

# Search Results

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## Search History

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

## 1. Decisions During Negatively-Framed Messages Yield Smaller Risk-Aversion-Related Brain Activation in Substance-Dependent Individuals.

- Citation:** Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, November 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Nov 12, 2012)
- Author(s):** Fukunaga, Rena; Bogg, Tim; Finn, Peter R; Brown, Joshua W
- Abstract:** A sizable segment of addiction research investigates the effects of persuasive message appeals on risky and deleterious behaviors. However, to date, little research has examined how various forms of message framing and corresponding behavioral choices might be mediated by risk-related brain regions. Using event-related functional MRI, we investigated brain regions hypothesized to mediate the influence of message appeals on decision making in substance-dependent (SD) compared with nonsubstance-dependent (non-SD) individuals. The Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) was modified to include positively-framed, negatively-framed, and control messages about long-term deck payoffs. In the positively-framed condition, the SD and non-SD groups showed improved decision-making performance that corresponded to higher risk-aversion-related brain activity in the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) and anterior insula (AI). In contrast, in the negatively-framed condition, the SD group showed poorer performance that corresponded to lower risk-aversion-related brain activity in the AI region. In addition, only the non-SD group showed a positive association between decision quality and greater risk-related activity in the ACC, regardless of message type. The findings suggest substance-dependent individuals may have reduced neurocognitive sensitivity in the ACC and AI regions involved in risk perception and aversion during decision-making, especially in response to framed messages that emphasize reduced prospects for long-term gains. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

## 2. Multidimensional family therapy lowers the rate of cannabis dependence in adolescents: A randomised controlled trial in western european outpatient settings.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Nov 7, 2012)
- Author(s):** Rigter, Henk; Henderson, Craig E; Pelc, Isidore; Tossmann, Peter; Phan, Olivier; Hendriks, Vincent; Schaub, Michael; Rowe, Cindy L
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Noticing a lack of evidence-based programmes for treating adolescents heavily using cannabis in Europe, government representatives from Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands, and Switzerland decided to have U.S.-developed multidimensional family therapy (MDFT) tested in their countries in a trans-national trial, called the International Need for Cannabis Treatment (INCANT) study. METHODS: INCANT was a 2 (treatment condition)x5 (time) repeated measures intent-to-treat randomised effectiveness trial comparing MDFT to Individual Psychotherapy (IP). Data were gathered at baseline and 3, 6, 9 and 12 months thereafter. Study participants were recruited at outpatient secondary level addiction, youth, and forensic care clinics in Brussels, Berlin, Paris, The Hague, and Geneva. Participants were adolescents from 13 through 18 years of age with a recent cannabis use disorder. 85% were boys; 40% were of foreign descent. One-third had been arrested for a criminal offence in the past 3 months. Three primary outcomes were assessed: (1) treatment retention, (2) prevalence of cannabis use disorder and (3) 90-day frequency of cannabis consumption. RESULTS: Positive outcomes were found in both the MDFT and IP conditions. MDFT outperformed IP on the measures of treatment retention ( $p<0.001$ ) and prevalence of cannabis dependence ( $p=0.015$ ). MDFT reduced the number of cannabis consumption days more than IP in a subgroup of adolescents reporting more frequent cannabis use ( $p=0.002$ ). CONCLUSIONS: Cannabis use disorder was responsive to treatment. MDFT exceeded IP in decreasing the prevalence of cannabis dependence. MDFT is applicable in Western

European outpatient settings, and may show moderately greater benefits than IP in youth with more severe substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### **3. Prevalence and Nature of Criminal Offending in a National Sample of Veterans in VA Substance Use Treatment Prior to the Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation Iraqi Freedom Conflicts.**

**Citation:** Psychological Services, November 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1541-1559;1939-148X (Nov 12, 2012)

**Author(s):** Weaver, Christopher M; Trafton, Jodie A; Kimerling, Rachel; Timko, Christine; Moos, Rudolf

**Abstract:** This study evaluated the prevalence and types of criminal arrest among 99,512 male veterans in substance use disorder (SUD) treatment across 150 VA facilities from 1998 to 2001. Participants were assessed with the Addiction Severity Index (ASI), which includes detailed information about lifetime criminal activity. A majority of the patients (58.2%) had three or more previous arrests, with 46.0% reporting one or more criminal convictions. Criminal arrests were frequent and varied. A majority of patients (69.3%) had at least one arrest that was not due to drug possession, drug sale, or intoxication. Nearly 24% reported at least one arrest for a violent crime. Patterns of arrest for specific crimes varied across SUD diagnostic categories. Screening for specific types of offending is informative and viable. Existing VA SUD treatment is a potentially underrecognized point of intervention for justice involvement among veterans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### **4. Dreading the lateral habenula: A review of methodological approaches for studying lateral habenula function.**

**Citation:** Brain Research, October 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0006-8993 (Oct 18, 2012)

**Author(s):** Nair, Sunila G; Strand, Nicholas S; Neumaier, John F

**Abstract:** The lateral habenula (LHb) is part of the habenular complex in the dorsal diencephalon. The LHb is an important regulator of several neurotransmitter systems in the midbrain; disturbances in this regulation may contribute to mood disorders, abnormalities in cognition, drive, and addiction. Owing to the critical role this nucleus plays in modulating activity of midbrain nuclei, there has been a rapid increase in studies targeting the LHb in the recent years. In this review, we describe studies using traditional approaches to elucidate the function of this brain region, such as lesion, electrical and chemical stimulation, electrophysiology and in vivo microdialysis. We have selected a variety of illustrative studies to discuss each of these methods. Next, we describe studies using methods that are based upon recent advances in molecular biology techniques including recent results from our laboratory using the Designer Receptor Exclusively Activated by Designer Drug (DREADD) technology. Using a Gi/o-coupled DREADD, we found that inhibition of the LHb reduces depression-like behavior in the forced swim test in a manner that suggests enhanced serotonergic activity. The emerging picture reveals that the LHb is likely to be a critical node in the network of subcortical nuclei that regulate aversive learning, motivation, stress responses, etc. We describe how recently developed methods have advanced the study of the LHb and are leading research of this brain region in promising new directions. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled Optogenetics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 5. Decision-making deficits are still present in heroin abusers after short- to long-term abstinence.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Nov 3, 2012)

**Author(s):** Li, Xinyu; Zhang, Feng; Zhou, Ying; Zhang, Meng; Wang, Xuan; Shen, Mowei

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Substance dependent individuals (SDIs) consistently show deficits in decision making with biased choices toward immediate rewards, even at the expense of future consequences. However, relatively little evidence has been reported concerning the population of drug abusers who are exclusively addicted to heroin. METHODS: The present study tested 124 male abstinent "pure" heroin (AH) abusers (divided into short-term, mid-term, and long-term groups based on their length of abstinence) and 43 healthy controls (HC) intending to address this issue. Two decision-making tasks, the Delay Discounting Task (DDT) and the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) were employed to measure their decision-making performance. RESULTS: Compared to HC participants, AH participants made significantly poorer choices on both the DDT and the IGT and the poor decision-making performances were not influenced by their lengths of abstinence. It is suggested that heroin-abuse-related decision-making deficits that are demonstrated by rapidly discounting future rewards; preferring incentives with large short-term gains while ignoring accompanying potential risks; and being inflexible in adjusting decision-making behaviors in accordance with outcome feedback, may not be compensated for even after a long period of abstinence from heroin abuse. CONCLUSION: Hence, this inability to recover should be taken into consideration in the evaluation, prevention and intervention of heroin abuse and relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 6. Quantifying the effect of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation in the rat brain by spect cbf scans.

**Citation:** Brain Stimulation, October 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1935-861X (Oct 30, 2012)

**Author(s):** Wyckhuys, Tine; De Geeter, Nele; Crevecoeur, Guillaume; Stroobants, Sigrid; Staelens, Steven

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) is used to treat neurological and psychiatric disorders such as depression and addiction amongst others. Neuro-imaging by means of SPECT is a non-invasive manner of evaluating regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) changes, which are assumed to reflect changes in neural activity. OBJECTIVE: rCBF changes induced by rTMS are evaluated by comparing stimulation on/off in different stimulation paradigms using microSPECT of the rat brain. METHODS: Rats (n = 6) were injected with 10 mCi of 99mTc-HMPAO during application of two rTMS paradigms (1 Hz and 10 Hz, 1430 A at each wing of a 20 mm figure-of-eight coil) and sham. SPM- and VOI-based analysis was performed. RESULTS: rTMS caused widespread significant hypoperfusion throughout the entire rat brain. Differences in spatial extent and intensity of hypoperfusion were observed between both stimulation paradigms: 1 Hz caused significant hypoperfusion (P < 0.05) in 11.9% of rat brain volume while 10 Hz caused this in 23.5%; the minimal t-value induced by 1 Hz was -24.77 while this was -17.98 due to 10 Hz. Maximal percentage of hypoperfused volume due to 1 Hz and 10 Hz was reached at tissue experiencing 0.03-0.15 V/m. CONCLUSION: High-frequency (10 Hz) stimulation causes more widespread hypoperfusion, while 1 Hz induces more pronounced hypoperfusion. The effect of rTMS is highly dependent on the electric field strength in the brain tissue induced by the TMS coil. This innovative imaging approach can be used as a fast screening tool in quantifying and evaluating the effect of various stimulation paradigms and coil designs for TMS and offers a means for research and development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 7. Posttraumatic stress disorder and co-occurring substance use disorders: Advances in assessment and treatment.

**Citation:** Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice, September 2012, vol./is. 19/3(283-304), 0969-5893;1468-2850 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** McCauley, Jenna L; Killeen, Therese; Gros, Daniel F; Brady, Kathleen T; Back, Sudie E

**Correspondence Address:** Back, Sudie E.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, 67 President St., Charleston, SC, US, 29425, backs@musc.edu

**Institution:** McCauley, Jenna L.: Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Killeen, Therese: Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Gros, Daniel F.: Medical University of South Carolina, Ralph H. Johnson Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Charleston, SC; Brady, Kathleen T.: Medical University of South Carolina, Ralph H. Johnson Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Charleston, SC; Back, Sudie E.: Medical University of South Carolina, Ralph H. Johnson Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Charleston, SC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorders (SUDs) are prevalent and frequently co-occur. Comorbid PTSD/SUD is associated with a more complex and costly clinical course when compared with either disorder alone, including increased chronic physical health problems, poorer social functioning, higher rates of suicide attempts, more legal problems, increased risk of violence, worse treatment adherence, and less improvement during treatment. In response, psychosocial treatment options have increased substantially over the past decade and integrated approaches-treatments that address symptoms of both PTSD and SUD concurrently-are fast becoming the preferred model for treatment. This article reviews the prevalence, etiology, and assessment practices as well as advances in the behavioral and pharmacologic treatment of comorbid PTSD and SUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Wiley Periodicals, Inc., on behalf of the American Psychological Association. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[Attempted Suicide](#)  
[Behavior](#)  
[Etiology](#)  
[Pharmacology](#)  
[Physical Health](#)  
[Treatment](#)  
[Violence](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 8. Mechanisms underlying sexual violence exposure and psychosocial sequelae: A theoretical and empirical review.

**Citation:** Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice, September 2012, vol./is. 19/3(260-275), 0969-5893;1468-2850 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Walsh, Kate; Galea, Sandro; Koenen, Karestan C

**Correspondence Address:** Walsh, Kate: Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, 722 W. 168th Street, Room 520, New York, NY, US, 10032, katewalsh6@gmail.com

**Institution:** Walsh, Kate: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina; Galea, Sandro: Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, New York, NY; Koenen, Karestan C.: Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, New York, NY

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Sexual violence is associated with a range of negative mental health and behavioral sequelae, including posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, substance abuse/dependence, risky sexual behavior, and interpersonal relationship problems. However, mechanisms underlying these associations are not well understood. Identifying mechanisms that explain linkages between sexual violence and poor outcomes is of paramount importance in determining when and how to intervene to prevent or reduce the magnitude of these outcomes. This review focuses on theories that have been proposed to explain risk of negative outcomes among sexual violence victims, including the development of traumagenic dynamics and emotion dysregulation. We also review promising biological mechanisms that may explain the risk of negative outcomes among sexual violence victims, including studies concerned with epigenetic and neurobiological mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Wiley Periodicals, Inc., on behalf of the American Psychological Association. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Emotional Regulation](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Sexual Abuse](#)  
[\\*Victimization](#)  
[\\*Exposure](#)  
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[Sex Offenses](#)  
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[Theories](#)  
[Violence](#)  
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 9. Review of Survivors of addiction: Narratives of recovery.

**Citation:** International Journal of Jungian Studies, September 2012, vol./is. 4/2(168-170), 1940-9052;1940-9060 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Heraghty, Margaret

**Correspondence Address:** Heraghty, Margaret, [margaret.heraghty@nelft.nhs.uk](mailto:margaret.heraghty@nelft.nhs.uk)

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Survivors of Addiction: Narratives of Recovery* by Mary Addenbrooke (see record 2011-15496-000). Mary Addenbrooke is a Jungian analyst, with extensive clinical experience in the field of substance misuse. In the development of this book, former service users who had been, or remained, chronically addicted to alcohol or heroin were interviewed, often many years after completing treatment, in order to understand more about process of addiction. The book centers around 15 of these narratives. The book is divided into four parts, each focusing on a different stage of the recovery journey. Each part, in turn, provides a number of personal narratives, followed by a brief overview of the psychological processes pertinent to the individual narratives. The parts end with a more in-depth discussion of a particular overarching concept relevant to the addiction process. The service users' experience is at the heart of this book, giving them a real and powerful voice. The psychological theories presented enhance these case studies and give

us a greater understanding of, and empathy towards, people struggling with addictions and an insight into the realities of the recovery process. This book may not greatly enhance your academic knowledge, but it will certainly give you a profound insight into the process of addiction and recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Margaret Heraghty; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Analytical Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Narratives](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Survivors](#)  
[Psychological Theories](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 10. Neuropsychological consequences of chronic opioid use: A quantitative review and meta-analysis.

**Citation:** Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, October 2012, vol./is. 36/9(2056-2068), 0149-7634 (Oct 2012)  
**Author(s):** Baldacchino, A; Balfour, D. J. K; Passetti, F; Humphris, G; Matthews, K  
**Correspondence Address:** Baldacchino, A.: Division of Neuroscience, Medical Research Institute, University of Dundee, Ninewells Hospital, Dundee, United Kingdom, DD1 9SY, a.baldacchino@dundee.ac.uk  
**Institution:** Baldacchino, A.: Division of Neuroscience, Medical Research Institute, University of Dundee, Ninewells Hospital, Dundee; Balfour, D. J. K.: Division of Neuroscience, Medical Research Institute, University of Dundee, Ninewells Hospital, Dundee; Passetti, F.: Addaction, London; Humphris, G.: Medical and Biological Sciences Building, University of St Andrews, St Andrews; Matthews, K.: Division of Neuroscience, Medical Research Institute, University of Dundee, Ninewells Hospital, Dundee  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Introduction: It is widely assumed within the accumulated literature that neuropsychological function is commonly impaired as a consequence of chronic opioid use. Method: Quantitative and systematic review of the literature on the neuropsychology of chronic opioid use using the meta-analysis of observational studies in epidemiology (MOOSE) and the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analysis (PRISMA) guidelines. Results: This meta-analysis suggests that chronic opioid exposure is associated with deficits across a range of different neuropsychological domains. However, the only domains where meta-analysis suggests robust impairment were those of verbal working memory, cognitive impulsivity (risk taking) and cognitive flexibility (verbal fluency). The magnitude of effect across these cognitive domains was medium according to Cohen's benchmark criteria. Discussion: This analysis highlighted methodological problems present in the literature used and the value of utilising meta-analytic techniques to help further elucidate the neuropsychological consequences of chronic opioid use from 'core' addiction phenotypes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Risk Taking](#)  
[\\*Verbal Fluency](#)  
[\\*Verbal Memory](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Neuropsychology](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

**11. Mindfulness is inversely associated with alcohol attentional bias among recovering alcohol-dependent adults.**

- Citation:** Cognitive Therapy and Research, October 2012, vol./is. 36/5(441-450), 0147-5916;1573-2819 (Oct 2012)
- Author(s):** Garland, Eric L; Boettiger, Charlotte A; Gaylord, Susan; Chanon, Vicki West; Howard, Matthew O
- Correspondence Address:** Garland, Eric L.: College of Social Work, Trinity Institute for the Addictions, Florida State University, 296 Champions Way, PO Box 3062570, Tallahassee, FL, US, [egarland@fsu.edu](mailto:egarland@fsu.edu)
- Institution:** Garland, Eric L.: College of Social Work, Trinity Institute for the Addictions, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL; Boettiger, Charlotte A.: Department of Psychology, Biomedical Research Imaging Center, Bowles Center for Alcohol Studies, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC; Gaylord, Susan: School of Medicine, Department of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Program on Integrative Medicine, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC; Chanon, Vicki West: Department of Psychology, Behavioral Neuroscience Program, Chapel Hill, NC; Howard, Matthew O.: School of Social Work, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Although mindfulness has been linked with salutary clinical outcomes, less is known about its relation to cognitive mechanisms implicated in the onset and maintenance of alcohol dependence. Because trait mindfulness is associated with attentional control and emotion regulation, we hypothesized that trait mindfulness would be inversely associated with attentional bias towards visual alcohol cues. We tested this hypothesis in a sample of alcohol-dependent adults residing in a treatment facility, who completed questionnaires on trait mindfulness, craving, and stress, as well as a spatial cueing task designed to assess alcohol attentional bias. Recovering alcohol-dependent individuals high in trait mindfulness exhibited less alcohol attentional bias (AB), stress, and craving, and greater alcohol-related self-efficacy, than their counterparts low in trait mindfulness. Multiple linear regression analyses indicated that trait mindfulness was more predictive of alcohol AB than stress, craving, alcohol-related self-efficacy, time in treatment, or pre-treatment level of alcohol consumption. Identification of malleable traits that can offset automatic cognitive mechanisms implicated in addiction may prove to be crucial to treatment development efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Mindfulness](#)  
[\\*Attentional Bias](#)  
[Cues](#)  
[Treatment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**12. The "Janus-faced role" of autophagy in neuronal sickness: Focus on neurodegeneration.**

- Citation:** Molecular Neurobiology, October 2012, vol./is. 46/2(513-521), 0893-7648;1559-1182 (Oct 2012)
- Author(s):** Viscomi, Maria Teresa; D'Amelio, Marcello
- Correspondence Address:** Viscomi, Maria Teresa: Department of Experimental Neuroscience, IRCCS S. Lucia Foundation, via del Fosso di Fiorano 65, Rome, Italy, 00143, [mt.viscomi@hsantalucia.it](mailto:mt.viscomi@hsantalucia.it)
- Institution:** Viscomi, Maria Teresa: Department of Experimental Neuroscience, IRCCS S. Lucia Foundation, Rome; D'Amelio, Marcello: Department of Experimental Neuroscience, IRCCS S. Lucia Foundation, Rome
- Language:** English

**Abstract:** The mature brain is a highly dynamic organ that constantly changes its organization by destroying and forming new connections. Collectively, these changes are referred to as brain plasticity and are associated with functional changes, such as memory, addiction, and recovery of function after brain damage. Neuronal plasticity is sustained by the fine regulation of protein synthesis and organelle biogenesis and their degradation to ensure efficient turnover. Thus, autophagy, as quality control mechanism of proteins and organelles in neurons, is essential to their physiology and pathology. Here, we review recent several findings proving that defects in autophagy affect neuronal function and impair functional recovery after brain insults, contributing to neurodegeneration, in chronic and acute neurological disorders. Thus, an understanding of the molecular mechanisms by which the autophagy machinery is finely regulated might accelerate the development of therapeutic interventions in many neurological disorders for which no cure is available. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Brain Damage](#)  
[\\*Neural Plasticity](#)  
[\\*Neurodegeneration](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 13. Anandamide and 2-arachidonoylglycerol: Pharmacological properties, functional features, and emerging specificities of the two major endocannabinoids.

