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Search History

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

1. Correlates of intimate partner psychological aggression perpetration in a clinical sample of alcoholic men.

- Citation:** Journal of Family Psychology, April 2012, vol./is. 26/2(206-214), 0893-3200;1939-1293 (Apr 2012)
- Author(s):** Kachadourian, Lorig K; Taft, Casey T; O'Farrell, Timothy J; Doron-LaMarca, Susan; Murphy, Christopher M
- Correspondence Address:** Kachadourian, Lorig K.: VA Boston Healthcare System, (116B-2), 150 South Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA, US, 02130, lorig.kachadourian@va.gov
- Institution:** Kachadourian, Lorig K.: National Center for PTSD, VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study longitudinally examined correlates of intimate partner psychological aggression in a sample of 178 men seeking treatment for alcoholism and their partners, building on a previous investigation examining correlates of intimate partner physical aggression (Taft et al., 2010). The men were largely Caucasian; average age was 41.0 years. Participants completed a battery of questionnaires that assessed distal and proximal predictors of psychological aggression perpetration. Distal factors, assessed at baseline, included initial alcohol problem severity, beliefs about alcohol, and antisocial personality characteristics. Proximal factors, assessed at baseline and at follow-ups 6 and 12 months later, included alcohol and drug use, relationship adjustment, and anger. Psychological aggression was assessed at all three time points. Findings showed that both groups of variables were associated with psychological aggression perpetration. Beliefs that drinking causes relationship problems and variables related to alcohol consumption exhibited the strongest associations with psychological aggression. The findings are consistent with theoretical models that emphasize both distal and proximal effects of drinking on intimate partner aggression. Implications for clinical interventions and directions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Aggressive Behavior](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Couples](#)
[*Emotional Abuse](#)
[*Partner Abuse](#)
[Relationship Quality](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Recreational gamblers with and without parental addiction.

- Citation:** Psychiatry Research, March 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Mar 6, 2012)
- Author(s):** Schreiber, Liana Renee Nelson; Odlaug, Brian Lawrence; Grant, Jon Edgar
- Abstract:** Research has found that children who have parents with an addiction may be more vulnerable to developing psychopathology compared to children without parental addiction. We compared young adult, recreational gamblers with and without parental addiction on measures of gambling behavior and impulsivity. A total of 286 recreational gamblers (defined as having gambled at least five times in the past 12 months) between the ages of 18 and 29 participated in an initial intake of a longitudinal study assessing susceptibility to pathological gambling. Trained staff interviewed subjects and subjects completed cognitive testing and self-report measures. Fifty-three subjects (18.53%) reported at least one parent with an addiction (including alcohol and substance dependence and pathological gambling). Subjects with at least one addicted parent were significantly more likely to report problems resulting from gambling, have significantly greater rates of psychiatric comorbidity, and report significantly more current marijuana and tobacco use. Subjects with an addicted parent were not significantly different on

measures of impulsivity. These findings suggest that even at a stage of low-risk gambling, before what has been considered a psychopathology arises, those with a possible environmental and/or genetic risk of addiction exhibit a range of problematic behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

3. Is non-suicidal self-injury an "addiction"? A comparison of craving in substance use and non-suicidal self-injury.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, March 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Mar 6, 2012)

Author(s): Victor, Sarah Elizabeth; Glenn, Catherine Rose; Klonsky, Elisha David

Abstract: There is debate among researchers regarding the most appropriate conceptual model of non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI). Some argue that NSSI is best viewed within an addictions framework. Because craving of substances is a key concept in the addictions literature, we sought to compare the nature of craving in NSSI and substance use. Measures of NSSI, substance use, and craving were administered to a sample of adolescents (n=58) receiving psychiatric treatment. It was found that total craving scores were significantly lower for NSSI than for substances. Item-level analyses suggested that substances are craved in a variety of contexts, whereas NSSI is typically craved in the context of negative emotions. The pattern of results remained the same when analyses were limited to patients who engaged in both NSSI and substance use. Thus, findings appear to be due to differences in the nature of the behaviors themselves rather than to individual differences between those who engage in NSSI or use substances. We conclude that, while both behaviors have powerful reinforcement contingencies, NSSI appears to be almost exclusively maintained by negative reinforcement (e.g., the reduction of aversive emotions). Findings are more consistent with emotion regulation than addiction models of NSSI. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

4. Computer adaptive testing of liability to addiction: Identifying individuals at risk.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Mar 3, 2012)

Author(s): Kirisci, Levent; Tarter, Ralph; Reynolds, Maureen; Ridenour, Ty; Stone, Clement; Vanyukov, Michael

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Employed as a quantitative measure of substance use disorder (SUD) risk, the transmissible liability index (TLI) can be useful for detecting youths requiring prevention intervention. This study was conducted to develop and evaluate a computer adaptive test (CAT) version of the TLI to identifying individuals at risk for SUD. METHODS: In the first sample (N=425) of male and female subjects were recruited under aegis of the Center for Education and Drug Abuse Research in Pittsburgh, PA, USA, having a mean age of 18.8 years. A provisional CAT version of the TLI was assessed using simulation procedures. In sample 2, twins were recruited at the 2010 Twinsburg Festival in Twinsburg, OH, USA. The CAT and paper and pencil (P&P) versions of the TLI were administered to 276 twin pairs having a mean age of 19.94 years. RESULTS: The simulated CAT version of the TLI predicted cannabis use disorder 2 years after initial study with 4% less accuracy (72% vs. 68%) than P&P version but with 78% reduction of items. In the twin sample, the CAT version predicted alcohol and drug use (OR=1.7 [2.1], p<.001) with 64% and 65% accuracy (sensitivity=75% [75%] and specificity=64% [65%]). CONCLUSIONS: This study demonstrated that the CAT version of the TLI is an accurate and efficient measure of risk for SUD. The CAT version of the TLI potentially affords the opportunity for efficient screening of risk so that timely interventions can be implemented to prevent occurrence of SUDs having frequently

lifelong consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

5. Trait impulsivity and prefrontal gray matter reductions in cocaine dependent individuals.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Mar 3, 2012)

Author(s): Moreno-Lopez, Laura; Catena, Andres; Fernandez-Serrano, Maria Jose; Delgado-Rico, Elena; Stamatakis, Emmanuel A; Perez-Garcia, Miguel; Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Impulsivity is thought to play a key role in cocaine addiction onset and progression; therefore, we hypothesized that different facets of impulsive personality may be significantly associated with brain structural abnormalities in cocaine-dependent individuals. METHODS: Thirty-eight cocaine-dependent individuals and 38 non-drug using controls completed the UPPS-P scale (measuring five different facets of impulsivity: sensation seeking, lack of premeditation, lack of perseverance, and positive and negative urgency) and were scanned on a 3T MRI scanner. We used whole-brain voxel-based morphometry analyses (VBM) to detect differences in gray matter (GM) and white matter (WM) volumes between cocaine users and controls, and to measure differences in the way that impulsivity relates to GM and WM volumes in cocaine users vs. controls. RESULTS: Cocaine-dependent individuals had lower GM volumes in a number of sections of the orbitofrontal cortex, right inferior frontal gyrus, right insula, left amygdala and parahippocampal gyrus, temporal gyrus, and bilateral caudate. They also had lower WM volumes in the left inferior and medial frontal gyrus, superior temporal gyrus, right anterior cingulate cortex, insula and caudate. There was a positive correlation between trait impulsivity and GM volume in the left inferior/middle frontal gyrus of cocaine-dependent individuals, a pattern directly opposed to the association in controls. Conversely, in cocaine users lack of premeditation was negatively correlated with GM volume in the insula and the putamen. CONCLUSIONS: Trait impulsivity may influence cocaine dependence by impacting its neurobiological underpinnings in frontostriatal systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

6. Resting state functional connectivity in addiction: Lessons learned and a road ahead.

Citation: NeuroImage, February 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1053-8119 (Feb 1, 2012)

Author(s): Sutherland, Matthew T; McHugh, Meredith J; Pariyadath, Vani; Stein, Elliot A

Abstract: Despite intensive scientific investigation and public health imperatives, drug addiction treatment outcomes have not significantly improved in more than 50years. Non-invasive brain imaging has, over the past several decades, contributed important new insights into the neuroplastic adaptations that result from chronic drug intake, but additional experimental approaches and neurobiological hypotheses are needed to better capture the totality of the motivational, affective, cognitive, genetic and pharmacological complexities of the disease. Recent advances in assessing network dynamics through resting-state functional connectivity (rsFC) may allow for such systems-level assessments. In this review, we first summarize the nascent addiction-related rsFC literature and suggest that in using this tool, circuit connectivity may inform specific neurobiological substrates underlying psychological dysfunctions associated with reward, affective and cognitive processing often observed in drug addicts. Using nicotine addiction as an exemplar, we subsequently provide a heuristic framework to guide future research by linking recent findings from intrinsic network connectivity studies with those

interrogating nicotine's neuropharmacological actions. Emerging evidence supports a critical role for the insula in nicotine addiction. Likewise, the anterior insula, potentially together with the anterior cingulate cortex, appears to pivotally influence the dynamics between large-scale brain networks subserving internal (default-mode network) and external (executive control network) information processing. We suggest that a better understanding of how the insula modulates the interaction between these networks is critical for elucidating both the cognitive impairments often associated with withdrawal and the performance-enhancing effects of nicotine administration. Such an understanding may be usefully applied in the design and development of novel smoking cessation treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

7. Psychometric properties of the cast and sds scales in young adult cannabis users.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, February 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Feb 17, 2012)

Author(s): Cuenca-Royo, Aida M; Sanchez-Niubo, Albert; Forero, Carlos G; Torrens, Marta; Suelves, Josep M; Domingo-Salvany, Antonia

Abstract: AIM: To assess the validity of two cannabis use severity scales among young cannabis users and to evaluate their ability to detect Substance Use Disorders (SUD). PARTICIPANTS: 241 volunteers (18-25years), with a wide spectrum of cannabis use in the last 12months. MEASUREMENTS: The Cannabis Abuse Screening Test (CAST) and Severity of Dependence Scale (SDS) were self-administered. The Psychiatric Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders (PRISM) was used as gold standard for cannabis use disorders according to DSM-IV. Reliability and validity were assessed for two different CAST coding algorithms (b--binary and f--full) and for the SDS. In addition, the cannabis use diagnostic criteria contained in the PRISM were grouped to approximate forthcoming proposed DSM-V criteria to further evaluate these scales. FINDINGS: 26.6% (95% CI: 21.0-32.2) of the subjects met criteria for cannabis dependence, and 49.0% (95% CI: 42.7-55.3) for cannabis use disorders. For both scales internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha>0.71) and test-retest intraclass correlation coefficients (>0.80) were good. The score 12 in the CAST-full discriminated better than others between presence and absence of dependence (27.0%; 95% CI: 21.4-32.6) while the score for discrimination of SUD was 9 (51.5%; 95% CI: 45.1-57.8). For the SDS the values were 7 (22.0%; 95% CI: 16.8-27.2) and 3 (64.7%; 95% CI: 58.7-70.8), respectively. According to proposed DSM-V criteria, for moderate and severe addiction the values for the CAST-f were 7 (68.5%; 95% CI: 62.5-74.3) and 12 (27%; 95% CI: 21.3-32.6) and for the SDS, 3 (65.0%; 95% CI: 58.7-70.8) and 7 (22%; 95% CI: 17.0-34.3), respectively. CONCLUSIONS: The CAST and SDS applied to young cannabis users are reliable and valid measures to detect cannabis use disorders when compared to both DSM-IV and proposed DSM-V criteria. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

8. "The influence of externalizing comorbidity on psychophysiological reactivity among veterans with posttraumatic stress disorder": Correction to Humphreys et al. (2011).

Citation: Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy, March 2012, vol./is. 4/2(168), 1942-9681;1942-969X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Humphreys, Kathryn L; Foley, Kristen M; Feinstein, Brian A; Marx, Brian P; Kaloupek, Danny G; Keane, Terence M

Institution: Humphreys, Kathryn L.: Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "The influence of externalizing comorbidity on psychophysiological reactivity among veterans with posttraumatic stress disorder" by Kathryn L. Humphreys, Kristen M. Foley, Brian A. Feinstein, Brian P. Marx, Danny G. Kaloupek and Terence M. Keane (Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy, Advanced Online Publication, Mar 28, 2011, np). In this article, there were errors in Table 3. The errors are addressed in the correction. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2011-06225-001.) Although most individuals with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) demonstrate heightened physiological reactivity to trauma-related cues, many of these individuals do not. The presence of comorbid externalizing disorders is a potential explanation for this inconsistency. This study investigated the psychophysiological reactions to both standardized and idiographic trauma-related cues among male Vietnam Veterans with PTSD only, PTSD and a comorbid substance use disorder (PTSD-SUD), PTSD and comorbid antisocial personality disorder (PTSD-ASPD), PTSD and both comorbid ASPD and SUD (PTSD-ASPD/SUD), and healthy controls. Results showed that the heart rate reactivity of the PTSD-ASPD and PTSD-ASPD/SUD groups failed to exceed that of the No Disorder group during the imagery-based task, and the PTSD-ASPD/SUD group showed less skin conductance reactivity than the other three PTSD groups in response to the standardized trauma cues. These findings implicate ASPD comorbidity in reduced physiological reactivity to trauma reminders in some individuals with PTSD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Psychophysiology](#)
[Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Physiology](#)
[Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. The effectiveness of prisoners addressing substance related offending (P-ASRO) programme: Evaluating the pre and post treatment psychometric outcomes in an adult male category C prison.

Citation: The British Journal of Forensic Practice, 2012, vol./is. 14/1(49-59), 1463-6646;2042-8340 (2012)

Author(s): Crane, Mark A. J; Blud, Linda

Correspondence Address: Crane, Mark A. J., mark.crane@hmps.gsi.gov.uk

Institution: Crane, Mark A. J.: HM Prison Service, Wolverhampton, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Offending behaviour interventions that adhere to the now well-known principles of "What Works" can be effective in reducing recidivism. The field is dominated by a programmed approach, in which facilitators adhere to a manual designed to target specific criminogenic needs and risks in different groups of offenders. This study aims to explore the short-term impact of the Prisoners Addressing Substance Related Offending (P-ASRO) programme, a cognitive-behavioural intervention addressing offending related to substance misuse and targeting those with low-medium dependency. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the impact of P-ASRO in key areas targeted by the programme. Design/methodology/approach: A non-experimental fixed design examined differences between the pre- and post-intervention measures of prisoners (n = 81) who had completed the P-ASRO programme between April 2006 and March 2007. Findings: The majority of offenders in the sample fell into the high-dependency need group. Nevertheless, there were significant differences between all of the pre- and post-measures, with large effect sizes reported. Prisoners were found to be less impulsive, to have increased their

problem-solving ability, to have developed a greater internal locus of control and were more motivated toward taking action. Research limitations/implications: Caution needs to be taken in relation to the conclusions that can be drawn due to the nature of the data used (anonymised archival data) which do not allow for the control of certain key variables. Originality/value: The findings add to the research on prison interventions and lend some support to the suitability of this intervention for offenders with substance use problems, regardless of severity of substance dependency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

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

10. Genetic differences in temperament determine whether lavender oil alleviates or exacerbates anxiety in sheep.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, March 2012, vol./is. 105/5(1117-1123), 0031-9384 (Mar 20, 2012)

Author(s): Hawken, P. A. R.; Fiol, C; Blache, D

Correspondence Address: Hawken, P. A. R.: School of Animal Biology, University of Western Australia, M085, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley, WAU, Australia, 6009, penny.hawken@uwa.edu.au

Institution: Hawken, P. A. R.: UWA Institute of Agriculture (Animal Production), University of Western Australia, Crawley, WAU, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Growing concerns about the risk of addiction to benzodiazepines have led to increasing interest in alternative therapies to treat anxiety and depression. Lavender oil (*Lavendula augustifolia*) is reportedly anxiolytic in a number of species but little is known about how it affects individuals that are more or less anxious when faced with a stressor. In this study, we used changes in locomotor activity and the plasma concentrations of cortisol to test whether lavender oil would reduce behavioral and endocrine correlates of anxiety in calm and nervous sheep exposed to an isolation stressor. During the non-breeding season, 'calm' or 'nervous' female sheep from the UWA temperament flock were exposed to a mask containing either 1 mL of 10% lavender oil (calm: n = 8; nervous: n = 8) or peanut oil (calm: n = 8; nervous: n = 8). After 30 min, each sheep was isolated for 5 min and then returned to the group. Blood was sampled prior to the mask, prior to isolation, 1 min and 30 min after isolation to profile changes in the plasma concentrations of cortisol. Agitation score, locomotor activity and vocalizations were recorded as correlates of anxiety associated with the isolation stressor. Irrespective of whether they were exposed to lavender oil, calm sheep had a lower agitation score ($P < 0.001$), crossed the central lines of the isolation box less frequently ($P < 0.001$), expressed fewer vocalizations ($P < 0.001$) and had lower plasma concentrations of cortisol immediately after isolation ($P < 0.001$) than nervous sheep. Exposure of calm sheep to lavender oil decreased the agitation score ($P < 0.001$), frequency of vocalizations ($P < 0.05$), decreased the number of crosses of the central lines of the isolation box ($P < 0.05$), and the plasma concentrations of cortisol prior to isolation ($P < 0.05$) (after mask application) compared to calm control sheep. Exposure of nervous sheep to lavender oil increased the frequency of vocalizations ($P < 0.05$), the number of sheep attempting to escape ($P < 0.05$) and the plasma concentrations of cortisol 30 min after isolation ($P < 0.05$) compared to nervous control sheep. We conclude that genetic differences in temperament determine whether lavender oil alleviates or exacerbates the behavioral and/or endocrine correlates of anxiety in sheep. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Medicinal Herbs and Plants](#)
[*Personality](#)
[Sheep](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Pleiotropic opioid regulation of spinal endomorphin 2 release and its adaptations to opioid withdrawal are sexually dimorphic.

Citation: The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, January 2012, vol./is. 340/1(56-63), 0022-3565;1521-0103 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Chakrabarti, Sumita; Liu, Nai-Jiang; Zadina, James E; Sharma, Tarak; Gintzler, Alan R

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Institution: Chakrabarti, Sumita: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: We studied adaptations to acute precipitated opioid withdrawal of spinal mu -opioid receptor (MOR)-coupled regulation of the release of endomorphin 2 (EM2). The release of this highly MOR-selective endogenous opioid from opioid-naive spinal tissue of male rats is subjected to MOR-coupled positive as well as negative modulation via cholera toxin-sensitive Gs and pertussis toxin-sensitive Gi/Go, respectively. The net effect of this concomitant bidirectional modulation is inhibitory. MOR-coupled pleiotropic regulation of EM2 release is retained in opioid-withdrawn spinal tissue of male rats, but the balance of MOR-coupled inhibitory and facilitatory regulation shifted such that facilitatory regulation predominates. Augmented coupling of MOR to Gs is causally associated with this change. Strikingly, pleiotropic characteristics of MOR-coupled regulation of spinal EM2 release and adaptations thereof to opioid withdrawal are male-specific. In females, MOR-coupled regulation of EM2 release from opioid-naive and -withdrawn spinal tissue does not have a significant Gs-coupled facilitatory component, and MOR-coupled inhibition of EM2 release persists unabated in withdrawn preparations. The male-specific adaptations to chronic morphine that shift the relative predominance of opposing dual G protein-coupled MOR pathways provides a mechanism for mitigating inhibitory MOR signaling without losing MOR-coupled feedback regulation. These adaptations enable using endogenous EM2 as a substitute for morphine that had been precipitously removed. The sexually dimorphic functionality and regulation of spinal EM2/MOR-coupled signaling suggest the clinical utility of using sex-specific treatments for addiction that harness the activity of endogenous opioids. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Animal Sex Differences](#)
[Spinal Cord](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Short-term outcomes of a motivation-enhancing approach to DUI intervention.

Citation: Accident Analysis and Prevention, March 2012, vol./is. 45/(792-801), 0001-4575 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Beadnell, Blair; Nason, Mark; Stafford, Pamela A; Rosengren, David B; Daugherty, Ray

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: We compared a group-delivered, theory-based, motivation-enhancing program (PRIME For LifeReg.--PFL, n = 450) to an intervention as usual (IAU, n = 72). Method: Individuals convicted of a substance related offense in North Carolina, typically first offense alcohol and drug-impaired driving, participated in a PFL or IAU group. We compare the interventions on program satisfaction and changes made from preintervention to postintervention, and examined the moderating effects of demographics and alcohol dependence level. Results: When significant, findings varied in magnitude from small to medium effects. Participants in both interventions showed intentions to use statistically significantly less alcohol and drugs in the future compared to their previous use, and differences between the groups were not statistically significant. Otherwise, findings favored PFL. PFL exhibited greater benefit than IAU on understanding tolerance, perceived risk for addiction, problem recognition, and program satisfaction. Additionally, IAU perceived less risk for negative consequences postintervention than they had at preintervention. Moderation analyses showed that the between-condition findings occurred regardless of gender, age, education, and number of alcohol dependence indicators. Additionally, younger people and those with more dependence indicators--groups of particular concern--showed the greatest change. Conclusions: Findings suggest that a motivation-enhancing approach can be effective in producing short-term change in factors that can help facilitate and sustain behavioral change. This is consistent with previous research on the use of motivational approaches, and extends such findings to suggest promise in group-based settings and with people across demographic categories and dependence levels. Future research should focus on larger studies looking at long-term behavioral change, including recidivism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Driving Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Substance use and social, health and safety-related factors among fatally injured drivers.

Citation: Accident Analysis and Prevention, March 2012, vol./is. 45/(731-736), 0001-4575 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Karjalainen, Karoliina; Blencowe, Tom; Lillsunde, Pirjo

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Institution: Karjalainen, Karoliina: National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to examine different socio-demographic, health and safety-related factors, and psychoactive substance use among fatally injured drivers in road traffic accidents in Finland during 2006-2008. Methods: An accident information register maintained by the Traffic Safety Committee of Insurance Companies (VALT) of the Finnish Motor Insurers' Centre was used as basic data, and the basic data were complemented with further toxicological analytical information retrieved from autopsy reports from the Department of Forensic Medicine, Helsinki University. The data included all the drivers (n = 556) who were driving a motor vehicle and who died in a road traffic accident in Finland during 2006-2008. Results: Of all the 556 fatally injured drivers 43% (n = 238) had psychoactive substance findings. 51% (n = 121) of substance

positive drivers had a finding for alcohol only, the rest had a finding for one or more illicit/medicinal drugs impairing driving ability, and possibly also alcohol. Fatally injured drivers with alcohol findings were significantly younger (mean age 34 years) than sober drivers (mean age 44 years) or drivers with findings for drugs (mean age 45 years). Socio-demographic background did not differ substantially among drunken/drugged and sober drivers, although drivers with alcohol findings had a slightly lower education and socioeconomic position. Previous substance abuse problems were highly prevalent among drivers with substance findings and mental or both mental and physical health problems were more common among drivers with drug findings. The non-use of safety equipment and driving at a high speed were more common among fatally injured drivers with substance findings. Conclusions: Substance abuse and mental health problems, as well as reckless driving behavior were more pronounced among fatally injured drivers with substance findings when compared to sober drivers. Thus, prevention and early intervention concerning substance abuse, mental health problems and DUI are essential. Improved traffic safety cannot be achieved by means of traffic policy only, but integration with other policies, such as health and social policy should be strengthened. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drivers](#)
[*Health](#)
[*Injuries](#)
[*Safety](#)
[*Social Behavior](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. The prevalence and nature of stopped on-the-road driving tests and the relationship with objective performance impairment.

Citation: Accident Analysis and Prevention, March 2012, vol./is. 45/(498-506), 0001-4575 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Verster, Joris C; Roth, Thomas

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Institution: Verster, Joris C.: Utrecht Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences, Division of Pharmacology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and objectives: The on-the-road driving test in normal traffic is applied to examine the impact of drugs on driving performance. Although participants are accompanied by a licensed driving instructor, under Dutch law, the driver is primarily responsible for safe driving and is not permitted to continue driving when it is judged that the drug compromises safety. This review examined the prevalence and nature of stopped driving tests, and the relationship with Standard Deviation of Lateral Position (SDLP), i.e. the "weaving of the car". Materials and methods: A literature search was conducted to gather all publications on clinical trials that applied the on-the-road driving test, examining the effects of Central Nervous System (CNS)-drugs such as anxiolytics, antidepressants, antihistamines, analgesics, and hypnotics. Results: 47 papers reported on 50 Dutch clinical trials in which 1059 subjects participated (903 healthy volunteers and 156 patients). A total of 7232 driving tests were performed; 5050 after drug treatment and 2042 after placebo. 3.1% of all driving tests were terminated before completion: 4.1% after drug treatment, and 0.7% after placebo. The decision to stop a driving test was 3-4 times more often made by the driving instructor than the subject. The most common reasons for stopping were the driver feeling tired or sleepy, or the driving instructor noticing signs of drowsiness and performance impairment. Although SDLP values of stopped driving tests are sometimes high, there is no clear relationship between SDLP

(changes from placebo) and the decision to stop a driving test. Based on 8 studies that reported exact data, 39.6% of stopped drivers had a lower and 60.4% had a higher SDLP than 35 cm, i.e. the cut-off point of safe driving. This confirms that perception of the driver as well as judgment by the instructor of driving to be 'unsafe' differs between individuals. Conclusion: Driving tests are sometimes stopped after drug treatment or placebo. The decision to stop driving is not a good correlate of objective performance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Driving Behavior](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Performance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. The acute effects of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine and methamphetamine on driving: A simulator study.

Citation: Accident Analysis and Prevention, March 2012, vol./is. 45/(493-497), 0001-4575 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Stough, Con; Downey, Luke A; King, Rebecca; Papafotiou, Katherine; Swann, Phillip; Ogden, Edward

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Institution: Stough, Con: Centre for Human Psychopharmacology, Swinburne University of Technology, Hawthorn, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Illicit drugs such as MDMA and methamphetamine are commonly abused drugs that have also been observed to be prevalent in drivers injured in road accidents. Their exact effect on driving and driving behavior has yet to be thoroughly investigated. Methods: Sixty-one abstinent recreational users of illicit drugs comprised the participant sample, with 33 females and 28 males, mean age 25.45 years. The three testing sessions involved oral consumption of 100 mg MDMA, 0.42 mg/kg methamphetamine, or a matching placebo. The drug administration was counter-balanced, double-blind, and medically supervised. At each session driving performance was assessed 3 h and 24 h post drug administration on a computerized driving simulator. Results: At peak concentration overall impairment scores for driving ($F_{2,118} = 9.042, p < 0.001$) and signaling ($F_{2,118} = 4.060, p = 0.020$) were significantly different for the daytime simulations. Performance in the MDMA condition was worse than both the methamphetamine ($p = 0.023$) and placebo ($p < 0.001$) conditions and the methamphetamine condition was also observed to be worse in comparison to the placebo ($p = 0.055$). For signaling adherence, poorer signaling adherence occurred in both the methamphetamine ($p = 0.006$) and MDMA ($p = 0.017$) conditions in comparison to placebo in the daytime simulations. Conclusions: The findings of this study have for the first time illustrated how both MDMA and methamphetamine effect driving performance, and provide support for legislation regarding testing for the presence of illicit drugs in impaired or injured drivers as deterrents for driving under the influence of illicit drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Driving Behavior](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Evidence for a role of inhibition of orexinergic neurons in the anxiolytic and sedative effects of diazepam: A c-Fos study.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, March 2012, vol./is. 101/1(115-124), 0091-3057 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Panhelainen, Anne E; Korpi, Esa R

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Institution: Panhelainen, Anne E.: Institute of Biomedicine, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: The classical benzodiazepine diazepam (DZ) induces anxiolysis at low doses and sedation and hypnosis at higher doses. Different brain areas and neuronal populations most likely mediate these different behavioral effects. We used c-Fos immunohistochemistry as an indirect way to study neuronal activation or inhibition induced by DZ at anxiolytic and sedative doses (0.5 and 5 mg/kg, respectively) in various brain areas involved in anxiety, arousal, sedation and addiction in C57BL/6J mice. We also focused on the two neuronal populations, orexinergic and dopaminergic neuronal populations, with the help of double-immunohistochemistry using c-Fos and orexin-A antibodies and c-Fos and tyrosine hydroxylase antibodies. We found that different brain areas of unhabituated mice reacted differently to the mild stress induced by vehicle injection. Also the response to anxiolytic or sedative doses of DZ differed between the areas, suggesting that distinct brain areas mediate the behavioral effects of low and high DZ doses. Our findings propose a role for inhibition of orexin neurons in the anxiolytic and sleep-promoting effects of DZ. In addition, the activation of central amygdala neurons by DZ treatment was associated with anxiolytic and sedative effects. On the other hand, the ventral hippocampus, basolateral amygdala, ventral tegmental area and prefrontal cortex were sensitive even to the mild injection stress, but not to the anxiolytic dose of DZ. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Diazepam](#)
[*Neurons](#)
[*Immunocytochemistry](#)
[*Neural Inhibition](#)
[*Orexin](#)
[Benzodiazepines](#)
[Mice](#)
[Sedatives](#)
[Tranquilizing Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Ethanol drinking-in-the-dark facilitates behavioral sensitization to ethanol in C57BL/6J, BALB/cByJ, but not in mu-opioid receptor deficient CXBK mice.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, March 2012, vol./is. 101/1(14-23), 0091-3057 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Tarragon, Ernesto; Balino, Pablo; Aragon, Carlos M. G; Pastor, Raul

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Institution: Tarragon, Ernesto: Area de Psicobiologia, Universitat Jaume I, Castellon, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Neuroplasticity associated with drug-induced behavioral sensitization has been associated with excessive drug pursuit and consumption characteristic of addiction. Repeated intraperitoneal (ip) injections of ethanol (EtOH) can induce psychomotor

sensitization in mice. In terms of its clinical relevance, however, it is important to determine whether this phenomenon can also be produced by voluntary EtOH consumption. Methods: The present investigation used a drinking-in-the-dark (DID) methodology to induce high levels of EtOH drinking in mice; EtOH replaces water for 2 or 4 h, starting 3 h after the beginning of the dark cycle. Animals followed a 3-week DID protocol prior to an evaluation of EtOH-induced locomotor activity (acute and repeated EtOH). For the first week, animals had access to 20% EtOH. On weeks 2 and 3, different concentrations of EtOH (10, 20 or 30%) were used. Three different inbred strains of mice were used: C57BL/6J (B6), BALB/cByJ (BALB), and CXBK. The CXBK mouse line was used because of its reduced expression and functioning of brain mu-opioid receptors, which have been suggested to participate in the development of EtOH-induced sensitization. B6 and BALB mice were used as controls. Results: B6 and CXBK mice presented comparable levels of EtOH drinking (approx. 3 g/kg in 2 h), that were higher than those showed by BALB. All animals, regardless of genotype, adjusted volume of EtOH intake to obtain stable g/kg of EtOH across concentrations. Previous EtOH DID produced (B6) or potentiated (BALB) sensitization to EtOH; this effect was not seen in CXBK. Western blot analysis showed a reduced number of mu-opioid receptors in several brain regions of CXBK as compared to that of B6 and BALB mice. Conclusions: In summary, here we show that the DID methodology can be used to trigger EtOH-induced neuroplasticity supporting psychomotor sensitization, a process that might require participation of mu-opioid receptors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Ethanol](#)
[*Experimental Methods](#)
[*Neural Plasticity](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Sensitization](#)
[Activity Level](#)
[Animal Locomotion](#)
[Illumination](#)
[Mice](#)
[Naltrexone](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Difficult decisions: Managing chronic neuropathic pain with opioids.

Citation: CONTINUUM: Lifelong Learning in Neurology, February 2012, vol./is. 18/1(181-184), 1080-2371;1538-6899 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): England, John D; Franklin, Gary M

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Institution: England, John D.: Department of Neurology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The decision to use opioids to treat chronic neuropathic pain is complex and somewhat controversial. Although opioid therapy may be appropriate for some patients with chronic neuropathic pain, physicians must implement strategies to reduce opioid abuse, addiction, and diversion. The decision to use chronic opioids should be made proactively with institution of best practices to ensure safe and effective use. As with all aspects of chronic pain management, better education of both health care providers and patients is necessary. Fortunately, specific recommendations for the safe and effective use of opioids are now available in several recently published guidelines. The best practices embodied in these guidelines should be considered for widespread adoption by both individual providers and

health care systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Academy of Neurology; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pain Management](#)
[*Treatment Guidelines](#)
[*Neuropathic Pain](#)
[Disease Management](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Opioid administration for severe neuropathic pain in a patient with depression and prior heroin use.

Citation: CONTINUUM: Lifelong Learning in Neurology, February 2012, vol./is. 18/1(176-180), 1080-2371;1538-6899 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Elliott, Kathryn J

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Institution: Elliott, Kathryn J.: Mount Sinai Medical School, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: The treatment of pain can raise ethical dilemmas. This article presents a case of a young woman with a pain crisis from severe neuropathic pain that is complicated by comorbidities of depression and prior (but not active) heroin use. Medical and ethical justifications for either withholding or providing opioids for her pain are examined. State and federal laws governing opioid prescriptions by physicians for pain management are reviewed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Academy of Neurology; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Neuropathic Pain](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Patient History](#)
[Professional Ethics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Patterns of cognitive impairments among heroin and cocaine users: The association with self-reported learning disabilities and infectious disease.

Citation: Journal of Learning Disabilities, March 2012, vol./is. 45/2(139-150), 0022-2194 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Severtson, Stevan G; Hedden, Sarra L; Martins, Silvia S; Latimer, William W

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Institution: Severtson, Stevan G.: Alcohol Research Training Program, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study used data from six neuropsychological measures of executive function (EF) and general intellectual functioning (GIF) administered to 303 regular users of heroin and/or cocaine as indicators in a latent profile analysis (LPA). Results indicated the presence of three profiles: impaired GIF and EF profile (30.8%), intact GIF and EF profile (58.8%), and high GIF/intact EF profile (10.4%). Using a multinomial logistic regression, it was determined that individuals who reported being diagnosed with either a learning disability (LD) and/or attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) were more likely to be in the impaired GIF and EF profile than other profiles. Results from a logistic regression indicated that the impaired GIF and EF profile was associated with a greater prevalence of past hepatitis B and/or C infection. Implication for harm reduction and treatment programs and the need to take into account individuals with LD and ADHD are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Hammill Institute on Disabilities; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Infectious Disorders](#)
[*Learning Disabilities](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Self Report](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Transsexualism, personality disorders, and spinal cord injury.

Citation: Journal of Gay & Lesbian Mental Health, January 2012, vol./is. 16/1(56-65), 1935-9705;1935-9713 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Williams, A. R

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Language: English

Abstract: The case of a 62-year-old transsexual female admitted to the trauma service after a car accident is presented. The patient developed new onset of paralysis and pain three days after admission, just as the hospital was preparing to discharge her. Physicians on the trauma, neurology, physical therapy, and psychiatry services initially diagnosed a conversion disorder and nearly missed a spinal cord injury. The literature on transsexualism, conversion disorder, and personality disorders is reviewed. Discussion raises issues of countertransference related to transgender patients as well as patients with histories of addiction and histrionic personality traits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Personality Disorders](#)
[*Spinal Cord Injuries](#)
[*Transsexualism](#)
[Countertransference](#)
[Histrionic Personality Disorder](#)
[Transgender](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Sibling influences on adolescent substance use: The role of modeling, collusion, and conflict.

Citation: Development and Psychopathology, February 2012, vol./is. 24/1(287-300), 0954-5794;1469-2198 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Low, Sabina; Shortt, Joann Wu; Snyder, James

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Institution: Low, Sabina: Wichita State University, Wichita, KS, US

Language: English

Abstract: The longitudinal associations of older sibling substance use as well as dyadic sibling conflict and collusion to younger sibling substance use were examined in a community-based sample of 244 same-sex sibling pairs. Indirect effects of older siblings on younger sibling substance use were hypothesized via younger sibling deviant peer affiliation and conflict with friends. Adolescents, parents, friends, and teachers completed measures of substance use, conflict, and deviant peer involvement. Observational data were used for both measures of collusion and conflict. Findings suggest that older sibling substance use has a direct effect on younger sibling use, but relationship dynamics and reinforcement played a significant role as well. Specifically, collusion and conflict in the sibling relationship both had indirect effects through younger siblings' deviant peer affiliation. Findings validate the powerful socializing role of both siblings and peers, and elucidate the complex mechanisms through which socialization occurs. Furthermore, data underscore the importance of considering how multiple dimensions of socialization operate in the elaboration of antisocial behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Conflict](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Sibling Relations](#)
[*Social Influences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Interaction of serotonin transporter linked polymorphic region and childhood neglect on criminal behavior and substance use for males and females.

Citation: Development and Psychopathology, February 2012, vol./is. 24/1(181-193), 0954-5794;1469-2198 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Vaske, Jamie; Newsome, Jamie; Wright, John Paul

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Institution: Vaske, Jamie: Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Childhood neglect has been cited as a risk factor for later substance abuse and criminal behavior. However, a large body of literature shows that a substantial percentage of neglected and abused individuals do not go on to abuse substances or engage in criminal behavior. The current study investigates whether a genetic variant (serotonin transporter linked polymorphic region [5-HTTLPR]) in the 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HTT) gene moderates the effect of childhood neglect on alcohol use problems, marijuana use, and criminal behavior. Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health shows that 5-HTTLPR conditions the effect of neglect on marijuana use for females, but not for males. Findings also reveal a significant gene-environment correlation between 5-HTTLPR and neglect for females only. These results suggest that 5-HTTLPR is associated with an increased risk of neglect for females, and it also increases neglected females' risk of abusing marijuana. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Neglect](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Serotonin](#)
[Criminal Behavior](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Is meth the new crack for women in the war on drugs? Factors affecting sentencing outcomes for women and parallels between meth and crack.

Citation: Feminist Criminology, January 2012, vol./is. 7/1(48-69), 1557-0851;1557-086X (Jan 2012)

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Institution: Bush-Baskette, Stephanie R.: Rutgers University, School of Criminal Justice, Newark, NJ, US

Language: English

Abstract: Between 1996 and 2006, the federal laws that pertain to methamphetamine changed significantly. By 2006, methamphetamine offenses ranked number two among drugs for which women were convicted. There was a major increase in the number of women convicted of methamphetamine offenses. Using U.S. Sentencing Commission (USSC) data for 1996 and 2006, this research investigates the factors affecting sentencing outcomes among women convicted of methamphetamine in the federal system. A major finding is that mandatory minimum sentencing attached to the new thresholds for methamphetamine has a major affect on the likelihood of incarceration of women convicted of methamphetamine offenses in the federal system. (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: [*Crack Cocaine](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[Criminal Conviction](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[War](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. Recidivism rates among mentally ill inmates: Impact of the Connecticut Offender Reentry Program.

Citation: Journal of Correctional Health Care, January 2012, vol./is. 18/1(20-28), 1078-3458;1940-5200 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Kesten, Karen L; Leavitt-Smith, Erin; Rau, Douglas R; Shelton, Deborah; Zhang, Wanli; Wagner, Jesse; Trestman, Robert L

Correspondence Address: Kesten, Karen L.: Department of Medicine, University of Connecticut Health Center, 263 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, US, 06030, kkestn@uconn.edu

Institution: Kesten, Karen L.: Department of Medicine, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study compares data from the Connecticut Offender Reentry Program (CORP) and retrospective data for inmates who received standard treatment planning services from the Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addictions Services (DMHAS). Analysis of DMHAS data investigated characteristics (demographic, psychiatric, and prison classification scores) and recidivism rates of 883 individuals. A program evaluation was later completed on a separate cohort of 88 individuals who participated in CORP. Comparison of the study results found that 14.1% of the CORP participants were rearrested within 6 months of discharge compared to 28.3% of the DMHAS group. This study concluded that younger age and having a co-occurring substance use disorder appear to be predictors of recidivism. A distinctly smaller percentage of CORP participants were recidivistic, indicating support for specialized reentry programs. (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: [*Mentally Ill Offenders](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[*Reentry Students](#)
[*Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment Planning](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

26. History of cannabis use is not associated with alterations in striatal dopamine D2/D3 receptor availability.

Citation: Journal of Psychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 26/1(144-149), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Stokes, Paul R. A.; Egerton, Alice; Watson, Ben; Reid, Alistair; Lappin, Julia; Howes, Oliver D; Nutt, David J; Lingford-Hughes, Anne R

Correspondence Address: Stokes, Paul R. A.: Neuropsychopharmacology Unit, Centre for Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Division of Experimental Medicine, Imperial College London, Hammersmith Hospital Campus, Du Cane Road, London, United Kingdom, W12 0NN, paul.stokes@imperial.ac.uk

Institution: Stokes, Paul R. A.: Psychiatric Imaging Group, MRC Clinical Sciences Centre, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Cannabis use in adolescence is emerging as a risk factor for the development of psychosis. In animal studies, Delta 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the psychoactive component of cannabis, modulates striatal dopaminergic neurotransmission. Alterations in human striatal dopaminergic function have also been reported both in psychosis and in stimulant use. We sought to examine whether striatal dopamine D2/D3 receptor availability was altered in volunteers with a history of cannabis use using a database of previously acquired [¹superscript 1C]-raclopride positron emission tomography (PET) scans. Ten [¹superscript 1C]-raclopride scans from volunteers with a history of cannabis use were compared to ten control scans using a functional striatal subdivision region of interest (ROI) analysis. No significant differences in either overall striatal BPND values or BPND values in any functional striatal subdivision were found between the two groups. There was also no correlation between lifetime frequency of cannabis use and BPND values. Limbic striatal BPND values were ten percent lower in current nicotine cigarette smokers. These findings suggest that, unlike other drugs of abuse, a history of cannabis use is not associated with alterations in striatal dopamine D2/D3 receptor availability. (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: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
 Dopamine
 Drug Addiction
 Psychosis

Source: PsycINFO

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

27. The genetic basis of the endocannabinoid system and drug addiction in humans.

Citation: Journal of Psychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 26/1(133-143), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Lopez-Moreno, Jose Antonio; Echeverry-Alzate, Victor; Buhler, Kora-Mareen

Correspondence Address: Lopez-Moreno, Jose Antonio: Laboratorio de Psicobiologia, Department of Psychobiology, Faculty of Psychology, Complutense University, Campus Somosaguas, Madrid, Spain, E-28223, jalopezm@psi.ucm.es

Institution: Lopez-Moreno, Jose Antonio: Department of Psychobiology, Faculty of Psychology, Complutense University, Madrid, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: The cannabinoid receptor (CNR1) and the fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) genes are located on chromosomes 6 and 1 in the 6q15 and 1p33 cytogenetic bands, respectively. CNR1 encodes a seven-transmembrane domain protein of 472 amino acids, whereas FAAH encodes one transmembrane domain of 579 amino acids. Several mutations found in these genes lead to altered mRNA stability and transcription rate or a reduction of the activity of the encoded protein. Increasing evidence shows that these functional mutations are related to dependence upon cocaine, alcohol, marijuana, heroin, nicotine and other drugs. One of the most compelling associations is with the C385A single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), which is found in the FAAH gene. For all of the genetic polymorphisms reviewed here, it is difficult to form overall conclusions due to the high diversity of population samples being studied, ethnicity, the use of volunteers, heterogeneity of the recruitment criteria and the drug addiction phenotype studied. Care should be taken when generalizing the results from different studies. However, many works have repeatedly associated polymorphisms in the CNR1 and FAAH genes with drug-related behaviours; this suggests that these genes should be examined in further genetic studies focusing on drug addiction and other psychiatric disorders. (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: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Mutations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

28. The effects of family therapies for adolescent delinquency and substance abuse: A meta-analysis.

Citation: Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, January 2012, vol./is. 38/1(281-304), 0194-472X (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Baldwin, Scott A; Christian, Sarah; Berkeljon, Arjan; Shadish, William R; Bean, Roy

Correspondence Address: Baldwin, Scott A.: Brigham Young University, 268 TLRB, Provo, UT, US, 84460, scott_baldwin@byu.edu

Institution: Baldwin, Scott A.: Faculty of Psychology, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT, US

Language: English

Abstract: This meta-analysis summarizes results from $k = 24$ studies comparing either Brief Strategic Family Therapy, Functional Family Therapy, Multidimensional Family Therapy, or Multisystemic Therapy to either treatment-as-usual, an alternative therapy, or a control group in the treatment of adolescent substance abuse and delinquency. Additionally, the authors reviewed and applied three advanced meta-analysis methods including influence analysis, multivariate meta-analysis, and publication bias analyses. The results suggested that as a group the four family therapies had statistically significant, but modest effects as compared to treatment-as-usual ($d = 0.21$; $k = 11$) and as compared to alternative therapies ($d = 0.26$; $k = 11$). The effect of family therapy compared to control was larger ($d = 0.70$; $k = 4$) but was not statistically significant probably because of low power. There was insufficient evidence to determine whether the various models differed in their effectiveness relative to each other. Influence analyses suggested that three studies had a large effect on aggregate effect sizes and heterogeneity statistics. Moderator and multivariate analyses were largely underpowered but will be useful as this literature grows. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychotherapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

29. Review of outcome research on marital and family therapy in treatment for alcoholism.

Citation: Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, January 2012, vol./is. 38/1(122-144), 0194-472X (Jan 2012)

Author(s): O'Farrell, Timothy J; Clements, Kahni

Correspondence Address: O'Farrell, Timothy J.: VAMC, 116B1, 940 Belmont St., Brockton, MA, US, 02301, timothy_ofarrell@hms.harvard.edu

Institution: O'Farrell, Timothy J.: Harvard Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, VA Boston Healthcare System, Brockton, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This review of controlled studies of marital and family therapy (MFT) in alcoholism treatment updates the earlier review by O'Farrell and Fals-Stewart (2003). We conclude that, when the alcoholic is unwilling to seek help, MFT is effective in helping the family cope better and motivating alcoholics to enter treatment. Specifically, both Al-Anon facilitation and referral and spouse coping skills training (based on new findings) help family members cope better, and CRAFT promotes treatment entry and was successfully transported to a community clinic in a new study. Once the alcoholic enters treatment, MFT, particularly behavioral couples therapy (BCT), is clearly more effective than individual treatment at increasing abstinence and improving relationship functioning. New BCT studies showed efficacy with women alcoholics and with gay and lesbian alcoholics, and BCT was successfully transported to a community clinic, a brief BCT version was tested, and BCT was adapted for family members other than spouses. Future studies should evaluate the following: MFT with couples where both members have a current alcohol problem and with minority patients, mechanisms of change, transportability of evidence-based MFT approaches to clinical practice settings, and

replication of MFT outcomes of reduced partner violence and improved child functioning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[*Marriage Counseling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

30. Family therapy for drug abuse: Review and updates 2003-2010.

Citation: Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, January 2012, vol./is. 38/1(59-81), 0194-472X (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Rowe, Cynthia L

Correspondence Address: Rowe, Cynthia L.: Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Center for Treatment Research on Adolescent Drug Abuse, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, 1425 N.W. 10th Avenue, Suite 217, Miami, FL, US, 33136, crowe@med.miami.edu

Institution: Rowe, Cynthia L.: Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Center for Treatment Research on Adolescent Drug Abuse, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Just 15 years ago, Liddle and Dakof (Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, 1995; 21, 511) concluded, based on the available evidence, that family therapy represented a "promising, but not definitive" approach for the treatment of drug problems among adolescents and adults. Seven years later, Rowe and Liddle (2003) review described considerable progress in this specialty with encouraging findings on adolescent-focused models based on rigorous methodology, as well as advances with adult-focused family-based treatments. The current review brings the field up to date with highlights from research conducted in the intervening 7 years, cross-cutting issues, recommendations for new research, and practice implications of these findings. Adolescent-focused family-based models that attend to the ecology of the teen and family show the most consistent and strongest findings in recent studies. Adult-focused models based on behavioral and systems theories of change also show strong effects with drug abusers and their families. The overarching conclusion is that family-based models are not only a viable treatment alternative for the treatment of drug abuse, but are now consistently recognized among the most effective approaches for treating both adults and adolescents with drug problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[Behavior](#)
[Therapeutic Processes](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

31. Alcohol use in Polish 9/11 responders: Implications for cross-cultural treatment.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatric Practice, January 2012, vol./is. 18/1(55-63), 1527-4160;1538-1145 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Katz, Craig L; Jutras-Aswad, Didier; Kiliman, Marta; Pilatowicz, Iwona; Akerele, Evaristo; Marrone, Kathryn; Ozbay, Fatih

Correspondence Address: Katz, Craig L.: Mount Sinai School of Medicine, One Gustave L. Levy Place, Box 1257, New York, NY, US, 10029, craig.katz@mssm.edu

Institution: Katz, Craig L.: Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: More than 35,000 individuals are estimated to have responded to the World Trade Center (WTC) site following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The federally funded WTC Medical Monitoring and Treatment Program (WTCMMTP) provides medical monitoring and occupational medicine treatment as well as counseling regarding entitlements and benefits to the workers and volunteers who participated in the WTC response. A major component of the WTCMMTP is the WTC Mental Health Program (WTCMHP), which offers annual mental health assessments and ongoing treatment for those found to have 9/11 associated mental health problems. In the program's 9.5 years of evaluating and treating mental health problems in thousands of Ground Zero responders, diversity in multiple domains (e.g., gender, family, profession and employment status, state of physical health, cultural identity, and immigration status) has been a hallmark of the population served by the program. To illustrate the types of issues that arise in treating this diverse patient population, the authors first present a representative case involving a Polish asbestos worker with an alcohol use disorder. They then discuss how accepted alcohol treatment modalities can and often must be modified in providing psychiatric treatment to Polish responders, in particular, and to foreign-born patients in general. Treatment modalities discussed include cognitive and behavioral therapy, relapse prevention strategies, psychodynamic therapy, motivational approaches, family therapy, group peer support, and pharmacotherapy. Implications for the practice of addiction psychiatry, cultural psychiatry, and disaster psychiatry are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[*Mental Health Programs](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Terrorism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. Substance-abusing mothers in residential treatment with their babies: Importance of pre- and postnatal maternal reflective functioning.

Citation: Infant Mental Health Journal, January 2012, vol./is. 33/1(70-81), 0163-9641;1097-0355 (Jan-Feb 2012)

Author(s): Pajulo, Marjukka; Pyykkonen, Nina; Kalland, Mirjam; Sinkkonen, Jari; Helenius, Hans; Punamaki, Raija-Leena; Suchman, Nancy

Correspondence Address: Pajulo, Marjukka, Kuitiantie 48, Parainen, Finland, 21630, marjukka.pajulo@utu.fi

Institution: Pajulo, Marjukka: University of Turku, Turku, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: A residential treatment program has been developed specifically for substance-abusing pregnant and parenting women in Finland, focusing on simultaneously supporting maternal abstinence from substances and the mother-baby relationship. The aims of the study are to explore maternal pre- and postnatal reflective functioning and its association with background factors, maternal exposure to trauma, and psychiatric symptoms, postnatal interaction, child development, and later child foster care placement. Participants were 34 mother-baby pairs living in three residential program units during the pre- to postnatal period. We employed self-report questionnaires on background, trauma

history, and psychiatric symptoms (Brief Symptom Inventory: L.R. Derogatis, 1993; Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale: J.L. Cox, J.M. Holden, & R. Sagovsky, 1987; Traumatic Antecedents Questionnaire: B. Van der Kolk, 2003), videotaped mother-child interactions coded for sensitivity, control, and unresponsiveness (Care Index for Infants and Toddlers: P. Crittenden, 2003); a standardized test of child development (Bayley Scales of Infant Development-II: N. Bayley, 1993); and semistructured interviews for maternal reflective functioning (Pregnancy Interview: A. Slade, E. Bernbach, J. Grienenberger, D.W. Levy, & A. Locker, 2002; Parent Development Interview: A. Slade et al., 2005). Pre- and postnatal maternal reflective functioning (RF) was on average low, but varied considerably across participants. Average RF increased significantly during the intervention. Increase in RF level was found to be associated with type of abused substance and maternal trauma history. Mothers who showed lower postnatal RF levels relapsed to substance use more often after completing a residential treatment period, and their children were more likely to be placed in foster care. The intensive focus on maternal RF is an important direction in the development of efficacious treatment for this very high risk population. (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: [*Childhood Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mothers](#)
[*Residential Care Institutions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. A business case for quality improvement in addiction treatment: Evidence from the NIATx collaborative.

Citation: The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research, January 2012, vol./is. 39/1(91-100), 1094-3412 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Quanbeck, Andrew R; Madden, Lynn; Edmundson, Eldon; Ford, James H II; McConnell, K. John; McCarty, Dennis; Gustafson, David H

Correspondence Address: Quanbeck, Andrew R.: University of Wisconsin, 4161B Mechanical Engineering, 1513 University Ave, Madison, WI, US, 53706, andrew.quanbeck@chess.wisc.edu

Institution: Quanbeck, Andrew R.: University of Wisconsin, Mechanical Engineering, Madison, WI, US

Language: English

Abstract: The Network for the Improvement of Addiction Treatment (NIATx) promotes treatment access and retention through a customer-focused quality improvement model. This paper explores the issue of the "business case" for quality improvement in addiction treatment from the provider's perspective. The business case model developed in this paper is based on case examples of early NIATx participants coupled with a review of the literature. Process inefficiencies indicated by long waiting times, high no-show rates, and low continuation rates cause underutilization of capacity and prevent optimal financial performance. By adopting customer-focused practices aimed at removing barriers to treatment access and retention, providers may be able to improve financial performance, increase staff retention, and gain long-term strategic advantage. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Quality of Care](#)
 Business

Consumer Behavior
Treatment Compliance
Treatment Barriers

Source: PsycINFO

34. Longer length of stay is not associated with better outcomes in VHA's substance abuse residential rehabilitation treatment programs.

Citation: The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research, January 2012, vol./is. 39/1(68-79), 1094-3412 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Harris, Alex H. S.; Kivlahan, Daniel; Barnett, Paul G; Finney, John W

Correspondence Address: Harris, Alex H. S.: Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Stanford University School of Medicine, 795 Willow Road (MC152), Menlo Park, CA, US, 94025, alexander.harris2@va.gov

Institution: Harris, Alex H. S.: Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Stanford University School of Medicine, Menlo Park, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Are longer stays in Veterans Health Administration (VHA) substance abuse residential rehabilitation treatment programs (SARRTPs) associated with better substance-related outcomes? To investigate, up to 50 new patients were randomly selected from each of 28 randomly selected programs (1,307 patients). The goal was to examine if patient and program average length of stay (ALOS) were associated with improvement on Addiction Severity Index (ASI) Alcohol and Drug composite scores in covariate-adjusted, multi-level regression models. Patients in programs with ALOS greater than 90 days tended to have more mental health treatment prior to the index episode and less severe substance-related symptoms, but more homelessness. At follow-up, programs longer than 90 days had the least improvement in the ASI Alcohol composite and significantly less improvement than programs with ALOSs of 15 to 30 and 31 to 45 days (both $p < 0.05$). Therefore, in VHA SARRTPs, ALOS greater than 90 days cannot be justified by the substance use disorder severity of the patients served or the magnitude of the clinical improvement observed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Drug Rehabilitation
*Treatment Duration
*Treatment
Health
Military Veterans

Source: PsycINFO

35. The implementation of smoking cessation counseling in substance abuse treatment.

Citation: The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research, January 2012, vol./is. 39/1(28-41), 1094-3412 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Knudsen, Hannah K; Studts, Christina R; Studts, Jamie L

Correspondence Address: Knudsen, Hannah K.: Department of Behavioral Science, University of Kentucky, 109 Medical Behavioral Science Bldg., Lexington, KY, US, 40536-0086, hannah.knudsen@uky.edu

Institution: Knudsen, Hannah K.: Department of Behavioral Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Research on the implementation of smoking cessation counseling within substance abuse treatment organizations is limited. This study examines associations among counselors' implementation of therapy sessions dedicated to smoking cessation, organizational factors, and counselor-level variables. A two-level hierarchical linear model including organization- and counselor-level variables was estimated using survey data collected from 1,794 counselors working in 359 treatment organizations. Overall implementation of smoking cessation counseling was low. In the final model, implementation was positively associated with counselors' knowledge of the Public Health Service's clinical practice guideline, perceived managerial support, and belief that smoking cessation had a positive impact on recovery. Private versus public funding and presence of a formal smoking cessation program were organization-level variables which interacted with these counselor-level effects. These results highlight the importance of organizational contexts as well as counselors' knowledge and attitudes for effective implementation of smoking cessation counseling in substance abuse treatment organizations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Counseling](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. The availability of integrated care in a national sample of therapeutic communities.

Citation: The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research, January 2012, vol./is. 39/1(17-27), 1094-3412 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Dye, Meredith Huey; Roman, Paul M; Knudsen, Hannah K; Johnson, J. Aaron

Correspondence Address: Dye, Meredith Huey: Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Middle Tennessee State University, 331 Todd Hall P.O. Box 10, Murfreesboro, TN, US, 37132, mdye@mtsu.edu

Institution: Dye, Meredith Huey: Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Therapeutic communities (TCs) for substance abusers are oriented toward changing the entire person as a means for facilitating a drug-free future. This vision parallels ideas such as integrated care for the treatment of co-occurring substance abuse and psychiatric conditions. The extent to which integrated services are available in TCs has not been documented. Using data from a national sample of 345 TCs, this paper examines the availability of integrated care in TCs and the structural and cultural characteristics of TCs that offer integrated care. The results indicate that a substantial portion of TCs in this sample admit clients with co-occurring disorders (70.7%), and as many as half of the TCs offer integrated care. TCs that offer integrated care show increased use of professional staff, individual psychotherapy, and a less confrontational milieu, but notably, retain many of the "essential elements" of the traditional TC model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Integrated Services](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
[Comorbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Universal screening for alcohol and drug use and racial disparities in Child Protective Services reporting.

Citation: The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research, January 2012, vol./is. 39/1(3-16), 1094-3412 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Roberts, Sarah C. M.; Nuru-Jeter, Amani

Correspondence Address: Roberts, Sarah C. M.: Alcohol Research Group, 6475 Christie Ave., Suite 400, Emeryville, CA, US, 94608, sroberts@arg.org

Institution: Roberts, Sarah C. M.: School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examines racial disparities in Child Protective Services (CPS) reporting at delivery in a county with universal screening for alcohol/drug use in prenatal care. It also explores two mechanisms through which universal screening could reduce reporting disparities: Equitable Surveillance and Effective Treatment. Equitable Surveillance is premised on the assumptions that identification of drug use through screening in prenatal care leads to CPS reporting at delivery and that Black women are screened more than White women, which leads to disproportionate reporting of Black newborns. Universal screening would correct this by ensuring that prenatal providers screen and therefore also report White women to CPS, thereby reducing disparities. Effective Treatment is premised on the idea that identification of drug use through screening in prenatal care leads women to receive treatment during pregnancy, which thereby reduces CPS reporting at delivery. Universal screening would lead to prenatal providers screening more Black women and thereby to more Black women receiving treatment prenatally. The increase in treatment receipt during pregnancy would then decrease the number of Black newborns reported to CPS at delivery, thereby reducing disparities. County data were used to compare the racial/ethnic distribution of women and newborns in three points in the system (identification in prenatal care, treatment entry during pregnancy, and reporting to CPS at delivery related to maternal alcohol/drug use) and explore pathways to treatment. Despite Black women having alcohol/drug use identified by prenatal care providers at similar rates to White women and entering treatment more than expected, Black newborns were four times more likely than White newborns to be reported to CPS at delivery. This contradicts the premise of Effective Treatment. By default, findings were more consistent with Equitable Surveillance than Effective Treatment. Providers and policy makers should not assume that universal screening in prenatal care reduces CPS reporting disparities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Prenatal Exposure](#)
[*Protective Services](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[Adolescent Pregnancy](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Prenatal Care](#)
[Screening](#)
[Whites](#)
[Health Disparities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Can fantasizing while listening to music play a protective role against the influences of sensation seeking and peers on adolescents' substance use??

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2012, vol./is. 47/2(166-179), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Miranda, Dave; Gaudreau, Patrick; Morizot, Julien; Fallu, Jean-Sebastien

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Institution: Miranda, Dave: School of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined if fantasizing while listening to music could represent a potential protective factor against adolescent substance use (cigarette, alcohol, and cannabis). The first hypothesis was that fantasizing while listening to music would moderate (buffer) the link between sensation-seeking and substance use. The second hypothesis was that fantasizing while listening to music would also moderate (buffer) the link between peer substance use and individual substance use. The sample comprised 429 adolescent boys and girls who answered a self-report questionnaire in 2003. They were regular students attending a public high school in Montreal, Canada. The results revealed that fantasizing while listening to music came short of buffering the link between sensation-seeking and substance use among highly musically involved adolescents. Still, fantasizing while listening to music significantly attenuated the relationship between peer substance use and individual substance use (thereby, showing a protective effect) among highly musically involved adolescents. Fantasizing while listening to music did not buffer the relation between either risk factor (sensation-seeking or peer substance use) and substance use among moderately musically involved adolescents. (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 Usage](#)
[*Fantasy](#)
[*Music](#)
[*Peers](#)
[*Sensation Seeking](#)
[Protective Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. To hell and back: Excessive drug use, addiction, and the process of recovery in mainstream rock autobiographies.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2012, vol./is. 47/2(143-154), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2012)

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Institution: Oksanen, Atte: School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: Rock autobiographies have become increasingly popular since the 1990s. This article analyzes 31 mainstream rock autobiographies describing a wide variety of legal and illegal substances used and reckless behavior. Narrative analysis shows that books concentrate on recovering from addiction. The majority of writers have participated in some kind of treatment. Rock autobiographies use therapeutic vocabulary and borrow discursive elements from culturally familiar Alcoholics Anonymous texts recounting recovery stories. The analysis shows that drugs and alcohol are not associated with rebellion and authenticity as they once were in rock music. Surviving addiction has become a key theme of rock culture. (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: [*Autobiography](#)
[*Behavior Analysis](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
Source: PsycINFO

40. Dance is the new metal: Adolescent music preferences and substance use across Europe.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2012, vol./is. 47/2(130-142), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2012)
Author(s): Bogt, Tom F.M. ter; Gabhainn, Saoirse Nic; Simons-Morton, Bruce G; Ferreira, Mafalda; Hublet, Anne; Godeau, E; Kuntsche, E; Richter, Matthias; The HBSC Risk Behavior and the HBSC Peer Culture Focus Groups
Correspondence Address: Bogt, Tom F.M. ter: Department of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands, t.f.m.terbogat@uu.nl
Corporate/Institutional Author: The HBSC Risk Behavior and the HBSC Peer Culture Focus Groups
Institution: Bogt, Tom F.M. ter: Department of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands
Language: English
Abstract: This study examined relationships between music preferences and substance use (tobacco, alcohol, cannabis) among 18,103 fifteen-year-olds from 10 European countries. In 2005-2006, across Europe, preferences for mainstream Pop (pop chart music) and Highbrow (classical music and jazz) were negatively associated with substance use, while preferences for Dance (house/trance and techno/hardhouse) were associated positively with substance use. In three countries, links were identified between liking Rock (rock, heavy metal punk/hardcore, and gothic) and substance use; associations between Urban (hip-hop and R&B) and substance use were mixed. No substantial gender differences emerged in these patterns, and controlling for relevant covariates did not attenuate the predictive value of substance use. The findings are consistent with the conclusion that music is a robust marker of adolescent substance use. (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: [*Dance](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Music](#)
[*Preferences](#)
Source: PsycINFO

41. Music and substance use.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2012, vol./is. 47/2(119-120), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2012)
Author(s): No authorship indicated
Language: English
Abstract: This special issue of Substance Use & Misuse explores which dimensions and aspects of music culture and its various scenes and narratives are linked to substance use and misuse, which aspects may help develop sensible and nonharmful substance use related

behaviors, and what are the necessary conditions for such behaviors and lifestyles to operate or not to operate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Music](#)
[Lifestyle](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Levels of explanation in psychiatric and substance use disorders: Implications for the development of an etiologically based nosology.

Citation: Molecular Psychiatry, January 2012, vol./is. 17/1(11-21), 1359-4184;1476-5578 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Kendler, K. S

Correspondence Address: Kendler, K. S.: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University Medical School, Box 980126, 800 East Leigh Street, Room 1-123, Richmond, VA, US, 23298-0126, kendler@vcu.edu

Institution: Kendler, K. S.: Virginia Institute of Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Medical College of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The soft medical model for psychiatric illness, which was operationalized in DSM-III, defines psychiatric disorders as syndromes with shared symptoms, signs, course of illness and response to treatment. Many in our field want to move to a hard medical model based on etiological mechanisms. This essay explores the feasibility of this move and asks whether psychiatric disorders have the needed single clear level of explanation for an etiologically based nosology. I propose seven criteria for a good explanation: (i) strength, (ii) causal confidence, (iii) generalizability, (iv) specificity, (v) manipulability, (vi) proximity and (vii) generativity. Applying them to cystic fibrosis, a gene-level approach to etiology performs well across the board. By contrast, a detailed review of alcohol dependence and a briefer review of major depression suggests that psychiatric disorders have multiple explanatory perspectives no one of which can be privileged over others using scientific data alone. Therefore, a move toward an etiologically based diagnostic system cannot assume that one level of explanation will stand out as the obvious candidate on which to base the nosology. This leaves two options. Either a hard medical model will be implemented that will require a consensus about a preferred level of explanation which must reflect value judgments as well as science. To take this approach, we need to agree on what we most want from our explanations. Alternatively, we will need to move away from the traditional hard medical model that requires that we ground our diagnoses in single biological essences, and focus instead on fuzzy, cross-level mechanisms, which may more realistically capture the true nature of psychiatric disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Etiology](#)
[Pathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. The disordered mind.

- Citation:** