health Sciences, University of York, York, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To contribute to knowledge about the use of legal highs; the role of the internet in the purchase of legal highs; and to examine whether legal high groups on Facebook are acting as new organized deviant groups (ODGs) by facilitating and supporting the purchase and use of these substances and illegal alternatives. Methods: Facebook was used to recruit respondents through a 'legal high survey' forum. Members of the group were directed to an online survey about their use and purchase of legal highs. The group's chat was monitored over a three-month period to observe their conversations about their use of legal (and illegal) drugs. Findings: Respondents used legal highs for pleasure, out

of curiosity or as an alternative to illegal drugs. Respondents were using illegal drugs and alcohol alongside legal highs. 48% of respondents agreed that they felt fully informed of the recommended dosage when purchasing legal highs online. There was evidence that online groups are acting as ODGs by protecting and neutralizing drug use and by informing and supporting novice users. Conclusions: Policy makers should be concerned about the degree to which such groups encourage and reinforce the use of new substances, the safety of which is virtually unknown. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Antisocial Behavior
 *Drug Legalization
 *Drug Usage
 *Online Social Networks
 Social Groups
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy*

143. Morphine regulates argonaute 2 and th expression and activity but not mir-133b in midbrain dopaminergic neurons.

Citation: Addiction Biology, August 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Aug 08, 2013)
Author(s): Garcia-Perez, Daniel; Lopez-Bellido, Roger; Hidalgo, Juana M; Rodriguez, Raquel E; Laorden, Maria Luisa; Nunez, Cristina; Milanes, Maria Victoria
Abstract: Abstract Epigenetic changes such as microRNAs (miRs)/Ago2-induced gene silencing represent complex molecular signature that regulate cellular plasticity. Recent studies showed involvement of miRs and Ago2 in drug addiction. In this study, we show that changes in gene expression induced by morphine and morphine withdrawal occur with concomitant epigenetic modifications in the mesolimbic dopaminergic (DA) pathway [ventral tegmental area (VTA)/nucleus accumbens (NAc) shell], which is critically involved in drug-induced dependence. We found that acute or chronic morphine administration as well as morphine withdrawal did not modify miR-133b messenger RNA (mRNA) expression in the VTA, whereas Ago2 protein levels were decreased and increased in morphine-dependent rats and after morphine withdrawal, respectively. These changes were paralleled with enhanced and decreased NAc tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) protein (an early DA marker) in morphine-dependent rats and after withdrawal, respectively. We also observed changes in TH mRNA expression in the VTA that could be related to Ago2-induced translational repression of TH mRNA during morphine withdrawal. However, the VTA number of TH-positive neurons suffered no alterations after the different treatment. Acute morphine administration produced a marked increase in TH activity and DA turnover in the NAc (shell). In contrast, precipitated morphine withdrawal decreased TH activation and did not change DA turnover. These findings provide new information into the possible correlation between Ago2/miRs complex regulation and DA neurons plasticity during opiate addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in *Addiction Biology*

144. Reduction in the use of seclusion by the methodical work approach.

- Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health Nursing, April 2014, vol./is. 23/2(161-170), 1445-8330;1447-0349 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Boumans, Christien E; Egger, Jos I. M; Souren, Pierre M; Hutschemaekers, Giel J. M
- Correspondence Address:** Boumans, Christien E.: Vincent van Gogh Institute for Psychiatry, P.O. 5, Venray, Netherlands, 5800 AA, cboumans@vvgi.nl
- Institution:** Centre for Psychosis and Substance Use Disorders, Vincent van Gogh Institute for Psychiatry, Venray, Netherlands; Centre of Excellence for Neuropsychiatry, Vincent van Gogh Institute for Psychiatry, Venray, Netherlands; Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Patient care in a psychiatric setting can benefit from a more systematic, transparent, and goal-driven way of working. The methodical work approach, with its cyclic five phases, provides such an approach: (i) translation of problems into goals; (ii) search for means to realize the goals; (iii) formulation of an individualized plan; (iv) implementation of the plan; and (v) evaluation and readjustment. We examined the effect of the methodical work approach on the use of seclusion at a ward for the intensive treatment of inpatients with psychoses and substance-use disorders. The team of this ward implemented the methodical work approach. Special attention was paid to the involvement of the patient and his/her family in the treatment process and to the role of the coordinating nurse. Compared to control wards within the same hospital, at the ward where the methodical work approach was implemented, a more pronounced reduction was achieved in the number of incidents and in the total hours of seclusion. Implementation of the methodical work approach can contribute to a reduction in the use of seclusion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australian College of Mental Health Nurses Inc.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intensive Care](#)
[*Patient Seclusion](#)
[*Psychiatric Hospitals](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [International Journal of Mental Health Nursing](#)

145. Assertive Community Treatment and associations with substance abuse problems.

- Citation:** Community Mental Health Journal, May 2014, vol./is. 50/4(460-465), 0010-3853;1573-2789 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** van Vugt, Maaike D; Kroon, Hans; Delespaul, Philippe A. E. G; Mulder, Cornelis L
- Correspondence Address:** van Vugt, Maaike D.: Department of Reintegration, Trimbos-institute, PO Box 725, Utrecht, Netherlands, 3500 AS, mvugt@trimbos.nl
- Institution:** Department of Reintegration, Trimbos-Institute, Utrecht, Netherlands; Department of Reintegration, Trimbos-institute, Utrecht, Netherlands; Mental Health Services Research and Development, Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, Erasmus MC, University Medical Center Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study examined the associations between substance abuse problems in severely mentally ill patients, outcome and Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) model fidelity. In a prospective longitudinal study, ACT model fidelity and patient outcomes were assessed in 20 outpatient treatment teams using the Health of the Nation Outcome Scales, Camberwell Assessment of Needs short appraisal schedule and measures of service use.

Five hundred and thirty severely mentally ill patients participated in the study. Substance abuse problems were assessed three times during a 2-year follow-up period. This study found that among patients with severe mental illness, patients with an addiction problem had more serious psychosocial problems at baseline. Substance abuse problems showed improvement over time, but this was not associated with ACT model fidelity. The study indicates that investment by teams to improve a patient's psychosocial situation can lead to improvements on substance problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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: *Community Mental Health Services
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Mental Disorders
 Evidence Based Practice
 Severity (Disorders)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in *Community Mental Health Journal*

146. Incubation of alcohol craving during abstinence in patients with alcohol dependence.

Citation: Addiction Biology, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Apr 02, 2014)
Author(s): Li, Peng; Wu, Ping; Xin, Xue; Fan, Yun-Li; Wang, Gui-Bin; Wang, Fan; Ma, Meng-Ying; Xue, Ming-Ming; Luo, Yi-Xiao; Yang, Fu-De; Bao, Yan-Ping; Shi, Jie; Sun, Hong-Qiang; Lu, Lin
Abstract: Abstract Time-dependent increases in cue-induced nicotine and methamphetamine craving during abstinence were recently reported in human drug-dependent individuals. In the present study, we sought to determine whether this 'incubation of craving' phenomenon also occurs in alcoholics. Four groups of 80 inpatient adult male alcoholics were assessed in a single session (between-group design) for cue-induced alcohol craving at 7, 14, 30 and 60 days of abstinence. Another group that included 19 patients was repeatedly tested for cue-induced alcohol craving at the same abstinence days as above. Other psychological and physiological measures were assessed at the four abstinence timepoints. Cue-induced alcohol craving measured with visual analogue scales was the highest at 60 days of abstinence both between and within groups. However, heart rate, blood pressure and skin conductance responses did not differ between abstinent groups. These results provide evidence of the incubation of alcohol craving in humans, extending previous reports with smokers and methamphetamine addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in *Addiction Biology*

147. Attachment and family functioning in patients with internet addiction.

Citation: General Hospital Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 36/2(203-207), 0163-8343 (Mar 2014)
Author(s): Senormanci, Omer; Senormanci, Guliz; Guclu, Oya; Konkan, Ramazan
Correspondence Address: Senormanci, Omer: Bulent Ecevit University, Medicine Faculty, Psychiatry Department, Esenkoy-Kozlu, Turkey, 67600, senorman_7@hotmail.com
Institution: Bulent Ecevit University, School of Medicine, Psychiatry Department, Zonguldak, Turkey; Zonguldak Ataturk State Hospital, Zonguldak, Turkey; Bakirkoy Research and

Training Hospital for Psychiatry, Neurology and Neurosurgery, Istanbul, Turkey;
Bakirkoy Research and Training Hospital for Psychiatry, Neurology and Neurosurgery,
Istanbul, Turkey

- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: Although the Internet is used effectively in many areas of life, some users experience problems because of over-use due to a lack of control. The diagnostic criteria for Internet addiction include disruptions in family relationships, but adequate data on the attachment styles and family functioning associated with this condition are limited. This study aimed to investigate the attachment styles and family functioning of patients with Internet addiction. Method: The sample included 30 male patients consecutively admitted to the Bakirkoy Mental Health and Research Hospital Internet Addiction Outpatient Clinic, who were diagnosed in clinical interviews as having Internet addiction according to Young's (1998) criteria. Thirty healthy males who were matched with the experimental group in terms of sociodemographic characteristics were included as control subjects. Both groups provided sociodemographic data and completed the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), the Experiences in Close Relationships Questionnaire-r (ECR-r) and the Family Assessment Device (FAD). Results: Patients with Internet addiction had higher BDI scores ($P < .001$) and higher attachment anxiety subscores on ECR-r ($P < .001$) compared with those in the control group. Patients with Internet addiction evaluated their family functioning as more negative and reported problems in every aspect addressed by the FAD. Scores on the FAD behaviour control, affective responsiveness, and problem-solving subscales ($P < .05$) and on the FAD communication, roles, and general functioning subscales ($P < .001$) were significantly higher in the patient compared with the control group. Conclusion: Patients with Internet addiction have more anxious attachment styles as well as prominent disruptions in family functioning. Thus, it may be important to evaluate the attachment styles and family functioning of patients with Internet addiction. Indeed, comprehensive treatment approaches including other family members may make important contributions to treatment success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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:** [*Anxiety](#)
[*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Avoidance](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier Science* in [General Hospital Psychiatry](#)

148. Coexisting addiction and pain in people receiving methadone for addiction.

- Citation:** Western Journal of Nursing Research, April 2014, vol./is. 36/4(534-551), 0193-9459;1552-8456 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Marie, Barbara St
- Correspondence Address:** Marie, Barbara St.: University of Iowa, 101 College of Nursing Building, 50 Newton Road, Iowa City, IA, US, 52242-1121, Barbara-stmarie@uiowa.edu
- Institution:** University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The aim of this qualitative study was to examine the narratives of people who experience chronic pain (lasting 6 months or more) and were receiving methadone for the treatment of their opiate addiction through a major methadone clinic. This paper featured the pathway of how the participants developed chronic pain and addiction, and their beliefs of how prescription opioids would impact their addiction in the future. Thirty-four participants who experienced chronic pain and received methadone for treatment of opiate addiction were willing to tell the story of their experiences. The findings in three areas are

presented: (a) whether participants experienced addiction first or pain first and how their exposures to addictive substances influenced their experiences, (b) the significance of recreational drug use and patterns of abuse behaviors leading to chronic pain, and (c) participants' experiences and beliefs about the potential for abuse of prescription opioid used for treatment of pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Pain Management](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Western Journal of Nursing Research](#)

149. Women who doctor shop for prescription drugs.

Citation: Western Journal of Nursing Research, April 2014, vol./is. 36/4(456-474), 0193-9459;1552-8456 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Worley, Julie; Thomas, Sandra P

Correspondence Address: Worley, Julie: Rush University, 600 S. Paulina, Chicago, IL, US, 60612, Julie_Worley@Rush.edu

Institution: Rush University, Chicago, IL, US; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Doctor shopping is a term used to describe a form of diversion of prescription drugs when patients visit numerous prescribers to obtain controlled drugs for illicit use. Gender differences exist in regard to prescription drug abuse and methods of diversion. The purpose of this phenomenological study guided by the existential philosophy of Merleau-Ponty was to understand the lived experience of female doctor shoppers. Interviews were conducted with 14 women, which were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed. Included in the findings are figural aspects of the participants' experience of doctor shopping related to the existential grounds of world, time, body, and others. Four themes emerged from the data: (a) feeding the addiction, (b) networking with addicts, (c) playing the system, and (d) baiting the doctors. The findings suggest several measures that nurses can take to reduce the incidence of doctor shopping and to provide better care for female doctor shoppers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Health Care Psychology](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Physicians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Western Journal of Nursing Research](#)