**Citation:** Molecular Neurobiology, October 2012, vol./is. 46/2(374-392), 0893-7648;1559-1182 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Luchicchi, Antonio; Pistis, Marco

**Correspondence Address:** Pistis, Marco: Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Cagliari, Cittadella Universitaria, Monserrato, Cagliari, Italy, 09042, mpistis@unica.it

**Institution:** Luchicchi, Antonio: Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Cagliari, Cagliari;  
Pistis, Marco: Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Cagliari, Cagliari

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Since the discovery of endocannabinoids and their receptors, two major members of the endocannabinoid family, anandamide (AEA) and 2-arachidonoylglycerol (2-AG), have been regarded almost as twin brothers. Pharmacological properties were initially considered to be similar, as these molecules were believed mutually exchangeable and almost indistinguishable in the regulation of synaptic functions, such as long- and short-term synaptic plasticity, and in behavioral aspects, such as learning and memory, reward and addiction, antinociception, and anxiety. In recent years, however, endocannabinoid signaling specificity began to emerge, in particular, due to the production of genetically engineered mice lacking key enzymes in endocannabinoid synthesis or degradation, together with the development of selective inhibitors of AEA or 2-AG catabolic enzymes. Evidence now suggests that AEA and 2-AG possess specific pharmacological properties, are engaged in different forms of synaptic plasticity, and take part in different behavioral functions. In this review, we provide an overview on similarities and specificities of the two endocannabinoids in the CNS and on the unresolved questions concerning their role in synaptic signaling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabinoids](#)  
[\\*Central Nervous System](#)  
[\\*Synapses](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 14. Cognitive ability in early adulthood as a predictor of habitual drug use during later military service and civilian life: The Vietnam Experience Study.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, September 2012, vol./is. 125/1-2(164-168), 0376-8716 (Sep 1, 2012)
- Author(s):** White, James; Mortensen, Laust H; Batty, G. David
- Correspondence Address:** White, James: Centre for the Development and Evaluation of Complex Interventions for Public Health Improvement, Cardiff University, School of Medicine, 7th Floor Neuadd Meirionnydd, Heath Park, United Kingdom, CF14 4YS, whitej11@cf.ac.uk
- Institution:** White, James: Centre for the Development and Evaluation of Complex Interventions for Public Health Improvement, Cardiff University, Cardiff; Mortensen, Laust H.: Section of Social Medicine, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen; Batty, G. David: Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London, London
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Recent reports have linked cognitive ability (IQ) with alcohol dependency, but the relationship with illegal drug use is not well understood. Methods: Participants were 14,362 male US Vietnam veterans with IQ test results at entry into military service in 1965-1971 (mean age 22.58) who participated in a telephone interview in 1985-1986. A structured diagnostic telephone interview was used to ascertain habitual drug use during military service (for once a week,  $\geq 3$  months) and in civilian life (in the past 12 months,  $\geq$ once a week), combat exposure, and post-traumatic stress disorder according to established Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental disorders criteria (version III). Results: In unadjusted analysis, men with high IQ scores were less likely to be habitual users of cannabis (OR = 0.89, 95% CI = 0.86, 0.93), cocaine (OR = 0.69, 95% CI = 0.61, 0.78), heroin (OR = 0.80, 95% CI = 0.73, 0.88), amphetamines (OR = 0.90, 95% CI = 0.83, 0.98), barbiturates (OR = 0.79, 95% CI = 0.72, 0.86) and LSD (OR = 0.91, 95% CI = 0.82, 0.99) during military service and civilian life. These associations were markedly attenuated after adjustment for socioeconomic status in early and later civilian life. Conclusion: In this cohort, socioeconomic position might lie on the pathway linking earlier IQ and later habitual drug use but might also act as a surrogate for IQ. This suggests interventions to prevent drug use could attempt to improve early life IQ and opportunities for employment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Ability](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Habituation](#)  
[Military Personnel](#)  
[Military Veterans](#)  
[Civilization](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

#### 15. Matching adolescents with a cannabis use disorder to multidimensional family therapy or cognitive behavioral therapy: Treatment effect moderators in a randomized controlled trial.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, September 2012, vol./is. 125/1-2(119-126), 0376-8716 (Sep 1, 2012)
- Author(s):** Hendriks, Vincent; van der Schee, Evelien; Blanken, Peter
- Correspondence Address:** Hendriks, Vincent: Parnassia Addiction Research Centre (PARC), Brijder Addiction Treatment, Parnassia Bavo Group, PO-Box 53002, Hague, Netherlands, 2505 AA, vincent.hendriks@brijder.nl
- Institution:** Hendriks, Vincent: Parnassia Addiction Research Centre (PARC), Brijder Addiction Treatment, Parnassia Bavo Group, Hague; van der Schee, Evelien: Parnassia Addiction

Research Centre (PARC), Brijder Addiction Treatment, Parnassia Bavo Group, Hague; Blanken, Peter: Parnassia Addiction Research Centre (PARC), Brijder Addiction Treatment, Parnassia Bavo Group, Hague

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

**Background:** In a recent randomized controlled trial (Hendriks et al., 2011), multidimensional family therapy (MDFT) and cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) were equally effective in reducing cannabis use in adolescents (13-18 years old) with a cannabis use disorder (n = 109). In a secondary analysis of the trial data, we investigated which pretreatment patient characteristics differentially predicted treatment effect in MDFT and CBT, in order to generate hypotheses for future patient-treatment matching. **Methods:** The predictive value of twenty patient characteristics, in the area of demographic background, substance use, substance-related problems, delinquency, treatment history, psychopathology, family functioning and school or work related problems, was investigated in bivariate and subsequent multivariate linear regression analyses, with baseline to month 12 reductions in cannabis use days and smoked joints as dependent variables. **Results:** Older adolescents (17-18 years old) benefited considerably more from CBT, and younger adolescents considerably more from MDFT ( $p < 0.01$ ). Similarly, adolescents with a past year conduct or oppositional defiant disorder, and those with internalizing problems achieved considerably better results in MDFT, while those without these coexisting psychiatric problems benefited much more from CBT ( $p < 0.01$ , and  $p = 0.02$ , respectively). **Conclusions:** The current study strongly suggests that age, disruptive behavior disorders and internalizing problems are important treatment effect moderators of MDFT and CBT in adolescents with a cannabis use disorder. If replicated, this finding suggests directions for future patient-treatment matching in adolescent substance abuse treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Cannabis  
\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Family Therapy  
Treatment

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**16. Brief case finding tools for anxiety disorders: Validation of GAD-7 and GAD-2 in addictions treatment.****Citation:**

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, September 2012, vol./is. 125/1-2(37-42), 0376-8716 (Sep 1, 2012)

**Author(s):**

Delgadoillo, Jaime; Payne, Scott; Gilbody, Simon; Godfrey, Christine; Gore, Stuart; Jessop, Dawn; Dale, Veronica

**Correspondence Address:**

Delgadoillo, Jaime: Primary Care Mental Health Service, Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust, Reginald Centre, 263 Chapeltown Road, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS7 3EX, jaime.delgadoillo@nhs.net

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**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

**Background:** Anxiety disorders are the most common mental health problems and often co-exist with substance use. Little evidence exists to support the use of brief screening tools for anxiety disorders in routine addictions treatment. This is the first study to test the validity and reliability of GAD-7 and GAD-2 in an outpatient drugs treatment population.

Methods: A sample of 103 patients completed brief screening questionnaires and took part in structured diagnostic assessments using CIS-R. A subgroup of 60 patients completed retests after 4 weeks. The results of brief questionnaires were compared to those of gold-standard diagnostic interviews using Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curves. Psychometric properties were also calculated to evaluate the validity and reliability of self-completed questionnaires. Results: A GAD-7 score  $\geq 9$  had a sensitivity of 80% and specificity of 86% for any anxiety disorder, also displaying adequate temporal stability at repeated measurements (intra-class correlation = 0.85) and high internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha = 0.91). A GAD-2 score  $\geq 2$  had 94% sensitivity and 53% specificity, with adequate internal consistency (0.82). Conclusions: GAD-7 adequately detected the presence of an anxiety disorder in drug and alcohol users; although this study was limited by sample size to determine its reliability for specific diagnoses. Results in this small sample suggest that GAD-7 may be a useful screening tool in addiction services, although replication in a larger sample is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Test Reliability](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 17. The reinforcement threshold for nicotine as a target for tobacco control.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, September 2012, vol./is. 125/1-2(1-7), 0376-8716 (Sep 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Sofuoglu, Mehmet; LeSage, Mark G

**Correspondence Address:** Sofuoglu, Mehmet: Yale University, Department of Psychiatry, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, 950 Campbell Ave., Bldg. 36/116A4, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, mehmet.sofuoglu@yale.edu

**Institution:** Sofuoglu, Mehmet: Yale University, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, West Haven, CT; LeSage, Mark G.: Department of Medicine, Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation, Minneapolis, MN

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Cigarette smoking represents an enormous public health problem worldwide that leads to over 5 million deaths per year. The gradual reduction of the nicotine content of cigarettes below the threshold that is required to develop addiction is one strategy that might substantially reduce the number of addicted smokers and prevent adolescents from becoming addicted to nicotine (Benowitz and Henningfield, 1994). While the potential public health benefits of this approach are enormous, the guiding concepts and relevant empirical evidence needed to support the implementation of a nicotine reduction policy require a critical examination. Methods: The purpose of this paper is to briefly review the current concepts and research regarding nicotine reduction while also discussing the utility of the addictive threshold for nicotine in this approach. The accurate determination of the nicotine addiction threshold presents some conceptual challenges as there is a lack of consensus on how to best measure nicotine addiction. This difficulty can impede the progress for developing a science-based tobacco control policy. As an alternative, the nicotine reinforcement threshold is a relatively clear concept, and well-accepted methods and criteria are available to measure nicotine reinforcement. Results: However, there are many gaps in our current knowledge concerning the nicotine reinforcement threshold in humans. The threshold for nicotine reinforcement remains to be determined in controlled settings using different populations of current or potential tobacco users. In addition, the value of the nicotine reinforcement threshold in predicting tobacco use in real-world settings needs to be examined. The results of such studies will determine the potential

utility of the estimated threshold for nicotine reinforcement in developing science-based tobacco control policies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Reinforcement](#)  
[\\*Thresholds](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 18. Behavioral health and social normative influence: Correlates of concurrent sexual partnering among heterosexually-active homeless men.

**Citation:** AIDS and Behavior, October 2012, vol./is. 16/7(2042-2050), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Wenzel, Suzanne L; Rhoades, Harmony; Hsu, Hsun-Ta; Golinelli, Daniela; Tucker, Joan S; Kennedy, David P; Green, Harold D; Ewing, Brett

**Correspondence Address:** Wenzel, Suzanne L.: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, 669 W. 34th Street, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90089-0411, swenzel@usc.edu

**Institution:** Wenzel, Suzanne L.: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA; Rhoades, Harmony: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA; Hsu, Hsun-Ta: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA; Golinelli, Daniela: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA; Tucker, Joan S.: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA; Kennedy, David P.: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA; Green, Harold D.: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA; Ewing, Brett: RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Sexual concurrency poses significant HIV/STI transmission risk. The correlates of concurrency have not been examined among homeless men. A representative sample of 305 heterosexually active homeless men utilizing meal programs in the Skid Row area of Los Angeles reported on their mental health, substance use, and social network characteristics. Nearly 40% of men reported concurrency with one of their four most recent sex partners. Results indicated that HIV seropositivity (OR = 4.39, CI: 1.10, 17.46; P = 0.04), PTSD (OR = 2.29, CI: 1.05, 5.01; P = 0.04), hard drug use (OR = 2.45, CI: 1.07, 5.58; P = 0.03), and the perception that network alters engage in risky sex (OR = 3.72, CI: 1.49, 9.30; P = 0.01) were associated with increased odds of concurrency. Programs aimed at reducing HIV/STI transmission in this vulnerable population must take into account the roles that behavioral health and social networks may play in sexual concurrency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Homeless](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Sexual Partners](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Heterosexuality](#)  
[Human Males](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 19. HCV and HIV infection among heroin addicts in methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) and not in MMT in Changsha and Wuhan, China.

- Citation:** PLoS ONE, September 2012, vol./is. 7/9, 1932-6203 (Sep 21, 2012)
- Author(s):** Wang, Xuyi; Tan, Linxiang; Li, Yi; Zhang, Yao; Zhou, Dongyi; Liu, Tieqiao; Hao, Wei
- Correspondence Address:** Hao, Wei, weiaho57@gmail.com
- Institution:** Wang, Xuyi: Mental Health Institute, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha; Tan, Linxiang: Mental Health Institute, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha; Li, Yi: Mental Health Centre of Wuhan, Wuhan; Zhang, Yao: Mental Health Centre of Wuhan, Wuhan; Zhou, Dongyi: Psychiatry Hospital of Changsha, Changsha; Liu, Tieqiao: Mental Health Institute, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha; Hao, Wei: Mental Health Institute, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: To compare HCV and HIV infection among heroin addicts in MMT and not in MMT in two large cities in central China. Methods: A total of 541 heroin addicts were recruited from MMT clinics and voluntary detoxification centers in Changsha and Wuhan, China. Structured questionnaires collected data on their socio-demographics, clinical status, risk behaviors, and their knowledge of HIV. Their HIV serostatus and Hepatitis C virus (HCV) serostatus were determined by testing antibodies in blood serum. Results: We observed a higher prevalence of HCV infection among MMT heroin addicts (82.3%) than that in the non-MMT group (50.6%). However, our findings indicated that the heroin addicts in MMT had less drug or sexual HIV/HCV risk behaviors and more knowledge about HIV than non-MMT addicts. The heroin addicts in MMT had a significantly higher percentage of individuals who always used condoms (44.9%) compared with patients in the non-MMT group (14.6%,  $p = 0.039$ ), and they had more knowledge about HIV than non-MMT individuals ( $p < .001$ ). The percentage of HIV-positive addicts in the MMT group (0.7%) and non-MMT group (0.8%) were almost same. Conclusion: Our study indicated that the rate of HCV infection among heroin addicts among MMT or non-MMT settings in central China is very high. The non-MMT heroin addicts have higher risk of becoming infected with HCV in the future, while at present they have lower rates of HCV infection than MMT heroin addicts. Although rates of HIV infection among MMT and non-MMT heroin addicts are low now, they are all at great risk of becoming infected with HIV in the future, especially for non-MMT heroin addicts. We should use the MMT sites as a platform to improve the control of HCV and HIV infection in heroin addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wang et al.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Hepatitis](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [PLoS ONE](#)

### 20. Cognitive functions in abstinent alcohol-dependent patients.

- Citation:** Alcohol, November 2012, vol./is. 46/7(665-671), 0741-8329 (Nov 2012)
- Author(s):** Kopera, Maciej; Wojnar, Marcin; Brower, Kirk; Glass, Jennifer; Nowosad, Izabela; Gmaj, Bartlomiej; Szelenberger, Waldemar
- Correspondence Address:** Kopera, Maciej: Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, 27 Nowowiejska St., Warsaw, Poland, 00-665, maciej.kopera@wum.edu.pl

**Institution:** Kopera, Maciej: Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw; Wojnar, Marcin: Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw; Brower, Kirk: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Glass, Jennifer: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Nowosad, Izabela: Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw; Gmaj, Bartłomiej: Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw; Szelenberger, Waldemar: Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The objective of this cross-sectional study was to compare cognitive functioning of abstaining alcohol-dependent (AD) male patients and healthy controls as well as to investigate whether their cognitive performance varied by abstinence length. Forty-two maintaining abstinent (AD) patients and 34 healthy controls were examined. Tests from the Cambridge Neuropsychological Test Automated Battery (CANTAB) were used to assess cognitive functions. Differences in cognitive performance were found between AD patients and healthy controls. Nonverbal tasks in cognitive domains such as attention, visual memory and working memory were impaired in AD patients who presented deficits in visual episodic memory, had slower reaction time and reduced working memory span. Patients who were abstinent for less than one year made more errors in both attentional set shifting and working memory tests than healthy controls and patients with longer durations of abstinence. Impairments identified in multiple cognitive domains in abstinent alcohol-dependent subjects suggest functional deficits in extensive brain networks connecting interrelated brain structures. Attentional control and spatial working memory were less impaired in those AD patients who maintained abstinence for at least one year. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Ability](#)  
[Attention](#)  
[Short Term Memory](#)  
[Visual Memory](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 21. Adolescent amphetamine exposure elicits dose-specific effects on monoaminergic neurotransmission and behaviour in adulthood.

**Citation:** International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 15/9(1319-1330), 1461-1457;1469-5111 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Labonte, Benoit; McLaughlin, Ryan J; Dominguez-Lopez, Sergio; Bambico, Francis Rodriguez; Lucchino, Ilaria; Ochoa-Sanchez, Rafael; Leyton, Marco; Gobbi, Gabriella

**Correspondence Address:** Gobbi, Gabriella: Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, 1033 Pine Avenue West, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H3A 1A1, [gabriella.gobbi@mcgill.ca](mailto:gabriella.gobbi@mcgill.ca)

**Institution:** Labonte, Benoit: Neurotological Psychiatry Unit, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ; McLaughlin, Ryan J.: Neurotological Psychiatry Unit, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ; Dominguez-Lopez, Sergio: Neurotological Psychiatry Unit, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ; Bambico, Francis Rodriguez: Neurotological Psychiatry Unit, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ; Lucchino, Ilaria: Neurotological Psychiatry Unit, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ; Ochoa-Sanchez, Rafael: Neurotological Psychiatry Unit, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ; Leyton, Marco: Neurotological Psychiatry Unit, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ; Gobbi, Gabriella: Neurotological Psychiatry Unit, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Despite the growing non-medical consumption of amphetamine (Amph) during adolescence, its long-term neurobiological and behavioural effects have remained largely unexplored. The present research sought to characterize the behavioural profile and electrophysiological properties of midbrain monoaminergic neurons in adult rodents after Amph exposure during adolescence. Adolescent rats were administered vehicle, 0.5, 1.5, or 5.0 mg/kg.d Amph from postnatal day (PND) 30-50. At adulthood (PND 70), rats were tested in an open-field test (OFT) and elevated plus maze (EPM), paralleled by in-vivo extracellular recordings of serotonin (5-HT), dopamine (DA) and norepinephrine (NE) neurons from the dorsal raphe nucleus, ventral tegmental area, and locus coeruleus, respectively. 5-HT firing in adulthood was increased in rats that had received Amph (1.5 mg/kg.d) during adolescence. At this regimen, DA firing activity was increased, but not NE firing. Conversely, the highest Amph dose regimen (5.0 mg/kg.d) enhanced NE firing, but not DA or 5-HT firing rates. In the OFT, Amph (1.5 mg/kg.d) significantly increased the total distance travelled, while the other doses were ineffective. In the EPM, all three Amph doses increased time spent in the open arms and central platform, as well as the number of stretch-attend postures made. Repeated adolescent exposure to Amph differentially augments monoaminergic neuronal firing in a dose-specific fashion in adulthood, with corresponding alterations in locomotion, risk assessment (stretch-attend postures and central platform occupancy) and risk-taking behaviours (open-arm exploration). Thus, adolescent Amph exposure induces long-lasting neurophysiological alterations that may have implications for drug-seeking behaviour in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CINP; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aging](#)  
[\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Catecholamines](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmission](#)  
[\\*Neuropsychopharmacology](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Electrophysiology](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. Stage of change assessment in addictive behaviors.

**Original Title:** L'evaluation des stades de changement dans les addictions.

**Citation:** L'Evolution Psychiatrique, July 2012, vol./is. 77/3(331-341), 0014-3855 (Jul-Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Csillik, Antonia S; Petot, Jean-Michel

**Correspondence Address:** Csillik, Antonia S., 5, rue de Terre-Neuve, Paris, France, 75020, acsillik@u-paris10.fr

**Institution:** Csillik, Antonia S.: Laboratoire de Psychologie Clinique Evaclipsy, Universite Paris Ouest Nanterre La Defense, Nanterre; Petot, Jean-Michel: Laboratoire de Psychologie Clinique Evaclipsy, Universite Paris Ouest Nanterre La Defense, Nanterre

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** The assessment of stages of change, the main component of the Transtheoretical Model, is at the same time a very appealing and clinically useful task, but yet difficult. Several instruments of evaluation of these stages exist to date in the Anglo-Saxon countries. In France, this model remains relatively little used and only some treatment settings currently assess stages of change. This is due partly to the absence of validated instruments of assessment in French. The object of this article is to present the main instruments of assessment of stages of change in addictions and their advantages and limits. Another aim of this article is to present the last progress in the assessment of stages of change. Lastly, this article shows the clinical utility of the assessment of stages of change. Assessed in an adequate way, stages of change provide an interesting and useful

way to segment the process of change. This can thus increase the comprehension by the clinicians of clients' motivation and offer a differentiated and rich perspective on the process of behaviour change. Clinicians can also adapt the psychotherapeutical strategies to the stage of change or the degree of readiness to change of a client. The stage of change assessment has an important predictive value: readiness to change was the best predictor of treatment outcomes in several researches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Behavior Disorders](#)  
[\\*Readiness to Change](#)  
[Client Attitudes](#)  
[Clinicians](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
[Stages of Change](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 23. Video game Addiction Test: Validity and psychometric characteristics.

**Citation:** Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, September 2012, vol./is. 15/9(507-511), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Sep 2012)

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

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**Institution:** van Rooij, Antonius J.: IVO Addiction Research Institute, Rotterdam; Schoenmakers, Tim M.: IVO Addiction Research Institute, Rotterdam; van den Eijnden, Regina J. J. M.: Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Utrecht University, Utrecht; Vermulst, Ad A.: Behavioral Science Institute, University of Nijmegen, Nijmegen; van de Mheen, Dike: IVO Addiction Research Institute, Rotterdam

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The study explores the reliability, validity, and measurement invariance of the Video game Addiction Test (VAT). Game-addiction problems are often linked to Internet enabled online games; the VAT has the unique benefit that it is theoretically and empirically linked to Internet addiction. The study used data (n = 2,894) from a large-sample paper-and-pencil questionnaire study, conducted in 2009 on secondary schools in Netherlands. Thus, the main source of data was a large sample of schoolchildren (aged 13-16 years). Measurements included the proposed VAT, the Compulsive Internet Use Scale, weekly hours spent on various game types, and several psychosocial variables. The VAT demonstrated excellent reliability, excellent construct validity, a one-factor model fit, and a high degree of measurement invariance across gender, ethnicity, and learning year, indicating that the scale outcomes can be compared across different subgroups with little bias. In summary, the VAT can be helpful in the further study of video game addiction, and it contributes to the debate on possible inclusion of behavioral addictions in the upcoming DSM-V. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Test Reliability](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)

Schools  
Secondary Education

Source: PsycINFO

**24. Online gaming addiction? Motives predict addictive play behavior in Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Games.**

**Citation:** Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, September 2012, vol./is. 15/9(480-485), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Kuss, Daria J; Louws, Jorik; Wiers, Reinout W

**Correspondence Address:** Kuss, Daria J.: International Gaming Research Unit, Psychology Division, Nottingham Trent University, Burton Street, Nottingham, United Kingdom, NG1 4BU, daria.kuss@ntu.ac.uk

**Institution:** Kuss, Daria J.: International Gaming Research Unit, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham; Louws, Jorik: Department of Psychology, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, Nijmegen; Wiers, Reinout W.: Programmagroep Ontwikkelingspsychologie, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Recently, there have been growing concerns about excessive online gaming. Playing Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Games (MMORPGs) appears to be particularly problematic, because these games require a high degree of commitment and time investment from the players to the detriment of occupational, social, and other recreational activities and relations. A number of gaming motives have been linked to excessive online gaming in adolescents and young adults. We assessed 175 current MMORPG players and 90 nonplayers using a Web-based questionnaire regarding their gaming behavior, problems as consequences of gaming, and game motivations and tested their statistical associations. Results indicated that (a) MMORPG players are significantly more likely to experience gaming-related problems relative to nonplayers, and that (b) the gaming motivations escapism and mechanics significantly predicted excessive gaming and appeared as stronger predictors than time investment in game. The findings support the necessity of using measures that distinguish between different types of online games. In addition, this study proves useful regarding the current discussion on establishing (online) gaming addiction as a diagnosis in future categorizations of psychopathology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Addiction  
\*Computer Games  
\*Motivation  
\*Role Playing Games  
Behavior  
Internet

Source: PsycINFO

**25. Effects of a multidisciplinary family treatment drug court on child and family outcomes: Results of a quasi-experimental study.**

**Citation:** Child Maltreatment, August 2012, vol./is. 17/3(218-230), 1077-5595;1552-6119 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Bruns, Eric J; Pullmann, Michael D; Weathers, Ericka S; Wirschem, Mark L; Murphy, Jill K

**Correspondence Address:** Bruns, Eric J.: Department of Psychiatry, Division of Public Behavioral Health and Justice Policy, University of Washington, School of Medicine, 2815 Eastlake Avenue East, Suite 200, Seattle, WA, US, 98102, ebruns@uw.edu

**Institution:** Bruns, Eric J.: University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Pullmann, Michael D.: University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Weathers, Ericka S.: University of Washington, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Wirschem, Mark L.: King County Superior Court, Seattle, WA; Murphy, Jill K.: King County Superior Court, Seattle, WA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Family treatment drug courts (FTDCs) are an increasingly common approach for serving families involved in child welfare due to parental substance abuse; however, the evidence base for FTDCs remains emergent. This quasi-experimental study replicates previous research on FTDCs by comparing parental substance abuse treatment and child welfare outcomes for 76 FTDC participants to outcomes for 76 parents in the same system who did not participate in the FTDC, using propensity score matching. Data were obtained from the Superior court, FTDC, child welfare, and public substance use treatment service administrative databases. The follow-up window for participants ranged from 1 to 3 years. Results showed FTDC parents had significantly more review and motion hearings, were significantly more likely to enter treatment, entered treatment faster, received more treatment, and were more likely to successfully complete treatment. FTDC children spent significantly less time placed out of home, ended child welfare system involvement sooner, were more likely to be permanently placed and discharged from child welfare, and were more likely to return to parental care. Results demonstrate that FTDCs promote positive treatment and child welfare outcomes without deepening participants' involvement in justice systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adjudication](#)  
[\\*Child Welfare](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Family](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Justice](#)  
[Parents](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Child Maltreatment](#)

## 26. Gender differences in the relationship between discrimination and substance use disorder among Latinos.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, September 2012, vol./is. 47/12(1349-1358), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Ornelas, India J; Hong, Seunghye

**Correspondence Address:** Ornelas, India J.: Department of Health Services, University of Washington, Box 359455, Seattle, WA, US, 98195, iornelas@uw.edu

**Institution:** Ornelas, India J.: Department of Health Services, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Hong, Seunghye: Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Using data from the National Latino and Asian American Study collected in 2002-2003 (N = 2,554), we assessed the adjusted odds of lifetime substance use disorder (SUD) associated with report of both unfair treatment and racial/ethnic discrimination. Among men, SUD was increased for those reporting low, moderate, and high levels of unfair treatment compared to those reporting no unfair treatment and patterns were similar for racial/ethnic discrimination. Among women, only those reporting high levels of unfair treatment were at increased risk of lifetime SUD and no associations were observed between racial/ethnic discrimination and lifetime SUD. Future research should examine

the role that discrimination plays in the development of substance misuse among Latinos. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Race and Ethnic Discrimination](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 27. Examining a home environmental strategy to reduce availability of legal products that can be misused by youth.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, September 2012, vol./is. 47/12(1339-1348), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Collins, David A; Johnson, Knowlton W; Shamblen, Stephen R

**Correspondence Address:** Collins, David A.: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE), 1300 S. Fourth Street, Louisville, KY, US, 40208, collins@pire.org

**Institution:** Collins, David A.: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE), Louisville, KY; Johnson, Knowlton W.: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE), Louisville, KY; Shamblen, Stephen R.: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE), Louisville, KY

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article presents results from a study of a home environmental strategy (HES) designed to reduce availability of harmful legal products (HLPs) in the home that can be used by youth to get high. HLPs include inhalants, prescription and nonprescription drugs, and household products that can be ingested to get high. Availability is one of the most consistent predictors of substance use among youth. Parents of 5th- to 7th-grade students in four Alaskan communities participated in telephone interviews as part of a larger study of a multicomponent Community Prevention Model (CPM) that included a HES. The strategy was designed to encourage parents to reduce availability of HLPs by removing them from the home, and by locking up and monitoring the supplies of HLPs in the home. Data from 402 parents at Wave 1 and 371 parents at Wave 2 were analyzed using Hierarchical Non-Linear Modeling (HNLM). Results show there was a significant decrease in HLPs in the home from Wave 1 to Wave 2, mostly inhalants and prescription and non-prescription drugs. Parents also reported a significant increase in locking up prescription and nonprescription drugs in the home. Parents' direct exposure to the HES was marginally associated with the change over time in HLP availability in the home. Indirect exposure through others and media was not associated with this change. Study lessons learned and conclusions are highlighted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Legalization](#)  
[\\*Home Care](#)  
[\\*Nonprescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 28. An assessment of the compatibility of DSM-IV and proposed DSM-5 criteria in the diagnosis of cannabis use disorders.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, September 2012, vol./is. 47/12(1328-1338), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Kopak, Albert M; Proctor, Steven Lee; Hoffmann, Norman G

**Correspondence Address:** Kopak, Albert M.: Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice, Western Carolina University, 413-A Belk Building, 1 University Way, Cullowhee, NC, US, 28723, amkopak@wcu.edu

**Institution:** Kopak, Albert M.: Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC; Proctor, Steven Lee: Department of Psychology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA; Hoffmann, Norman G.: Department of Psychology, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The current study used an automated version of the Substance Use Disorder Diagnostic Schedule-IV (SUDDS-IV) to assess DSM-IV (fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders) and two sets of proposed DSM-5 (fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders) cannabis use disorder criteria among adult prison inmates in the Minnesota Department of Corrections state prison system from 2000 to 2003. Initially proposed DSM-5 criteria had only two diagnostic designations (moderate and severe). A subsequent revision added a mild designation and required a greater number of positive findings for the severe diagnosis. The sample was composed of 7,672 (89.6% male) inmates. Inmates with no DSM-IV diagnoses and most who currently received a cannabis dependence diagnosis according to the DSM-IV guidelines will fit into corresponding DSM-5 categories (i.e., no diagnosis and severe cannabis use disorder, respectively). Some diagnostic criteria, in addition to those proposed for the DSM-5, emerged as cardinal indicators of moderate cannabis use disorder. The study's limitations are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Cannabis  
\*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Mental Disorders  
\*Psychometrics  
Diagnosis  
Prisoners

**Source:** PsycINFO

### **29. I can play all night: Examining the relationship between perceived tolerance and drinking game alcohol consumption.**

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, September 2012, vol./is. 47/12(1318-1327), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Ehret, Phillip J; LaBrie, Joseph W; Hummer, Justin F

**Correspondence Address:** LaBrie, Joseph W.: Department of Psychology, Loyola Marymount University, 1 LMU Drive, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90045, jlabrie@lmu.edu

**Institution:** Ehret, Phillip J.: Department of Psychology, Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles, CA; LaBrie, Joseph W.: Department of Psychology, Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles, CA; Hummer, Justin F.: Department of Psychology, Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The present study examined the impact of perceived tolerance to alcohol on maximum alcohol consumption while playing drinking games. Participants were student drinkers (N = 3,546) from two west coast universities. Among these students, 69.2% (n = 2,290) reported playing a drinking game in the past month. Analyses demonstrated game players

had higher perceived tolerances, and consumed more alcohol than non-game players. A regression model revealed that higher levels of perceived tolerance were related to increased maximal alcohol consumption while playing drinking games. Study limitations and implications for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drinking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Tolerance](#)  
[\\*Games](#)  
[Colleges](#)  
[Students](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. Engaging stakeholders in review and recommendations for models of outcome monitoring for substance abuse treatment.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, September 2012, vol./is. 47/12(1293-1302), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Rush, Brian; Martin, Garth; Corea, Larry; Rotondi, Nooshin Khobzi

**Correspondence Address:** Rush, Brian: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Health Systems and Health Equity Research Group, 33 Russell St., Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2S1, brian\_rush@camh.net

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We present an example of a collaborative process designed to review models of outcome monitoring for substance abuse services, with a view to assessing the feasibility of different approaches in Ontario, Canada. A conceptual framework that describes the parameters of an outcome monitoring system and four models of outcome monitoring were identified. Consultations were held with stakeholders (managers, directors, researchers, clinicians, and governmental representatives) about the types of information they would like to obtain from an outcome monitoring system. Our process is useful as a model for collaborative research with respect to performance measurement. The study's implications and limitations are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Performance](#)  
[\\*Stakeholder Monitoring](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 31. Life-time risk for substance use among offspring of abusive family environment from the community.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, September 2012, vol./is. 47/12(1281-1292), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Nomura, Yoko; Hurd, Yasmin L; Pilowsky, Daniel J

**Correspondence Address:** Nomura, Yoko: Department of Psychology, Queens College, CUNY, 65-30 Kissena Blvd., Flushing, New York, NY, US, 11367, yoko.nomura@qc.cuny.edu

**Institution:** Nomura, Yoko: Department of Psychology, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, New York, NY; Hurd, Yasmin L.: Department of Psychiatry, Mount Sinai, NY; Pilowsky, Daniel J.: Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University, New York, NY

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The current study examined the cumulative risk, age of initiation, and functional impairments among adults with substance use problems (N = 1748) by child abuse status. Child abuse was associated with earlier initiation of marijuana, cocaine, and heroin use, and had greater risks for all the drugs studied (hazard ratios, 1.7-3.2). Furthermore, child abuse was associated with increased medical and functional impairments, including ER visits, health problems, drug dealing, drug dependence, and drug cravings. Provision of social services and parenting education during the perinatal period may prevent the long-term impact of child abuse on substance use and related impairments. The study's limitations are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Child Abuse](#)  
[\\*Communities](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Life Span](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Cognitive Impairment](#)  
[Family](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 32. SimSmokeFinn: How far can tobacco control policies move Finland toward tobacco-free 2040 goals?

**Citation:** Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, August 2012, vol./is. 40/6(544-552), 1403-4948;1651-1905 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Levy, David T; Blackman, Kenneth; Currie, Laura M; Levy, Jeffrey; Clancy, Luke

**Correspondence Address:** Currie, Laura M.: Division of Population Health Science, Royal College of Surgeons, Beaux Lane House, Mercer Street Lower, Dublin, Ireland, 2, lcurrie@tri.ie

**Institution:** Levy, David T.: Cancer Control, Lombardi Comprehensive Cancer Centre, Georgetown University, Washington, DC; Blackman, Kenneth: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation; Currie, Laura M.: Division of Population Health Science, Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin; Levy, Jeffrey: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation; Clancy, Luke: Tobacco Free Research Institute Ireland, Dublin

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: Finland is the first country to stipulate in law that its aim is to end the use of tobacco products containing compounds that are toxic to humans and that create addiction. This paper describes the development of a simulation model examining the potential effect of tobacco control policies in Finland on smoking prevalence and associated future premature mortality. Methods: The model is developed using the SimSmoke simulation model of tobacco control policy, previously developed for other nations. The model uses population, smoking rates, and tobacco control policy data for Finland. It assesses, individually, and in combination, the effect of seven types of policies: taxes, smoke-free air laws, mass media campaigns, advertising bans, warning labels, cessation treatment, and youth access policies. Results: With a comprehensive set of policies, smoking prevalence can be decreased by as much as 15% in the first few years, increasing to 29% by 20 years and 34% by 30 years. By 2040, 1300 deaths can be averted in that year alone with the stronger set of policies. Without effective tobacco control policies, 23,000 additional lives will be lost due to smoking over all years through 2040. Conclusions: The model shows that significant inroads to reducing smoking prevalence

and premature mortality can be achieved through tax increases, a high-intensity media campaign complete with programmes to encourage cessation, a comprehensive cessation treatment programme, stronger health warnings, and enforcement of youth access laws. Other policies will be needed to further reduce tobacco use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Nordic Societies of Public Health; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health Promotion](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[\\*Health Care Policy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Scandinavian Journal of Public Health](#)

### 33. Alcohol-related hospital admissions: Missed opportunities for follow up? A focus group study about general practitioners' experiences.

**Citation:** Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, August 2012, vol./is. 40/6(531-536), 1403-4948;1651-1905 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Lid, Torgeir Gilje; Oppedal, Kristian; Pedersen, Bolette; Malterud, Kirsti

**Correspondence Address:** Lid, Torgeir Gilje, Heskestadveien 11, Stavanger, Norway, N-4015, giljelid@gmail.com

**Institution:** Lid, Torgeir Gilje: Department of Public Health and Primary Health Care, University of Bergen, Bergen; Oppedal, Kristian: Research Unit for General Practice, Uni Health, Uni Research, Bergen; Pedersen, Bolette: WHO Collaborating Centre for Evidence-based Health Promotion in Hospitals and Health Services, Bispebjerg University Hospital, Copenhagen; Malterud, Kirsti: Department of Public Health and Primary Health Care, University of Bergen, Bergen

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: To explore general practitioners' (GPs) follow-up experiences with patients discharged from hospital after admittance for alcohol-related somatic conditions. Design and participants: Two focus groups with GPs (four women and 10 men), calling for stories about whether the intervention given in the hospital had been recognised by the GP and how this knowledge affected their follow up of the patient's alcohol problem. Systematic text condensation was applied for analysis. Findings: A majority of the GPs had experienced patients with already recognised alcohol problems being rediscovered by the hospital staff. Still, they presented examples of how seeing the patient in a different context might present new opportunities. Few participants had received adequate information from the hospital about their patient's alcohol status, and they emphasised that a report about what had happened and what was planned was needed for follow up. Care pathways for patients with alcohol problems were seen as fragmented. Yet they described how alcohol-related hospital admissions might function as an eye-opener for the patient and a window of opportunity for lifestyle change. Conclusions: Hospital admittances provide important opportunities for change, but hospital care is seen as fragmented and poorly communicated to the GPs. For shared responsibility and follow up, all participating agents, including the patient, must be sufficiently informed about what has happened and what will follow. For the patient, hospital admittance is usually brief, while the relationship with their GP is long term, even lifelong. GPs are therefore key partners for programme development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Nordic Societies of Public Health; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*General Practitioners](#)  
[\\*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Hospital Admission](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)

[Alcoholism](#)  
[Health Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Scandinavian Journal of Public Health](#)

#### 34. A mutation in CLOCK leads to altered dopamine receptor function.

**Citation:** Journal of Neurochemistry, October 2012, vol./is. 123/1(124-134), 0022-3042;1471-4159 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Spencer, Sade; Torres-Altora, Melissa I; Falcon, Edgardo; Arey, Rachel; Marvin, Marian; Goldberg, Matthew; Bibb, James A; McClung, Colleen A

**Correspondence Address:** McClung, Colleen A.: University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Translational Neuroscience Program, 450 Technology Drive, Suite 223, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15219, mcclungca@upmc.edu

**Institution:** Spencer, Sade: Department of Psychiatry, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Texas, TX; Torres-Altora, Melissa I.: Department of Psychiatry, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX; Falcon, Edgardo: Department of Psychiatry, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX; Arey, Rachel: Department of Psychiatry, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX; Marvin, Marian: Department of Neurology and Neurotherapeutics, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX; Goldberg, Matthew: Department of Psychiatry, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX; Bibb, James A.: Department of Psychiatry, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX; McClung, Colleen A.: Department of Psychiatry, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Mice with a mutation in the Clock gene (Clock19) have a number of behavioral phenotypes that suggest alterations in dopaminergic transmission. These include hyperactivity, increased exploratory behavior, and increased reward value for drugs of abuse. However, the complex changes in dopaminergic transmission that underlie the behavioral abnormalities in these mice remain unclear. Here we find that a loss of CLOCK function increases dopamine release and turnover in striatum as indicated by increased levels of metabolites HVA and DOPAC, and enhances sensitivity to dopamine receptor antagonists. Interestingly, this enlarged dopaminergic tone results in downstream changes in dopamine receptor (DR) levels with a surprising augmentation of both D1- and D2-type DR protein, but a significant shift in the ratio of D1 : D2 receptors in favor of D2 receptor signaling. These effects have functional consequences for both behavior and intracellular signaling, with alterations in locomotor responses to both D1-type and D2-type specific agonists and a blunted response to cAMP activation in the Clock19 mutants. Taken together, these studies further elucidate the abnormalities in dopaminergic transmission that underlie mood, activity, and addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Neurochemistry-International Society for Neurochemistry; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Mutations](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*Striatum](#)  
[\\*CLOCK Gene](#)  
[Mice](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Journal of Neurochemistry](#)

#### 35. CD-1 mice show individual differences in nicotine preference in a modified two-bottle oral self-administration model.

- Citation:** Frontiers in Psychiatry, March 2012, vol./is. 3/, 1664-0640 (Mar 30, 2012)
- Author(s):** Cao, Junran; Gautier, Nicole M; Li, Ming D
- Correspondence Address:** Li, Ming D.: Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia, 1670 Discovery Drive, Suite 110, Charlottesville, VA, US, 22911, ming\_li@virginia.edu
- Institution:** Cao, Junran: Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA; Gautier, Nicole M.: Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA; Li, Ming D.: Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Although both animal and human studies reveal significant contributions of genetics to smoking addiction, many human studies were underpowered or biased by potential confounding variables, and animal genetic studies are challenged by limited genetic variations and lack of convincing phenotypes. To address these concerns, we used non-sibling out-bred CD-1 mice to evaluate individual differences in nicotine preference with a modified two-bottle oral self-administration model. Animals were first given free access to two bottles, one filled with nicotine dissolved in 2% saccharin and the other with saccharin only. Under this regular two-bottle choice condition, the majority of animals avoided the nicotine solution with limited individual differences. However, when we modified the model by introducing 4 days of exposure to 5% saccharin in the drinking water, the animals significantly increased nicotine consumption in the two-bottle choice test, with about 30% animals showing a nicotine preference. Nicotine preference after 5% saccharin treatment remained elevated throughout the 28 days of the experiment. Further, we found there existed striking individual differences in nicotine consumption after exposure to 5% saccharin, with a range of 0-100% of total liquid consumption. The enhanced individual differences and the ratio of nicotine consumption were observed at different concentrations of nicotine (10-80 g/ml) and in both adolescents and adults. Further examination on the induction mechanism showed that the long-lasting nicotine preference was not correlated with nicotine consumption before the induction, 5% saccharin consumption, or weight gain during the induction. Although liquid consumption during the 4 days of 5% saccharin exposure was decreased by about 30%, comparable liquid restriction alone for 4 days did not induce nicotine preference. Together, this study showed a strong and stable nicotine preference in CD-1 mice, which was induced by a short-term high concentration of saccharin in the drinking water. Considering the nature and heterogeneity of CD-1 mice, the striking individual differences imply that genetics plays an important role in nicotine preference observed in these animals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cao, Gautier and Li; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Drug Self Administration](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Preferences](#)  
[Individual Differences](#)  
[Mice](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 36. Serotonin transporter genomic biomarker for quantitative assessment of ondansetron treatment response in alcoholics.**
- Citation:** Frontiers in Psychiatry, March 2012, vol./is. 3/, 1664-0640 (Mar 28, 2012)
- Author(s):** Seneviratne, Chamindi; Johnson, Bankole A

**Correspondence Address:** Johnson, Bankole A.: Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia, P.O. Box 800623, Charlottesville, VA, US, 22908-0623, bankolejohnson@virginia.edu

**Institution:** Seneviratne, Chamindi: Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA; Johnson, Bankole A.: Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Paucity of sensitive biomarkers to quantify transient changes in alcohol consumption level remains a critical barrier for the development of efficacious therapeutic agents to treat alcoholism. Recently, in an 11-week, randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind trial of 283 alcohol-dependent individuals, we demonstrated that ondansetron was efficacious at reducing the severity of drinking (measured as drinks per drinking day; DDD) in alcoholics carrying the LL compared with the LS/SS genotype of the serotonin transporter gene, 5-HTTLPR. Using peripheral blood samples from a cohort of 41 of these subjects, we determined whether there was a relationship between mRNA expression level of the 5-HTTLPR genotypes (measured at weeks 0, 4, and 11) and self-reported alcohol consumption following treatment with either ondansetron (4 g/kg twice daily; N = 19) or placebo (N = 22). Using a mixed-effects linear regression model, we analyzed the effects of DDD and 5-HTTLPR genotypes on mRNA expression levels within and between the ondansetron and placebo groups. We found a significant three-way interaction effect of DDD, 5-HTTLPR genotypes, and treatment on mRNA expression levels ( $p = 0.0396$ ). Among ondansetron but not placebo recipients, there was a significant interaction between DDD and 5-HTTLPR genotype ( $p = 0.0385$  and  $p = 0.7938$ , respectively). In the ondansetron group, DDD was associated positively with mRNA levels at a greater rate of expression alteration per standard drink in those with the LL genotype (slope = + 1.1698 in ln scale). We suggest that the combination of the LL genotype and 5-HTTLPR mRNA expression levels might be a promising and novel biomarker to quantify drinking severity in alcoholics treated with ondansetron. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Seneviratne and Johnson; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Biological Markers](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Serotonin](#)  
[Genotypes](#)  
[mRNA](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 37. Dihydrocodeine/agonists for alcohol dependents.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Psychiatry, March 2012, vol./is. 3/, 1664-0640 (Mar 23, 2012)

**Author(s):** Ulmer, Albrecht; Muller, Markus; Frietsch, Bernhard

**Correspondence Address:** Ulmer, Albrecht: Gemeinschaftspraxis Dres.med. Ulmer, Frietsch, Mueller, Schwabstr. 26, Stuttgart, Germany, D-70197, albrecht.ulmer@gmx.de

**Institution:** Ulmer, Albrecht: Gemeinschaftspraxis Dres.med. Ulmer, Frietsch, Mueller, Stuttgart; Muller, Markus: Gemeinschaftspraxis Dres.med. Ulmer, Frietsch, Mueller, Stuttgart; Frietsch, Bernhard: Gemeinschaftspraxis Dres.med. Ulmer, Frietsch, Mueller, Stuttgart

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Alcohol addiction too often remains insufficiently treated. It shows the same profile as severe chronic diseases, but no comparable, effective basic treatment has been established up to now. Especially patients with repeated relapses, despite all therapeutic approaches, and patients who are not able to attain an essential abstinence to alcohol, need a basic medication. It seems necessary to acknowledge that parts of them need any

agonistic substance, for years, possibly lifelong. For > 14 years, we have prescribed such substances with own addictive character for these patients. Methods: We present a documented best possible practice, no designed study. Since 1997, we prescribed Dihydrocodeine (DHC) to 102 heavily alcohol addicted patients, later, also Buprenorphine, Clomethiazole (> 6 weeks), Baclofen, and in one case Amphetamine, each on individual indication. This paper focuses on the data with DHC, especially. The Clomethiazole-data has been submitted to a German journal. The number of treatments with the other substances is still low. Results: The 102 patients with the DHC treatment had 1367 medically assisted detoxifications and specialized therapies before! The 4 years-retention rate was 26.4%, including 2.8% successfully terminated treatments. In our 12-steps scale on clinical impression, we noticed a significant improvement from mean 3.7 to 8.4 after 2 years. The demand for medically assisted detoxifications in the 2 years remaining patients was reduced by 65.5%. Mean GGT improved from 206.6 U/l at baseline to 66.8 U/l after 2 years. Experiences with the other substances are similar but different in details. Conclusion: Similar to the Italian studies with GHB and Baclofen, we present a new approach, not only with new substances, but also with a new setting and much more trusting attitude. We observe a huge improvement, reaching an almost optimal, stable, long term status in around 1/4 of the patients already. Many further optimizations are possible. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Ulmer, Muller and Frietsch; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Codeine](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 38. Psychotherapy groups and individual support to enhance mental health and early dyadic interaction among drug-abusing mothers.

**Citation:** Infant Mental Health Journal, September 2012, vol./is. 33/5(520-534), 0163-9641;1097-0355 (Sep-Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Belt, Ritva H; Flykt, Marjo; Punamaki, Raija-Leena; Pajulo, Marjukka; Posa, Tiina; Tamminen, Tuula

**Correspondence Address:** Belt, Ritva H., Lakkisepankatu 2 F 18, Tampere, Finland, 3270, ritva.belt@gmail.com

**Institution:** Belt, Ritva H.: University of Tampere, Tampere; Flykt, Marjo: University of Tampere, Tampere; Punamaki, Raija-Leena: University of Tampere, Tampere; Pajulo, Marjukka: University of Turku, Turku; Posa, Tiina: Terveystalo Lahti; Tamminen, Tuula: University of Tampere, Tampere

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The purpose of this controlled study was to examine the outcome of psychodynamic mother-infant group psychotherapy (PGT) outpatient intervention for drug-abusing perinatal mother-infant dyads. PGT comprised 20 to 24 weekly 3-hr sessions with 3 to 5 months of follow-up. A comparison intervention group was formed of mothers participating in individually tailored psychosocial support (PSS) lasting, on average, 12 months and providing mother-infant support and practical counseling. We hypothesized that positive changes would occur in maternal drug abuse, mental health, and mother-infant interaction, especially in the PGT group due to its more intensive therapeutic focus. Participants were 26 drug-abusing dyads in PGT, 25 in PSS, and 50 dyads in a non-drug-abusing comparison group. Assessments were pre-intervention and at 4 and 12 months' follow-up, including maternal depressive symptoms and mother-child interaction assessed by the Emotional Availability Scales (EA). As hypothesized, in dyadic interaction maternal hostility decreased significantly in the PGT group, and intrusiveness decreased in both intervention groups, but especially in the PGT group. However, both interventions showed a general improvement in the quality of mother-infant interaction. They also succeeded in sustaining high maternal abstinence,

treatment retention, and alleviating depressive symptoms. The findings are discussed in relation to preventing negative transgenerational interaction patterns in the high-risk dyads. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Michigan Association for Infant Mental Health; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Group Psychotherapy  
 \*Mental Health  
 \*Mother Child Relations  
 \*Social Support  
 Intervention  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. Emotionally avoidant language in the parenting interviews of substance-dependent mothers: Associations with reflective functioning, recent substance use, and parenting behavior.

**Citation:** Infant Mental Health Journal, September 2012, vol./is. 33/5(506-519), 0163-9641;1097-0355 (Sep-Oct 2012)  
**Author(s):** Borelli, Jessica L; West, Jessica L; Decoste, Cindy; Suchman, Nancy E  
**Correspondence Address:** Borelli, Jessica L.: Department of Psychology, Pomona College, 647 N. College Way, Claremont, CA, US, 91711, jessica.borelli@pomona.edu  
**Institution:** Borelli, Jessica L.: Pomona College, Claremont, CA; West, Jessica L.: Pomona College, Claremont, CA; Decoste, Cindy: Yale University, New Haven, CT; Suchman, Nancy E.: Yale University, New Haven, CT  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Parenting and emotion regulation are two known, and potentially interrelated, areas of impairment among substance-abusing mothers. In this study, we examine substance-abusing mothers' (positive and negative) emotion language word use during their discussion of negative parenting experiences on the Parent Development Interview for its association with reflective functioning (RF), recent substance-use history, and sensitivity to child cues. Within a sample of 47 methadone-maintained mothers, we evaluate the hypothesis that linguistic evidence of emotional avoidance (more frequent positive feeling words and less frequent negative emotion words) will be associated with lower RF, more recent substance use, and more insensitive parenting. Further, we evaluate whether language use mediates the association between self-focused RF and insensitive parenting. Results of hierarchical regressions suggest that more frequent positive feeling word use, but not negative emotion word use, is associated with lower RF, more recent substance use, and lower sensitivity to child cues. Positive feeling word use partially mediates the association between self-focused RF and insensitive parenting. Results are discussed in the context of their contribution to the literature on emotion and parenting in substance-abusing populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Michigan Association for Infant Mental Health; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Emotional Adjustment  
 \*Mothers  
 \*Parenting Style  
 Interviews  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 40. Healthcare utilization in patients with Parkinson's disease: A population-based analysis.

**Citation:** Parkinsonism & Related Disorders, September 2012, vol./is. 18/8(930-935), 1353-8020 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Hobson, Douglas E; Lix, Lisa M; Azimae, Mahmoud; Leslie, William D; Burchill, Charles; Hobson, Shaun

**Correspondence Address:** Hobson, Douglas E.: Movement Disorder Clinic, 200 Woodlawn Street, Winnipeg, MT, Canada, R3J 2H7, dhobson@cc.umanitoba.ca

**Institution:** Hobson, Douglas E.: Movement Disorder Clinic, Winnipeg, MT; Lix, Lisa M.: School of Public Health, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK; Azimae, Mahmoud: Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MT; Leslie, William D.: Department of Internal Medicine, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MT; Burchill, Charles: Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MT; Hobson, Shaun: Movement Disorder Clinic, Winnipeg, MT

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: To investigate factors associated with healthcare utilization and prescription drug use for Parkinson's disease (PD) patients and matched controls. Methods: A retrospective matched-group design was adopted using administrative data from Manitoba, Canada. PD cases (N = 1469) were identified from diagnoses in hospital records and physician billing claims and matched to controls (N = 2938) on age, sex, and region of residence. Sixteen measures of healthcare utilization were examined over a six-year period using generalized linear models. Results: PD cases had greater healthcare utilization than controls for almost all investigated services, with the exception of visits to non-neurological specialists and hospital use for non-mental disorder diagnoses. For controls, utilization of all forms of healthcare increased with age; for PD cases the relationship was weak, except for specialist visits, where an inverse relationship was observed. A rural region of residence was associated with a lower rate of seeing a specialist or any medical doctor, with a higher rate of hospitalization than for urban cases or controls. Comorbidity was strongly associated with healthcare use for both groups. Over the six-year study period significant differences in the trend were observed for mental disorder hospitalizations, hospital days, and physician visits. Conclusions: Factors associated with healthcare utilization in PD patients differ from those without PD. This information may help to identify and optimize healthcare services and associated costs for PD patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Health Care Utilization](#)  
[\\*Parkinson's Disease](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[Population](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 41. Interactional dynamics in alcohol-complicated marital relationships: A study from India.

**Citation:** Marriage & Family Review, September 2012, vol./is. 48/6(583-600), 0149-4929;1540-9635 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Stanley, Selwyn

**Correspondence Address:** Stanley, Selwyn: School of Social Science & Social Work, Faculty of Health, Education & Society, University of Plymouth, Plymouth, United Kingdom, PL4 8AA, selwyn.stanley@plymouth.ac.uk

**Institution:** Stanley, Selwyn: School of Social Science & Social Work, Faculty of Health, Education & Society, University of Plymouth, Plymouth

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study seeks to understand differences in the interpersonal dynamics of couples living in alcohol-complicated and alcohol-free marital relationships in India. An ex-post facto cross-sectional design was used to compare 150 wives of alcoholics with an equal number

of wives of nonalcoholics, who were administered standardized instruments to assess marital adjustment and family interaction pattern. Analyses show that wives of alcoholics have lower levels of marital adjustment and a poorer family interaction pattern across various domains, in consonance with the Western literature on these issues. Covariates analyzed included four variables such as type of family, type of marriage, consanguinity, and wife's occupational status. Implications for de-addiction programs in India are discussed and the need for couple/family-based therapy is emphasised. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Interpersonal Interaction  
 \*Marital Relations  
 \*Interpersonal Relationships  
 Occupational Status  
 Wives  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 42. An Australian twin study of cannabis and other illicit drug use and misuse, and other psychopathology.

**Citation:** Twin Research and Human Genetics, October 2012, vol./is. 15/5(631-641), 1832-4274;1839-2628 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Lynskey, Michael T; Agrawal, Arpana; Henders, Anjali; Nelson, Elliot C; Madden, Pamela A. F; Martin, Nicholas G

**Correspondence Address:** Lynskey, Michael T.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO, US, 63110, lynskeym@psychiatry.wustl.edu

**Institution:** Lynskey, Michael T.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO; Agrawal, Arpana: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO; Henders, Anjali: Genetic Epidemiology, Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Brisbane, QLD; Nelson, Elliot C.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO; Madden, Pamela A. F.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO; Martin, Nicholas G.: Genetic Epidemiology, Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Brisbane, QLD

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Cannabis is the most widely used illicit drug throughout the developed world and there is consistent evidence of heritable influences on multiple stages of cannabis involvement including initiation of use and abuse/dependence. In this paper, we describe the methodology and preliminary results of a large-scale interview study of 3,824 young adult twins (born 1972-1979) and their siblings. Cannabis use was common with 75.2% of males and 64.7% of females reporting some lifetime use of cannabis while 24.5% of males and 11.8% of females reported meeting criteria for DSM-IV cannabis abuse or dependence. Rates of other drug use disorders and common psychiatric conditions were highly correlated with extent of cannabis involvement and there was consistent evidence of heritable influences across a range of cannabis phenotypes including early ( $\leq 15$  years) opportunity to use ( $h = 72\%$ ), early ( $\leq 16$  years) onset use ( $h = 80\%$ ), using cannabis 11+ times lifetime ( $h = 76\%$ ), and DSM abuse/dependence ( $h = 72\%$ ). Early age of onset of cannabis use was strongly associated with increased rates of subsequent use of other illicit drugs and with illicit drug abuse/dependence; further analyses indicating that some component of this association may have been mediated by increasing exposure to and opportunity to use other illicit drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Cannabis

\*Drug Abuse  
 \*Drug Usage  
 \*Psychopathology  
 \*Twins  
 Comorbidity

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. Intelligence across childhood in relation to illegal drug use in adulthood: 1970 British Cohort Study.

**Citation:** Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, September 2012, vol./is. 66/9(767-774), 0143-005X (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** White, James; Batty, G. David

**Correspondence Address:** White, James: Centre for the Development and Evaluation of Complex Interventions for Public Health Improvement, Cardiff University, 7th Floor Neuadd Meinonnydd, Heath Park, Cardiff, United Kingdom, CF14 4YS, whitej11@cf.ac.uk

**Institution:** White, James: Centre for the Development and Evaluation of Complex Interventions for Public Health Improvement, Cardiff University, Cardiff; Batty, G. David: Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London, London

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Recent reports have linked high childhood IQ scores with excess alcohol intake and alcohol dependency in adult life, but the relationship with illegal drug use in later life is relatively unknown. Methods: The authors used data from a large population-based birth cohort (1970 British Cohort Study) with measures of lifetime cannabis and cocaine use, parental social class and psychological distress at 16 years; cannabis, cocaine, amphetamine, ecstasy and polydrug use (more than three drugs) in the past 12 months; and social class, educational attainment and gross monthly income at 30 years. All members of the cohort with IQ scores at 5 or 10 years were eligible to be included in the analyses. Results: Of the 11 603 (at 5 years) and 11 397 (at 10 years) cohort members eligible, 7904 (68.1%) and 7946 (69.7%) were included in the analyses. IQ scores at 5 years were positively associated with cannabis (OR (bottom vs top tertile) = 2.25, 95% CI 1.71 to 2.97) and cocaine use (OR 2.35, 95% CI 1.41 to 3.92) in women and with amphetamines (OR 1.46, 95% CI 1.03 to 2.06), ecstasy (OR 1.65, 95% CI 1.15 to 2.36) and polydrug use (OR 1.57, 95% CI 1.09 to 2.26) in men at 30 years. IQ scores at 10 years were positively associated with cannabis, cocaine (only at 30 years), ecstasy, amphetamine and polydrug use. Associations were stronger in women than in men and were independent from psychological distress in adolescence and life-course socioeconomic position. Conclusion: High childhood IQ may increase the risk of illegal drug use in adolescence and adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Cannabis  
 \*Drug Usage  
 \*Intelligence Quotient  
 Cocaine  
 Distress  
 Social Class

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*

#### 44. Why rural African-American women who use cocaine mistrust women: The insider perspective.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services, April 2006, vol./is. 44/4(36-41), 0279-3695 (Apr 2006)

**Author(s):** Brown, Emma J

- Correspondence Address:** Brown, Emma J.: University of Central Florida, College of Health and Public Affairs, School of Nursing, PO Box 162210, Orlando, FL, US, 32816-2210, ejbrown@mail.ucf.edu
- Institution:** Brown, Emma J.: University of Central Florida, College of Health and Public Affairs, School of Nursing, Orlando, FL
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Little is known about the social networks of rural African-American women who use drugs, although the social networks of their urban counterparts have been characterized as small, mixed gendered, and distrustful of other women. The purpose of this study was to gain insight into the characteristics of the social networks of rural African-American women, both users and non-drug users. Thirty rural women who used cocaine participated in in-depth qualitative interviews. Rural women who used drugs gave several reasons for their mistrust of other women and tended to have small social networks, which included family members and men to the exclusion of non-familial women. The findings of this study have implications for both research and practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Blacks](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Rural Environments](#)  
[Social Networks](#)  
[Trust \(Social Behavior\)](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services*  
Available from *EBSCOhost* in *Journal of psychosocial nursing and mental health services*

#### 45. An unusual case of lower leg weakness.

- Citation:** Archives of Neurology, July 2012, vol./is. 69/7(928-929), 0003-9942 (Jul 2012)
- Author(s):** Brilla, Roland; Kim, Newrhee
- Correspondence Address:** Brilla, Roland: Department of Neurology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 20 S Park St, Madison, WI, US, 53711, brilla@neurology.wisc.edu
- Institution:** Brilla, Roland: Department of Neurology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI; Kim, Newrhee: Department of Radiology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Presents a case report of a 25-year-old White man with a medical history significant only for polysubstance abuse, who was presented to the emergency department with concerns of weakness and numbness of the right lower leg on awakening. His examination was remarkable for profound weakness of ankle dorsiflexion and plantar flexion, absent ankle jerk, and hypesthesia of the right lower leg, especially laterally to his shin. After the patient was asked once more whether he had had a trauma, he admitted to an altercation that resulted in someone knocking him over and sitting on him for a prolonged period and that he had been falling asleep with his right pelvis on a concrete floor. Obvious muscle edema and pelvic pain developed during his hospitalization, but his sciatic mononeuropathy improved with conservative management, and 5 days after presentation, his ankle plantar flexion was graded 4 of 5 and dorsiflexion, 2 of 5, and hypesthesia was restricted to a superficial peroneal nerve pattern. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Emergency Services](#)  
[\\*Leg \(Anatomy\)](#)

[\\*Patient History](#)  
[Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Archives of Neurology](#)  
Available from *Silverchair Information Systems* in [Archives of Neurology](#)

#### 46. The provision of a mental health practitioner within a young people's substance misuse clinical team.

**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, August 2012, vol./is. 5/3(254-267), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Aug 2012)  
**Author(s):** Webb, Lucy; Witham, Gary; Ford, Teri  
**Correspondence Address:** Webb, Lucy, l.webb@mmu.ac.uk  
**Institution:** Webb, Lucy: Faculty of Psychology, Health and Social Care, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester; Witham, Gary: Faculty of Psychology, Health and Social Care, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester; Ford, Teri: HM Young Offenders' Institute, Stoke Heath, Whitchurch  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Evidence suggests that substance misuse service practitioners attempt to work with dual diagnosis patients but lack the skills and knowledge to address both health problems. This study explores the impact of placing a mental health consultant within a substance misuse community team on knowledge, confidence and willingness to work with dual diagnosis patients. A participant action research method was used to explore the role and effect of the mental health consultant on the effectiveness of the practitioners' work with dual diagnosis patients. The presence of the mental health specialist demonstrated increased confidence, willingness and ability to work effectively with dual diagnosis patients accessing the service. The conditions required for success for this type of service provision is discussed. The accessibility of the consultant via clinical supervision and training impacted on the confidence of the practitioners and increased the level of complexity at which the practitioners were prepared to work with this client group. It is suggested that this supervisory role could model approaches to joint-working between mental health and substance misuse services for better management of dual diagnosis patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Clinical Practice](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Psychiatry](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. Clinical outcomes for psychotic and co-morbid patients admitted to acute psychiatric wards in four European centres-Follow-up to 6 months.

**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, August 2012, vol./is. 5/3(240-253), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Aug 2012)  
**Author(s):** Baldacchino, Alex; Blair, Hannah; Sommer, Borge; Tan, Liz; Riglietta, Marco; Tidone, Laura; Scherbaum, Norbert; Grosse-Vehne, Eva; Little, Hilary; Galea, Sue; Crome, Ilana  
**Correspondence Address:** Baldacchino, Alex, a.baldacchino@dundee.ac.uk  
**Institution:** Baldacchino, Alex: Centre for Addiction Research and Education Scotland (CARES), University of Dundee, Dundee; Blair, Hannah: Department of Psychology, University of Stirling, Stirling; Sommer, Borge: Public Health Consultant, Ringkobing; Tan, Liz: Embedslaege Institutionen, Ringkobing County Psychiatric Unit, Ringkobing; Riglietta, Marco: Bergamo Addiction Services, Bergamo; Tidone, Laura: Bergamo Addiction Services, Bergamo; Scherbaum, Norbert: LVR-Hospital Essen, University of Duisburg,

Essen; Grosse-Vehne, Eva: LVR-Hospital Essen, University of Duisburg, Essen; Little, Hilary: Department of Addictive Behaviour, St George's Hospital Medical School, University of London, London; Galea, Sue: Department of Addictive Behaviour, St George's Hospital Medical School, University of London, London; Crome, Ilana: Academic Psychiatry Unit, Keele University Medical School, Stafford

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study was conducted with the aim of identifying the outcome and characteristics of patients admitted to acute psychiatric wards with a diagnosis of psychotic illness and substance misuse. In this multi-centre collaborative and opportunistic study, patients were allocated into four cohorts based on the type of drug use and then were followed up 1 and 6 months later. The total PANSS score improved significantly by the 6 month follow-up in all but the cannabis using cohort, which initially had the lowest symptom level. All cohorts improved significantly in levels of general symptoms, and three out of the four groups improved in the levels of positive symptoms (the cannabis and other drug cohorts were nearing significance at  $p = 0.02$ ). The biggest contrast between the groups was in the levels of negative symptoms. These improved only in the non-drug using cohort; however, even with this significant improvement, levels did not reach the lower levels initially evident in the cannabis only using cohort. Psychopathology and recovery processes of psychotic patients admitted to acute psychiatric wards will differ depending on their use of illicit substances. In particular, those who use cannabis but not other illicit substances are likely to have lower levels of negative symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Units](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)  
[Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. Marijuana impacts mood in bipolar disorder: A pilot study.

**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, August 2012, vol./is. 5/3(228-239), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Gruber, Staci A; Sagar, Kelly A; Dahlgren, Mary K; Olson, David P; Centorrino, Franca; Lukas, Scott E

**Correspondence Address:** Gruber, Staci A.: Brain Imaging Centre, McLean Hospital, 115 Mill St, Belmont, MA, US, gruber@mclean.harvard.edu

**Institution:** Gruber, Staci A.: Brain Imaging Centre, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA; Sagar, Kelly A.: Brain Imaging Centre, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA; Dahlgren, Mary K.: Brain Imaging Centre, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA; Olson, David P.: Brain Imaging Centre, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA; Centorrino, Franca: Schizophrenia and Bipolar Disorder Clinic, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA; Lukas, Scott E.: Brain Imaging Centre, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Patients with bipolar disorder (BP) often report subjective mood improvements after smoking marijuana (MJ); however, empirical studies supporting this claim have not been conducted. We conducted this study to determine if marijuana has an impact on mood in bipolar patients who smoke marijuana (MJBP), hypothesizing MJBP participants would experience improved mood after smoking MJ. All participants completed electronic mood ratings three times daily and recorded episodes of MJ use using Palm Pilot devices in their own environments in order to examine the impact of MJ use on mood in MJ-smoking bipolar patients ( $n = 12$ ) and pure MJ smokers (MJ;  $n = 20$ ). Difference scores were calculated between pre and post-MJ scales. Patients with BP ( $n = 11$ ) who did

not smoke MJ were also included as a comparison group. Significant mood improvement was observed in the MJB group on a range of clinical scales after smoking MJ, while the MJ group reported a slight worsening of symptoms. Notably, total mood disturbance, a composite of the Profile of Mood States, was significantly reduced in the MJB group, but increased in the MJ group after smoking. Further, while the MJB group reported generally worse mood ratings than the BP group prior to smoking MJ, they demonstrated improvement on several scales post-MJ use as compared to BP participants. These data provide empirical support for anecdotal reports that MJ acts to alleviate mood-related symptoms in at least a subset of bipolar patients and underscore the importance of examining MJ use in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Bipolar Disorder](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Emotional States](#)  
[\\*Marijuana](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 49. Behavioural correlates of dual diagnosis among women in treatment for substance abuse.

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**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, August 2012, vol./is. 5/3(217-227), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Chen, Shuangzhou; Biswas, Bipasha

**Correspondence Address:** Chen, Shuangzhou, schen28@slu.edu

**Institution:** Chen, Shuangzhou: School of Social Work, Saint Louis University, Saint Louis, MO; Biswas, Bipasha: School of Social Work, Saint Louis University, Saint Louis, MO

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** While co-occurring disorders induced by mental illness and substance use can be debilitating, prioritizing care for such dually diagnosed individuals remain challenging. Determinants of dual diagnosis among women (n = 299) were examined in a substance-use treatment facility in Midwestern United States. Participants were mostly <40 years old, with histories of unemployment, trauma, and criminal justice involvement. One-third of the participants met DSM-IV criteria for dual diagnosis. Assessments included the Addiction Severity Index, and self-reported risky sexual behaviors. Binary logistic regression analyses revealed transactional sex, lower score on Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) and low family and social support to be predictive of higher likelihood of dual diagnosis. Practice, policy and research implications are suggestive of holistic and integrated mental health treatment intervention plans for this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Individual Differences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 50. Mephedrone: When science and policy fell out.

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**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, August 2012, vol./is. 5/3(197-205), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Toescu, Sebastian M

**Correspondence Address:** Toescu, Sebastian M., s.m.toescu@gmail.com

**Institution:** Toescu, Sebastian M.: Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Bristol, Bristol

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Mephedrone is a stimulant drug of abuse whose public profile rose dramatically in 2009. At that time, it was designated as 'legal high' and was predominantly sold over the Internet for as little as 10 a gram, meaning it quickly became the UK's sixth most popular recreational drug. Media furore over mephedrone came on the back of several reports of teenage deaths attributed to the drug, and the government was pressed into action, banning the substance despite lacking the scientific evidence necessary to do so. So, it seems that the politics and science of drugs were at odds in the curious case of mephedrone. This article represents a synthesis of the heretofore limited evidence base on mephedrone into a risk assessment, with a closing discussion which looks at issues raised by the mephedrone saga with respect to present and future drug legislation in the UK. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Hyperkinesia](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[\\*Risk Assessment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 51. Co-occurring substance dependence and posttraumatic stress disorder among incarcerated men.

**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, August 2012, vol./is. 5/3(185-196), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Proctor, Steven L

**Correspondence Address:** Proctor, Steven L., sproct2@tigers.lsu.edu

**Institution:** Proctor, Steven L.: Department of Psychology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The co-occurrence of substance use disorders (SUDs) and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is prevalent among inmates and is associated with numerous adverse outcomes. The present study sought to estimate the prevalence and patterns of co-occurring PTSD among substance-dependent inmates. Structured diagnostic assessment interview data from 176 adult male inmates incarcerated in a local jail facility were analyzed to assess study aims. Alcohol dependence was the most prevalent SUD with 81.3% of the total sample meeting current Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR) criteria. The remaining substance dependence diagnoses that predominated were as follows: cocaine, 35.2%; marijuana, 21.0%; heroin, 15.5%; and stimulant, 6.8%. Over half (54.6%) met diagnostic criteria for PTSD. A bimodal distribution was found for the PTSD cases as inmates tended to report either no symptoms or sub-diagnostic indications (45.4%), or acknowledge sufficient information to substantiate a severe diagnostic grouping (41.5%). Bivariate correlations between the symptom count for PTSD and the seven dependence criteria for the various substance dependence categories revealed several significant findings. Of particular interest were the negative correlations of alcohol dependence symptoms with those of cocaine ( $r = -.230, p < .01$ ) and heroin ( $r = -.176, p < .05$ ). PTSD severity was associated with higher symptom counts for marijuana ( $r = .244, p < .01$ ) and cocaine ( $r = .233, p < .01$ ) dependence. The design and implementation of SUD treatment programs for inmates must consider other co-occurring mental health issues as well and incorporate treatment techniques that address the symptoms associated with PTSD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
 Human Males

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 52. Is care about numbers-Not people?

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**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, August 2012, vol./is. 5/3(183-184), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Cooper, David B

**Correspondence Address:** Cooper, David B.: Mental Health-Substance Use Apartment 43, 43 Manton Court Kings Road Horsham, West Sussex, United Kingdom, RH13 5AE, editor-in-chief@mhsu.co.uk

**Institution:** Cooper, David B.: Mental Health-Substance Use Apartment 43, West Sussex

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In this editorial author discusses about the need of home care for the people who are the patients of drug abuse and alcohol abuse author further ensure that sufficient medication had been given to manage the withdrawal symptoms, that medication had not been over prescribed, that the person was not consuming alcohol alongside the medication, and more important to work alongside the individual looking at future management of care post detoxification and relapse prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Home Care](#)  
[\\*Relapse Prevention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 53. Addiction and pregnancy: Displacement of the object of addiction toward the new-born child.

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**Original Title:** Addiction et grossesse: Du déplacement de l'objet d'addiction vers le nouveau-ne.

**Citation:** La Psychiatrie de l'Enfant, 2011, vol./is. 54/2(433-468), 0079-726X;2102-5320 (2011)

**Author(s):** Cohen-Salmon, Julie; Marty, Francois; Missonnier, Sylvain

**Correspondence Address:** Cohen-Salmon, Julie, 31, rue des pepinieres, Sceaux, France, 92330, juliecohensalmon@gmail.com

**Institution:** Marty, Francois: Laboratoire de Psychologie Clinique et Psychopathologie, EA 4056, Paris; Missonnier, Sylvain: Institut de Psychologie, Universite Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cite, Paris

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Addictions and pregnancy play the role of operators of transformation in psychic life. Each one offers preliminary adjustments for the movement of regression toward a new mother/child dependence. The study of pregnancy in addicted women poses the problem of a qualitative modification of their dependence. The dependence at play in addiction encounters another dependence which tends to establish itself with the child-to-be. The orientation of psychic work in the direction of objectal dependence is accompanied by a modification of perceptive investment. Addiction is characterized by an absolute dependence on the object of the addiction and by an overinvestment in perception, turned outward. During pregnancy, the wakening of cenesthetic sensations displaces sensorial investment from external sources to internal ones. This displacement could be the source

of psychic readjustments activated by the pregnancy. We propose to study this process on the basis of the singular experience of a pregnant woman who is principally dependant on heroin and sleeping pills. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Displacement \(Defense Mechanism\)](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Fetus](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Proprioception](#)  
[Dreaming](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 54. Reconsidering medication-assisted drug treatment.

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**Citation:** NAT Nordisk alkohol & narkotikatidskrift, 2012, vol./is. 29/2(123-124), 1455-0725;1458-6126 (2012)

**Author(s):** Stenius, Kerstin

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Bengt Svensson & Magnus Andersson (see record 2012-10607-004). Svensson and Andersson describe how clients representing the group where recovery is the most difficult and treatment most essential are involuntarily discharged from maintenance treatment in Sweden, and how this discharge also signifies a ban of several months on moving to another medication-assisted treatment unit. The interviewees give side abuse as the absolutely dominating reason for discharge. "Repeated relapses into drug abuse" is also listed as a legitimate reason for discharge in the regulations and guidelines for medication-assisted treatment by the Swedish National Board for Health and Welfare, together with medically risky alcohol abuse, repeated manipulation of urine samples and conviction of drug offenses. Svensson and Andersson emphasize that they describe the views of one party in a conflict situation. Still, the patients picture a system where there is a lack of trust between them and the treatment staff. Clearly, all treatment has a code of conduct of its own. In this case, however, the disciplinary rules seem clearly dysfunctional from a therapeutic, humane and social point of view. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Hospital Discharge](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[Mental Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 55. Processes of change during and after drug treatment. What factors are described by clients as important to initiate and maintain positive changes?

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**Original Title:** Forandringsprocesser i samband med missbruksbehandling-Vilka faktorer beskriver klienter som viktiga for att initiera och bibehalla positiva forandringar?

**Citation:** NAT Nordisk alkohol & narkotikatidskrift, 2012, vol./is. 29/2(195-209), 1455-0725;1458-6126 (2012)

**Author(s):** Von Greiff, Ninive; Skogens, Lisa

**Correspondence Address:** Von Greiff, Ninive: Stockholms universitet, Socialt Arbete, Stockholm, Sweden, ninive.von.greiff@socarb.su.se

**Institution:** Von Greiff, Ninive: Stockholms Universitet, Stockholm; Skogens, Lisa: Stockholms Universitet, Stockholm

**Language:** Swedish

**Abstract:** Aims: The aim is to describe and analyze how clients recovered from alcohol or drug abuse perceive change in connection with treatment interventions. The specific questions are: What factors are described as important to 1) initiate a process of change? 2) avoid returning to abuse? Design: 40 clients were interviewed according to a brief interview guide. The analysis resulted in models with factors that the clients considered important for initiating and maintaining positive changes. Results: The result suggests that a pattern is emerging in the process of change. Although the clients often describe common factors as important, the variation of timing and severity for different factors makes the individual story unique. Conclusions: The variation of timing and severity for different factors implies that it is very difficult to predict when a factor is important or not. This underlines the importance of treatment systems with a structure and a flexibility that enables supporting factors to be used when they are of importance for the individual client. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Attitude Change](#)  
[\\*Behavior Change](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 56. Involuntary discharge from medication-assisted treatment for people with heroin addiction -Patients' experiences and interpretations.

**Citation:** NAT Nordisk alkohol & narkotikatidskrift, 2012, vol./is. 29/2(173-193), 1455-0725;1458-6126 (2012)

**Author(s):** Svensson, Bengt; Andersson, Magnus

**Correspondence Address:** Svensson, Bengt: Malmo University, Malmo, Sweden, SE-205 06, bengt.svensson@mah.se

**Institution:** Svensson, Bengt: Malmo University, Malmo; Andersson, Magnus: Malmo University Hospital, Malmo

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: To examine what happens to patients who have been involuntarily discharged from medication-assisted treatment (MAT) with methadone or buprenorphine in Malmo, Sweden. Material and Method: A total of 35 people, with a long history of heroin addiction, were interviewed, including ten women. Most interviewees were recruited among visitors with discharge experiences at the local needle exchange programme. The article focuses on these informants' experiences and interpretations of being discharged. Results: Discharge had little legitimacy and was perceived as unfair. Several of the interviewees went back to heroin abuse while others tried to create their own maintenance programmes by buying methadone or buprenorphine on the black market. Many resorted to crime or prostitution to make ends meet. Conclusions: According to National Board of Health and Welfare regulations, discharge and a three-month exclusion from all MAT is an appropriate response to violation of rules. Exclusion nevertheless led to harsh consequences. The interviewees' living conditions were consistently impaired, as were their physical and mental health and contacts with family members, since they soon returned to a lifestyle and drug abuse similar to that before treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Hospital Discharge](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[Mental Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 57. Pregnancy and substance use-The Norwegian 10-3 solution. Ethical and clinical reflections related to incarceration of pregnant women to protect the foetus from harmful substances.

- Citation:** NAT Nordisk alkohol & narkotikatidskrift, 2012, vol./is. 29/2(155-171), 1455-0725;1458-6126 (2012)
- Author(s):** Soderstrom, Kerstin; Skolbekken, John-Arne
- Correspondence Address:** Soderstrom, Kerstin, kerstins@online.no
- Institution:** Soderstrom, Kerstin: Innlandet Hospital Trust, Brummunddal/ Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim; Skolbekken, John-Arne: Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: This article highlights ethical and clinical dilemmas of incarceration of pregnant drug addicts mandated by 10-3 of the Norwegian Municipal Health and Care Services act. Material: The material consists of two cases, Siri and Anna, and the ethical dilemmas posed by the use of 10-3 in these cases. Methods: Semi-structured in-depth individual interviews were conducted, audio-recorded and transcribed word for word. Transcripts were coded according to converging interests and possible ethical dilemmas and described in a case format. The practical and experiential consequences of the law are discussed in relation to the four main bioethical principles: respect for autonomy, nonmaleficence, beneficence and social justice. These are supplemented by the principles of relational ethics. Results: The application of 10-3 may lead to situations which distort the psychological preparation for parenthood and strains the helping relationship. The four principles approach seems to be an insufficient tool in grasping the complexity of the situation. Conclusions: Interventions to protect the foetus from the pregnant woman's use of substances demand elevated professional awareness of ethical and relational challenges and dilemmas. Relational ethics provides a framework to enhance reflexivity and a trusting therapeutic alliance. The potential for psychological change during pregnancy should be invested in. Hence, we suggest that during incarceration according to 10-3, foetal protection and the promotion of parental competences should be given equal priority. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Ethics](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

### 58. Population, professional and client views on the dangerousness of addictions: Testing the familiarity hypothesis.

- Citation:** NAT Nordisk alkohol & narkotikatidskrift, 2012, vol./is. 29/2(139-154), 1455-0725;1458-6126 (2012)
- Author(s):** Koski-Jannes, Anja; Hirschovits-Gerz, Tanja; Pennonen, Marjo; Nyyssonen, Milla
- Correspondence Address:** Koski-Jannes, Anja: School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Tampere, Finland, anja.koski-jannes@uta.fi
- Institution:** Koski-Jannes, Anja: School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Tampere, Tampere; Hirschovits-Gerz, Tanja: University of Tampere, Tampere; Pennonen, Marjo: University of Tampere, Tampere
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: This study compares how different stakeholder groups in Finland perceive the dangerousness of diverse addictions to the individual and society. It also tests the hypothesis that familiar addictions are regarded as less dangerous than unfamiliar ones. Data: The data consisted of surveys with 1) a random general population sample (n = 740); 2) addiction treatment professionals (n = 520); and 3) inpatient clients (n = 78). The dangerousness of alcohol, hard drugs, cannabis, prescription drugs, tobacco, gambling

and Internet use were assessed by their perceived addiction potential, chances of recovery and relative gravity as societal problems. Results: The observed group differences, even if significant, were mostly of degree rather than of kind. The largest disagreements involved cannabis and prescription drugs. Lay respondents worried more about cannabis while professionals were rather more concerned about prescribed drugs. Clients saw less difference in the addiction potential of legal and illegal substances than did lay respondents. Professionals trusted most in treatment but they saw less need to treat cannabis dependence than the others. All groups ranked alcohol as the greatest addiction-related societal problem in Finland. The familiarity hypothesis was not consistently supported by the data. Clients familiar with many addictive substances and behaviours did not downplay their harmfulness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Dangerousness](#)  
[Familiarity](#)  
[Group Differences](#)  
[Society](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 59. A developmental, biopsychosocial model for the treatment of children with gender identity disorder.

**Citation:** Journal of Homosexuality, March 2012, vol./is. 59/3(369-397), 0091-8369;1540-3602 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Zucker, Kenneth J; Wood, Hayley; Singh, Devita; Bradley, Susan J

**Correspondence Address:** Zucker, Kenneth J.: Gender Identity Service, Child, Youth, and Family Program, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 250 College St., Toronto, ON, Canada, M5T 1R8, Ken\_Zucker@camh.net

**Institution:** Zucker, Kenneth J.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON; Wood, Hayley: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON; Singh, Devita: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON; Bradley, Susan J.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article provides a summary of the therapeutic model and approach used in the Gender Identity Service at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health in Toronto. The authors describe their assessment protocol, describe their current multifactorial case formulation model, including a strong emphasis on developmental factors, and provide clinical examples of how the model is used in the treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Biopsychosocial Approach](#)  
[\\*Gender Identity Disorder](#)  
[Clinical Practice](#)  
[Models](#)  
[Therapeutic Processes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 60. Cognitive and emotional empathy in alcohol-dependent patients (ADs): A review of the literature.

**Original Title:** L'empathie Cognitive et Emotionnelle chez les patients alcoolodépendants (ADs): Une revue de la littérature.

**Citation:** Revue Francophone de Clinique Comportementale et Cognitive, June 2011, vol./is. 16/2(56-69), 1375-6249 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Dethier, Marie; Douws, Laetitia; Blairy, Sylvie

**Correspondence Address:** Dethier, Marie: Universite de Liege, Unite de Psychologie Clinique Comportementale et Cognitive, B33. Boulevard du Rectorat, 5, Liege, Belgium, 4000, Marie.Dethier@ulg.ac.be

**Institution:** Dethier, Marie: Universite de Liege, Departement des Sciences Cognitives, Unite de Psychologie Clinique Comportementale et Cognitive, Liege; Douws, Laetitia: Universite de Liege, Departement des Sciences Cognitives, Unite de Psychologie Clinique Comportementale et Cognitive, Liege; Blairy, Sylvie: Universite de Liege, Departement des Sciences Cognitives, Unite de Psychologie Clinique Comportementale et Cognitive, Liege

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** The purpose of this article is to assert the current state of the scientific literature on the issues regarding empathy in alcohol-dependents patients (ADs). We will first explain what the term empathy covers and the distinction made between cognitive and emotional empathy. We will describe then the different studies that got interested in the capacities for empathy in ADs patients. These studies concern predominantly one precise aspect of cognitive empathy: the capacity to infer an emotional state on the basis of emotional facial expressions (EFEs). Up to now, the other domain of cognitive empathy -the decoding of affective prosody and of nonverbal mulimodal stimuli and the attribution of intentions and beliefs- and emotional empathy are under-investigated in alcohol-dependence. In this review of the literature, we will identify the consequences that empathy problems could have on interpersonal relationships as well as the domains that still have to be to investigate regarding empathy in ADs patients, and notably the remediation of these deficits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Emotions](#)  
[\\*Empathy](#)  
[Facial Expressions](#)  
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 61. The role of alcohol expectancies: From theory to practice.

**Original Title:** Le role des attentes envers les effets de l'alcool: De la theorie a la pratique.

**Citation:** Revue Francophone de Clinique Comportementale et Cognitive, June 2011, vol./is. 16/2(47-55), 1375-6249 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** de Castro, Karen Carvalho; Husky, Mathilde M; Swendsen, Joel

**Correspondence Address:** Swendsen, Joel: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 146, rue Leo Saignat, Bordeaux, France, 33076, Cedex, Joel.Swendsen@u-bordeaux2.fr

**Institution:** de Castro, Karen Carvalho: Departement de Psychologie, Universite de Bordeaux 2, Bordeaux; Husky, Mathilde M.: New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University, New York, NY; Swendsen, Joel: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Bordeaux

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Research conducted in the last two decades supports the important role of alcohol expectancies as a mediator between a number of risk factors and alcohol consumption, abuse, and addiction. The objective of the present paper is to review the definition of alcohol expectancies and to present the current state of empirical knowledge on the subject. Finally, the paper reviews the clinical implications of alcohol expectancy research in terms of prevention and intervention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Expectations](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 62. Cognitive effects of chronic alcohol consumption: Towards a dual approach of alcohol dependence.

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**Original Title:** Effets cognitifs de la consommation chronique d'alcool: Vers une approche duale de l'alcoolodépendance.

**Citation:** Revue Francophone de Clinique Comportementale et Cognitive, June 2011, vol./is. 16/2(30-46), 1375-6249 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Kreusch, Fanny; Quertemont, Etienne

**Correspondence Address:** Quertemont, Etienne: Département des Sciences Cognitives et Comportementales, ULG, Bd. du Rectorat, 5 (B 32), Liege, Belgium, 4000, equertemont@ulg.ac.be

**Institution:** Kreusch, Fanny: Département des Sciences Cognitives et Comportementales, Université de Liege, Liege; Quertemont, Etienne: Département des Sciences Cognitives et Comportementales, Université de Liege, Liege

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** The present review describes and discusses the cognitive alterations resulting from the chronic consumption of alcohol. Some of these alterations are directly involved in the development and persistence of alcohol dependence. Such subtle cognitive effects are related to the processing of information and stimuli associated with alcohol and include the attentional and approach biases. Long term alcohol abuse also produces persisting cognitive defects in the major cognitive functions, especially the memory, the executive system and the social cognitions. Finally, the chronic and severe consumption of alcohol sometimes leads to well defined neurological syndromes, such as the Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome, the alcohol dementia, and the liver encephalopathy. Recently, these various cognitive effects have been included in an explanatory model of alcohol dependence. This model, called the dual process model, explains how alcohol consumption induces a sensitization of the appetitive system, together with a progressive weakening of the regulatory executive system. This model logically recommends a therapeutic approach with a simultaneous action on both subsystems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cognitions](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Impairment](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Processes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 63. The diagnostic and therapeutic potential of neuroimaging in addiction medicine.

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**Citation:** Neuroimaging in addiction., 2011(321-343) (2011)

**Author(s):** Reske, Martina; Paulus, Martin P

**Institution:** Reske, Martina: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, CA; Paulus, Martin P.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) We review some potential candidate neuropsychological processes and speculate as to how one may begin to monitor and modulate these processes in light of treatment progression. We point out how neuroimaging can contribute to this development and propose that neuroimaging is useful in linking psychologically defined

processes to implementation in specific neural substrates. This is of particular importance if similarly defined processes (e.g., inhibition) are actually implemented in different brain systems for different functions. Moreover, we propose that the degree of dysfunction can be more quantitatively and comprehensively assessed using neuroimaging. This recent approach may impact the diagnostic process and may lead to the development of a more predictive severity measure of the disease. We will describe how neuroimaging can be used to predict relapse which, reversely, should impact treatment planning. We illustrate how continued monitoring of brain processes can provide an ongoing assessment of the efficacy of certain treatments and which steps need to be taken prior to clinicians actually using neuroimaging results. For example, can we combine fMRI and incentive-based interventions to modify reward-related processing in the striatum to such an extent that cognitive control processes can come online to reduce the propensity of drug-taking behavior? Finally, we suggest that neuroimaging itself can be included into the therapeutic process by summarizing real-time and neurofeedback imaging studies aimed at the voluntary modulation of one's own (deficient) brain capacities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** \*Addiction  
\*Diagnosis  
\*Drug Therapy  
\*Neuroimaging  
Cognitive Processes  
Neuropsychology  
Cognitive Control  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 64. Imaging genetics and addiction.

**Citation:** Neuroimaging in addiction., 2011(287-317) (2011)  
**Author(s):** Srivastava, Vibhuti; Goldman, David  
**Institution:** Srivastava, Vibhuti: Laboratory of Neurogenetics, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Rockville, MD; Goldman, David: Laboratory of Neurogenetics, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Rockville, MD  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) People exposed to similar environments are differentially vulnerable to addiction and the heritability of a variety of addictions is moderate to high (reviewed in [1]). Neuroadaptive changes in response to addictive agents that mediate this disease and lead to shared characteristics may overwhelm preexisting variation. However, inherited genetic and acquired environmental variation, and the developmental timing of exposure, modulates the vulnerability to addiction. These factors already present before exposure to the addictive agent or concurrent with exposure are responsible for the moderate to high heritability of addiction and predictive relationship of environmental factors such as stress exposure and drug availability. In this chapter we discuss several domains of brain function that have been tied to addiction, and to specific circuits and regions of the brain, and provide a brief summary of gene association and expression literature related to these domains. As noted earlier, the confluence of neuroimaging and genetics is recent. Genetic studies involving neuroimaging paradigms are relatively few and mainly performed in the context of common functional alleles. As the chapter progresses, we discuss these studies in the context of domains of vulnerabilities (Tables 12.1 and 12.2). Considering the paucity of such studies, we also explore some potential areas of investigation, both in neuroimaging and genetics. In this context we discuss neuroimaging studies in addiction with respect to the pharmacogenetic interface, such as naltrexone treatment. In the same direction, we discuss another intermediate phenotype, alcohol flushing response, which is a strong biological indicator of variation in alcohol metabolism level in more than 500 million people. Though genetic heritability of this phenotype is clearly established, it is

not yet explored in conjunction with neuroimaging variations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Heritability](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
[\\*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Phenotypes](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 65. Neuroimaging in behavioral addictions.

**Citation:** Neuroimaging in addiction., 2011(263-283) (2011)  
**Author(s):** Adinoff, Bryon; Harrington, Cythnia R  
**Institution:** Adinoff, Bryon: Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas, Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX; Harrington, Cythnia R.: Department of Dermatology, University of Texas, Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Substance dependence disorders are characterized by loss of control, compulsive use, continued use despite adverse consequences, and craving [1,2]. Several other behaviors share similar signs and symptoms without the administration of substances. These so-called "behavioral addictions" include excessive video gaming, cell phone use, Internet use, pornography, shopping, sex, gambling, tanning, eating, and chocolate consumption. However, relatively little empirical data support an addictive process for many of these behaviors and using the term "addictions" to describe these compulsive behaviors is, in and of itself, problematic. In fact, the inclusion of this chapter in a medical textbook on addiction may be questioned. Nevertheless, as both the scientific and lay population often apply the term addiction to describe behaviors other than those involving substance use, this chapter will attempt to lay the foundation for behavioral addiction from a neurobiological perspective. Moreover, DSM-V is considering the inclusion of some non-substance use disorders, particularly Internet addiction and pathological gambling. We first briefly discuss the diagnostic criteria used to assess behavioral addictions, followed by a review of the neuroimaging findings in the behavioral addictions as they relate to similar findings in substance dependence presented earlier in this volume. We begin with studies exploring dopaminergic mesostriatal reward systems, followed by a related section on reward. The final section will assess neuroimaging findings obtained during cue-induced neural reactivity (craving) relative to the work discussed in Chapter VI on Craving. Recent excellent reviews are also available on neuroimaging studies focusing on gambling disorders [3] and obesity [4,5]. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Craving](#)  
[Internet](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 66. Anatomical and neurochemical evidence of neurotoxic changes in psychostimulant abuse and dependence.

**Citation:** Neuroimaging in addiction., 2011(237-259) (2011)  
**Author(s):** Sung, Young Hoon; Renshaw, Perry F

**Institution:** Sung, Young Hoon: Brain Institute, Salt Lake City, UT; Renshaw, Perry F.: Brain Institute, Salt Lake City, UT

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Substance dependence (drug addiction) is a clinical condition with compulsive drug-seeking and consumption despite an apparent awareness of serious negative consequences. Neuroimaging techniques have led to significant advances in our understanding of the neurobiology of drug addiction. Among the several existing neuroimaging techniques, magnetic resonance (MR) based studies have the ability to investigate in vivo tissue abnormalities using magnetic resonance properties of nuclei. Since MR instruments can evaluate both structural and biochemical changes within the central nervous system (CNS) without the use of radiotracers, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) have been widely utilized in research studies of substance abuse and dependence. In this review, the existing MR literature on psychostimulant abuse and dependence, including the effects of cocaine, amphetamine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy will be covered as well as a synopsis of the CNS effects of alcohol and opiates. Although the published literature also documents imaging findings of brain changes in polydrug dependent subjects, likely reflecting a superimposition of various drug effects [11-15], efforts to separate the effects of each drug of abuse are attempted for the purpose of this review. Human studies will be reviewed with complementary description of relevant findings from animal studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anatomical Systems](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
[\\*Neurotoxicity](#)  
[Central Nervous System](#)  
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Drugs](#)  
[Neuroimaging](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 67. Neural mechanisms of stress and addiction.

**Citation:** Neuroimaging in addiction., 2011(211-233) (2011)

**Author(s):** Seo, Dongju; Sinha, Rajita

**Institution:** Seo, Dongju: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Sinha, Rajita: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Stress refers to a state of disrupted homeostasis in response to threatening or challenging stimuli [1-3]. Stressors can be social-emotional, physiological and pharmacological components in nature [3]. For example, emotional stressors can be marital discord, family problems, job loss, interpersonal problems, and loss of loved ones. Physiological stressors include hunger, sleep deprivation, physical pain and, in the case of addiction, drug withdrawal. An example of pharmacological stressors is heavy use of alcohol and psychoactive drugs [3]. Stress activates a cascade of emotional and physiological responses (e.g., glucocorticoid release) and requires adaptive processes to reinstate homeostasis [3-5]. In order to elucidate the neural mechanisms underlying stress and addiction, this chapter reviews relevant neuroimaging studies and discusses the functional aspects of brain systems underlying stress regulation as well as patterns of regulatory deficits associated with stress and addiction pathology. The chapter is broadly divided into three main sections. First, we review the neural circuitry of stress regulation, with an emphasis on functional neural mechanisms of emotion regulation associated with

stress. Second, the dysfunctional neural circuits underlying stress and addiction is examined. Including the neurobiology of relevant psychiatric disorders. Finally, Interactions among biological predisposing factors, stress, and drug Intake are covered in an effort to understand the neurobiological dysfunction that underlies perpetuating vicious cycles of stress, craving and relapse, aggravating the severity of Illnesses. Understanding the neurobiological mechanisms of addictive disorders in the context of chronic stress will provide Insights Into the etiology of the complex psychopathological phenotype and Into the development of effective treatments for psychiatric disorders associated with both stress and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[Chronic Stress](#)  
[Emotional Regulation](#)  
[Homeostasis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 68. Cognitive disruptions in drug addiction: A focus on the prefrontal cortex.

**Citation:** Neuroimaging in addiction., 2011(179-207) (2011)

**Author(s):** Goldstein, Rita Z; Moeller, Scott J; Volkow, Nora D

**Institution:** Goldstein, Rita Z.: Medical Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY; Moeller, Scott J.: Medical Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY; Volkow, Nora D.: National Institute on Alcohol & Alcoholism, Bethesda, MD

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Drug addiction is marked by mild, yet pervasive, neurocognitive disruptions [1, 2] that may accelerate its course and threaten sustained abstinence [3]. For example, behavioral and cognitive disinhibition at 10-12 years of age predicts substance use disorders in 19 year olds [4] and addicted individuals with better cognitive functioning have lower rates of attrition from treatment [5,6]. In particular, attention that is biased towards the drug and drug-related cues and away from other stimuli and reinforcers predicts relapse in abstaining individuals [7], while attenuating such attentional bias improves clinical prognosis [8,9]. Disruptions to memory and higher-order executive functioning, including decision-making (DM), are also consistently reported in addiction [10]. Yet despite the growth of the research on the cognitive deficits in drug addiction, the nature of these deficits remains uncertain and the study of their putative neuropathological mechanisms is yet to mature. Therefore, the goal of the current chapter is to comprehensively review functional magnetic resonance (fMRI) and positron emission tomography (PET) studies that compare drug-addicted individuals to healthy controls performing tasks of attention, memory, and DM. Given its critical role in all these cognitive functions [11], and in the core neuropsychological symptoms of addiction as exemplified by the Impaired Response Inhibition and Salience Attribution (I-RISA) model (where excessive salience is attributed to drug-related cues at the expense of decreased sensitivity to other reinforcers and with a concomitant decrease in the ability to inhibit maladaptive or disadvantageous behaviors) [12], our focus is on the prefrontal cortex (PFC) (see Figure 8.1 for brain areas of interest). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Impairment](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[Cognitive Ability](#)  
[Neuroimaging](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
[Positron Emission Tomography](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 69. Impulsivity and addiction.

**Citation:** Neuroimaging in addiction., 2011(159-176) (2011)

**Author(s):** Garavan, Hugh

**Institution:** Garavan, Hugh: Departments of Psychiatry and Psychology, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The role of personality or cognitive factors in drug abuse has been a particular topic of interest. One such factor, impulsivity, has received considerable attention as it may be relevant to drug risk (e.g., by contributing to initial use or to the transition from recreational use to abuse), to the continuation of use (e.g., drugs may detrimentally affect the neurocognitive systems that control impulses) or to relapse (e.g., suppressing powerful drug urges may be essential for abstinence). This chapter will address impulsivity and how it might contribute to each of these periods in the addiction lifecycle. The focus will be on drug addictions but it is worth noting that evidence is mounting that proposed behavioral addictions, such as gambling, may share impairments in impulsivity and associated neurobiological differences [1,2]. A quick review of the relevant research reveals that impulsivity is a multi-faceted concept that is measured in many different ways. While impulsivity, in general, typically refers to actions made without sufficient forethought or consideration of their consequences, the study of impulsivity ranges from self-report measures of personality dimensions (e.g., Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, [3]; Eysenck Impulsiveness Questionnaire, [4]; Temperament and Character Inventory-Revised, [5] to laboratory measures of impulsive choices (e.g., selecting immediate over delayed rewards), impulsive responses (e.g., failure to countermand a motor response) or impulsive information selection (e.g., insufficient sampling of available information prior to making a decision). A summary of these measures and their application to various drug addicted groups is provided in a recent review by Verdajo-Garcia and colleagues [2]. Neuroimaging studies, for obvious reasons, tend to favor laboratory-based tasks of impulsivity, although personality measures are often incorporated by assessing their relationship to observed activation patterns or brain structure [6-8]. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[Cognitive Processes](#)  
[Drugs](#)  
[Neuroimaging](#)  
[Personality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 70. A neuroimaging approach to the study of craving.

**Citation:** Neuroimaging in addiction., 2011(133-156) (2011)

**Author(s):** Filbey, Francesca M; Claus, Eric D; Hutchinson, Kent E

**Institution:** Filbey, Francesca M.: Center for BrainHealth, School of Behavioral and Brain Sciences, University of Texas, Dallas, TX; Claus, Eric D.: Mind Research Network, Albuquerque, NM; Hutchinson, Kent E.: Mind Research Network, Albuquerque, NM

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Over the years, there has been considerable debate about how to best conceptualize and measure craving, much of which is beyond the scope of this volume (for more information see reviews by [1,2]. Craving has often been defined as a strong subjective desire to use alcohol or drugs. Despite the debate over the years, craving has

been and will likely continue to be one of the primary targets of medication development for alcohol and drug use disorders. For example, one of the putative mechanisms of action for naltrexone in the treatment of alcohol dependence is its action on craving (Anton et al, 2006), and studies that have tested other medications often target craving [3,4]. In this chapter, we provide a summary of the regions that have been reported in the neuroimaging literature of alcohol and drug (nicotine, cocaine, opioids, cannabis) cue-elicited craving (Section 6.1), the reported associations between the neural response and subjective report of craving (Section 6.2), some of the variables that have been found to modulate the neural response to cue-elicited craving (Section 6.3), and the effects of intervention on this neural response (Section 6.4). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Alcohols](#)  
[Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 71. Reward processing.

**Citation:** Neuroimaging in addiction., 2011(107-129) (2011)

**Author(s):** Beck, Anne; Grace, Anthony A; Heinz, Andreas

**Institution:** Beck, Anne: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite Universitatsmedizin, Berlin; Grace, Anthony A.: Department of Neuroscience, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; Heinz, Andreas: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite Universitatsmedizin, Berlin

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Dependence on alcohol and other drugs of abuse is one of the most significant mental disorders in males in industrialized Western nations and is the number one risk factor for more than 60 chronic diseases [1]. In Europe, the percentage in the general population drinking alcohol varies from 62% in Romania up to 95% in Denmark. On average, 5% are addicted [2]. In the United States, approximately 84% of the adult population drinks alcohol, with an incidence of 7.4% dependence [3]. Based on epidemiological addiction surveys, about 2.4 million people consume cannabis and about 645 000 use other illegal drugs in Germany; the US has the highest level of illicit drug use (e.g., cocaine) in the world [4]. Alcohol is the most commonly abused drug in the world. Studies show that relapse rates in alcohol-dependent patients are rather high-without further therapeutic intervention, up to 85% of all detoxified patients resume alcohol intake, even in the absence of withdrawal symptoms [5]. However, even with a qualified therapy, the risk of relapse is generally above 50% within the first two years of abstinence [6]. For decades, addiction research has tried to identify and investigate the main factors contributing to the development and maintenance of addictive disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 72. Functional neuroimaging of the acute effects of drugs of abuse.

**Citation:** Neuroimaging in addiction., 2011(85-104) (2011)

**Author(s):** Reed, Laurence John; Nutt, David J

**Institution:** Reed, Laurence John: Neuropsychopharmacology Unit, Centre for Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Division of Experimental Medicine, Department of Medicine, Imperial College, London; Nutt, David J.: Neuropsychopharmacology Unit, Centre for Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Division of Experimental Medicine, Department of Medicine, Imperial College, London

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Drug abuse, addiction and dependence to compounds with abuse potential such as stimulants, alcohol, and opioids provide an enormous and growing public health problem with multiple medical, psychiatric and psychosocial sequelae. However, present methods for assessment of the abuse potential of existing substances of abuse as well as novel pharmaceuticals are complex and largely framed at a behavioral level—a methodology that may be criticized for lacking neurobiological specificity. The 'abuse liability' of any particular pharmacological compound or substance is a sophisticated neuroethological construct. Understanding how substances with abuse liability affect central nervous system function, and how this in turn translates into natural behavior is in no sense trivial. In particular, the process is sensitive to interactions between the 'abuse liability' of a particular substance (based upon its pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics and exposure history) and the 'abuse liability' of a person (based upon genetic, developmental educational and social predispositions) and indeed context (based upon stressors, drug cues in the immediate environment). However, this construct is extremely important in addiction neurobiology, particularly in the area of therapeutics, given the well known abuse potential of a wide variety of stimulants, sedatives and analgesic agents—providing a pressing need to understand this process more fully. This chapter critically reviews studies examining the acute effects of the range of substances with abuse liability and their impact on neurotransmitter and neuronal network function in human and nonhuman primates, exploiting a now substantial body of evidence from modern neuroimaging techniques. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
[Neurotransmitters](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 73. Structural and functional neuroimaging methods: Applications to substance abuse and addiction.

**Citation:** Neuroimaging in addiction., 2011(39-82) (2011)

**Author(s):** Yang, Yihang; Chefer, Svetlana; Geng, Xiujuan; Gu, Hong; Chen, Xi; Stein, Elliot A [Ed]

**Institution:** Yang, Yihang: Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse-Intramural Research Program, Baltimore, MD; Chefer, Svetlana: Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse-Intramural Research Program, Baltimore, MD; Geng, Xiujuan: Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse-Intramural Research Program, Baltimore, MD; Gu, Hong: Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse-Intramural Research Program, Baltimore, MD; Chen, Xi: Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse-Intramural Research Program, Baltimore, MD; Stein, Elliot A.: Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse-Intramural Research Program, Baltimore, MD

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter aims to briefly discuss the basic principals of emission and magnetic resonance imaging and illustrate some of the cutting edge techniques employed by each. Many of the techniques described herein are employed and discussed in subsequent chapters of this volume. Additional technical details and a deeper

explanation of the physics and mathematics behind each of the imaging methods described herein can be found in several excellent texts on MR [1-3] and molecular based imaging methods [4,5]. We have attempted to offer the reader an overview of modern non-invasive imaging as it has been successfully applied to better understand the neurobiology of drug abuse. We offer brief examples of each tool's use in the addiction field. All of the chapters in this volume that follow build on these exemplars to provide a contemporary foundation of drug addiction neurobiology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 74. An integrated framework for human neuroimaging studies of addiction from a preclinical perspective.

**Citation:** Neuroimaging in addiction., 2011(9-35) (2011)  
**Author(s):** Ersche, Karen D; Robbins, Trevor W  
**Institution:** Ersche, Karen D.: University of Cambridge, Behavioural & Clinical Neuroscience Institute, Cambridge; Robbins, Trevor W.: University of Cambridge, Department of Experimental Psychology, Cambridge  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Preclinical research into the neural substrates of drug dependence focused attention onto the dopamine-dependent functions of the nucleus accumbens of the ventral striatum in rewarded behavior (see recent review [1]. More recent analyzes have shown the importance of considering the neural context of the ventral striatum in subserving such behavior [2], including limbic-cortical and prefrontal interactions with the striatum. It is this framework of preclinical research that has guided the yet more complex issues of the neural substrates of addiction, particularly in humans, to a variety of drugs of abuse, including stimulants and opiates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 75. Introduction.

**Citation:** Neuroimaging in addiction., 2011(3-5) (2011)  
**Author(s):** Adinoff, Bryan; Stein, Elliot A  
**Institution:** Adinoff, Bryan: Department of Psychiatry, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX; Stein, Elliot A.: National Institutes on Drug Abuse-Intramural Research Program, Baltimore, MD  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Derived from addictionem, meaning "an awarding, a devoting," the term addiction evolved in the 1600s to suggest a tendency of habits and pursuits. Used in the modern sense since the 1800s with reference to tobacco, opium, and spirits, addiction now describes a symptom complex of loss of control, compulsive use, and continued use despite adverse consequence. Although "dependence" was used by DSM III to describe the physical dependence upon drugs and alcohol (as evidenced by tolerance and withdrawal) and subsequently by DSM III-R and IV to include the three Cs (Control, Compulsive use, and Consequences), there is now relatively widespread agreement that "addiction" best denotes the symptom cluster that is the focus of this volume:

Neuroimaging in Addiction [1]. First, the chapters have been organized by key constructs shared across the various substances of abuse, starting with a description of shared disruptions in neurocircuitry and extending to experiential, cognitive and behavioral processes such as reward salience, craving, stress, and impulsivity. This approach, rather than a categorical approach based upon a specific drug of abuse, supports the common DSM-IV behavioral criteria used to describe all addictive disorders. Second, the title of the book refers to Addiction in the singular, denoting a common disease process that is differentially manifested (i.e., a shared etiology and neurocircuitry that is variably expressed with different drug choices) rather than a spectrum disorder (i.e., each substance addiction encapsulates its own etiologic and biologic profile with shared symptoms across each substance). This distinction has critical implications for our understanding, as well as treatment, of addiction. Guided by this framework, the contributors to Neuroimaging in Addiction detail the state-of-the-art in their respective fields. Although the original intent of the editors was to specifically highlight the advances of neuroimaging in addiction, each chapter has also evolved into a superb overview of the construct or topic approached and thus simultaneously provides the reader with an excellent textbook on addiction neurobiology. This extensive overview emphasizes the remarkable progress that has occurred in our field over the past ten years. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)  
[Etiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 76. Neuroimaging in addiction.

**Citation:** Neuroimaging in addiction., 2011 (2011)

**Author(s):** Adinoff, Bryon [Ed]; Stein, Elliot A [Ed]

**Institution:** Adinoff, Bryon: Department of Psychiatry, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX; Stein, Elliot A.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the cover) Neuroimaging in Addiction presents an up-to-date, comprehensive review of the functional and structural imaging human studies that have greatly advanced our understanding of this complex disorder. Approaching addiction from a conceptual rather than a substance-specific perspective, this book Integrates broad neuropsychological constructs that consider addiction as a neuroplastic process with genetic, developmental, and substance-induced contributions. The internationally recognized contributors to this volume are leaders in clinical imaging with expertise that spans the addiction spectrum. Following a general introduction, an overview of neural circuitry and modern non-invasive imaging techniques provides the framework for subsequent chapters on reward salience, craving, stress, impulsivity and cognition. Additional topics include the use of neuroimaging for the assessment of acute drug effects, drug-induced neurotoxicity, non-substance addictive behaviors, and the application of imaging genetics to identify unique intermediate phenotypes. The book concludes with an exploration of the future promise for functional imaging as guide to the diagnosis and treatment of addictive disorders. Scientists and clinicians will find the material in this volume invaluable in their work towards understanding the addicted brain, with the overall goal of improved prevention and treatment outcomes for patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)

[Measurement](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 77. Association studies of dopamine D4 receptor gene exon 3 in patients with alcohol dependence.

**Original Title:** Badanie związku polimorfizmu VNTR genu receptora dopaminy DRD4 egzonu 3 z zespołem zaleznosci alkoholowej (ZZA).

**Citation:** Psychiatria Polska, 2008, vol./is. 42/3(453-461), 0033-2674 (2008)

**Author(s):** Grzywacz, Anna; Kucharska-Mazur, Jolanta; Samochowiec, Jerzy

**Correspondence Address:** Grzywacz, Anna: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii PAM, ul. Broniewskiego 26, Szczecin, Poland, 71-460

**Institution:** Grzywacz, Anna: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii Pomorskiej AM, Szczecin; Kucharska-Mazur, Jolanta: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii Pomorskiej AM, Szczecin; Samochowiec, Jerzy: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii Pomorskiej AM, Szczecin

**Language:** Polish

**Abstract:** Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the role of dopamine D4 receptor (DRD4) exon 3 polymorphisms (48 bp VNTR) in the pathogenesis of alcoholism. This polymorphism was investigated in the association study in a whole group of alcoholics (n=122) and in homogenous overlapping subgroups: 1) with early age of onset of alcoholism (AOO<=26 years) (n=65) and 2) with a co-occurrence of dissocial personality disorder (n=38), and 3) in patients with a history of delirium tremens and/or alcohol seizures (n=41). The control group consisted of healthy volunteers, gender and age matched, with excluded psychiatric disorders (n=399). Method: The history of alcoholism was investigated using SSAGA (Semi-Structured Assessment for the Genetics of Alcoholism - Polish version). The DRD4 receptor exon 3 polymorphism was determined using PCR. Results: We found significant differences in the short alleles (2-5 VNTR) frequencies between controls and patients with a history of delirium tremens and/or alcohol seizures (p=0.043). A trend was also observed in the higher frequency of short alleles amongst individuals with an early age of onset of alcoholism (p=0.063). Conclusion: The results of this study suggest that inherited short variants of DRD4 alleles may play role in pathogenesis of alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Delirium Tremens](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Polymorphism](#)  
[Neural Receptors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 78. Case-control, family based and screening for DNA sequence variation in the dopamine transporter gene polymorphism DAT 1 in alcohol dependence.

**Original Title:** Badania asocjacyjne, badania rodzin i sekwencjonowanie DNA polimorfizmu genu transportera dopaminy DAT 1 w zespole zaleznosci alkoholowej.

**Citation:** Psychiatria Polska, 2008, vol./is. 42/3(443-452), 0033-2674 (2008)

**Author(s):** Grzywacz, Anna; Samochowiec, Jerzy

**Correspondence Address:** Grzywacz, Anna: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii PAM, ul. Broniewskiego 26, Szczecin, Poland, 71-460

**Institution:** Grzywacz, Anna: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii Pomorskiej AM, Szczecin; Samochowiec, Jerzy: Katedra i Klinika Psychiatrii Pomorskiej AM, Szczecin

**Language:** Polish

**Abstract:** Aim: The paper focuses on candidate gene polymorphism and on the role of dopamine transporter gene polymorphism DAT 1 in the pathogenesis of alcoholism. We investigated this polymorphism in the association study in a whole group of alcoholics (n=150), fathers (n=84) and mothers (n=101) and patients with alcohol dependence (n=103). The control group consisted of healthy volunteers with excluded psychiatric disorders, gender and age matched (n=183). The transmission disequilibrium test (TDT) was used in the study. At the last stage of the study we screened the DNA sequence and compared 9 VNTR and 10 VNTR. Method: The history of alcoholism was obtained using the SSAGA (Semi-Structured Assessment for the Genetics of Alcoholism - Polish version). The DAT 1 polymorphism was determined using PCR. Screening for DNA sequence variation in the dopamine transporter gene polymorphism DAT 1 was determined using ABI 310. Results: We did not find significant differences in the case-controlled study. The alleles and genotypes distribution of the investigated polymorphism did not differ significantly between the alcoholics and the controls in the case-control study. We found significant differences in allele transmission in our patient group (n=77) 10 VNTR 63% and 9 VNTR 37% (p=0.033), from mothers to proband (p=0.049) and a statistical trend to frequent 10 VNTR allele transmission from the fathers (p=0.071). Screening for DNA sequence variation in the dopamine transporter gene polymorphism DAT 1 showed the number 9 repeat in 9 VNTR as missing. Conclusion: The results of this study suggest that DAT 1 gene polymorphism plays a role in alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
\*Dopamine  
\*Etiology  
\*Polymorphism  
DNA

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 79. Mothers' perception of their closeness-caregiving and intrusiveness toward adult sons with a diagnosis of schizophrenia or drug addiction.

**Original Title:** Nasilenie bliskosci i intruzyjnosci w ocenie matek synow leczacych sie z powodu schizofrenii lub uzaleznienia od narkotykow.

**Citation:** Psychiatria Polska, 2008, vol./is. 42/3(417-429), 0033-2674 (2008)

**Author(s):** Chrzastowski, Szymon; Zagdanska, Marta

**Correspondence Address:** Chrzastowski, Szymon: Pracownia Psychologii Zaburzen Rodziny, Wydzial Psychologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, ul. Stawki 5/7, Warszawa, Poland, 00-183

**Institution:** Chrzastowski, Szymon: Wydzial Psychologii UW, Katedra Psychologii Klinicznej Dziecka i Rodziny, Warszawa; Zagdanska, Marta: Instytut Psychiatrii i Neurologii w Warszawie, Klinika Rehabilitacji Psychiatrycznej, Warszawa

**Language:** Polish

**Abstract:** Aim: The aim of this study is to compare different aspects of closeness in the relation of mothers towards their adult sons suffering from schizophrenia or drug addiction. Werner and Green (1996), in analyzing the concept of "enmeshment", distinguish between two independent dimensions of closeness: 1) pathological - intrusiveness and 2) positive - closeness-caregiving. Intrusiveness refers to a high level of separation anxiety, projective mystification, emotional inter-reactivity and possessiveness. Closeness-caregiving is associated with warmth, spending time together, nurturance, physical intimacy and consistency. Method: Mothers were divided into three groups according to the diagnosis of their sons: 1) schizophrenia, 2) drug addiction, 3) control group. Subjects completed the California Inventory for Family Assessment. Its scales showed acceptable reliability and validity. Results: Mothers perceive their interaction with drug addicted sons as less close, more aggressive and unpredictable than mothers from the control group. Unexpectedly mothers of patients with schizophrenia describe relationships with their sons in a more positive way than mothers from the control and drug addiction group

(warmer, less possessive, less intense separation anxiety and less aggression). Additionally, they describe their relationships as less open and striving to avoid conflicts. Conclusions: Further studies should be conducted to verify if mothers of sons with schizophrenia describe their relations in positive terms as a result of the following: 1) self-protective bias, 2) a low level of openness or 3) good coping. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Caregivers](#)  
[\\*Coping Behavior](#)  
[\\*Disease Course](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[Mother Child Relations](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 80. Heuristic typologies of alcoholics - Personality related classifications.

**Original Title:** Heuristische Typologien von Alkoholabhängigen - Persönlichkeitsbezogene Klassifikationen.

**Citation:** Nervenheilkunde: Zeitschrift für interdisziplinäre Fortbildung, 2011, vol./is. 30/7(509-516), 0722-1541 (2011)

**Author(s):** Buhler, K

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**Institution:** Buhler, K.: Institut für Psychotherapie und Medizinische Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg

**Language:** German

**Abstract:** In spite of the impact of biographical factors on alcoholism and on the therapy of alcoholics there are few studies which investigate statistically biographical data of alcoholics. This is the reason why biographical variables in addition to personality variables are taken into consideration in our investigation. The 5-cluster-solution was accepted, which yields a well-interpretable classification. The least impaired cluster is cluster 2 (named: normovalent cluster) followed by cluster 4 (aim-related neurotic cluster), cluster 1 (socionoxic cluster), cluster 5 (desorganised-neurotic cluster), and cluster 3 (neurosocionoxic cluster). Cluster 2 is significantly the oldest cluster and cluster 3 the youngest cluster. Female subjects prevail significantly in clusters with higher severity of impairment, i. e. in cluster 3 and 5. Subjects of cluster 2 originate significantly less often from broken homes, whereas subjects of cluster 3 originate significantly more often from broken homes. Subjects of cluster 2 were significantly more often brought up by their parents, whereas subjects of cluster 3 and 5 were significantly less often brought up by their parents. Subjects of cluster 2 and 4 significantly less often spent their life as singles than the rest of the clusters, cluster 1,3, and 5. The questionnaire is also suitable for the selection of alcoholics and for allocation to appropriate therapy settings. Thus, the reported clusters of alcoholics have not only a descriptive or classificatory importance but also, considering the severity of impairment attributed to the clusters, an impact on differential therapy with regard to the severity of impairment. A differential therapy of alcoholics according to the severity of impairment and therefore to the clusters is suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Schattauer; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Biographical Data](#)  
[\\*Personality Theory](#)

[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)  
[Taxonomies](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**81. Glutamatergic neurotransmission as molecular target in anxiety.**

**Original Title:** Transmissao pelo glutamato como alvo molecular na ansiedade.

**Citation:** Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria, December 2003, vol./is. 25/Suppl 2(52-58), 1516-4446;1809-452X (Dec 2003)

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**Institution:** de Padua Carobrez, Antonio: Departamento de Farmacologia, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianopolis

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** Glutamate (GLU) is the main excitatory neurotransmitter in the mammalian brain. GLU receptors are classified as ionotropic (iGLUR) or metabotropic (mGLUR). The GLU interference with neural development, synaptic plasticity, learning and memory, epilepsy, neural ischemia, drug addiction, tolerance, neuropathic pain, anxiety and depression, has limited the use of compounds acting on GLU synapses, when there is a need for a selective effect for these drugs. Pre-clinical data in rodents and humans subjects has shown that compounds that reduce GLU activation either by blocking its receptors or by reducing its release from terminals elicit an anxiolytic profile of action in models of anxiety. When applied to specific brain areas involved in the mediation of defensive behavior, such as the periaqueductal gray matter, these compounds also replicate the same anxiolytic-like profile. The increasing knowledge about GLU neurotransmission and the development of more selective GLU-acting compounds have renewed attention towards this neurotransmitting system as a possible target for new classes of drugs for the treatment of neuropsychiatric conditions. Although not complete this review tried to draw attention to collaborative studies between clinicians and basic researchers that have provided insight for potential targets in the development of new anxiolytic compounds thus contributing for the understanding of the biological basis of anxiety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety](#)  
[\\*Glutamic Acid](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmission](#)  
[\\*Molecular Neuroscience](#)  
[\\*Synaptic Plasticity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**82. Psychopathology and temperament in parents of adolescents with substance use disorders: A controlled study.**

**Citation:** Turk Psikiyatri Dergisi, 2009, vol./is. 20/1(1-9), 1300-2163 (Spr, 2009)

**Author(s):** Yuncu, Zeki; Kesebir, Sermin; Ozbaran, Burcu; Celik, Yasar; Aydin, Cahide

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The aim of the present study was to investigate the characteristics of psychopathology and temperament in parents of adolescents with substance use disorders (SUD). We compared the psychiatric diagnoses and temperament characteristics of parents of adolescents with SUD with parents of adolescents without SUD. Methods: Diagnostic interviews of the parents were conducted with 3 instruments: Structured Clinical Interview for DSM non-patients, Axis 1 Disorders, and Axis 2 Disorders (SCID-NP, SCID-I, and SCID-II). Temperament characteristics were evaluated with TEMPS-A (Temperament Evaluation of Memphis, Pisa, Paris, and San Diego

Autoquestionnaire), Turkish version. Results: Mood disorders ( $P = 0.010$ ), and avoidant ( $P = 0.005$ ) and paranoid ( $P = 0.011$ ) personality were more frequent in mothers of adolescents with SUD than in the controls, whereas mood disorders ( $P = 0.011$ ), SUD ( $P = 0.047$ ), and paranoid personality ( $P = 0.008$ ) were more frequent in the fathers of adolescents with SUD than in the controls. Depressive, cyclothymic, and anxious temperament scores (respectively  $P = 0.023$ ,  $P = 0.00$ , and  $P = 0.003$ ) were higher in mothers than in the controls, and depressive temperament ( $P = 0.013$ ) scores were higher in fathers of adolescents with SUD than in the controls. Conclusion: DSM Axis I and Axis II disorders were more frequent in the parents of adolescents with SUD than in the parents of adolescents without SUD. The difference in temperament characteristics exists in both groups. Familial effects have significant clinical implications for SUD in adolescents, such as individual features and peer effect. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Parents](#)  
[\\*Psychopathology](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)  
[Psychiatric Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO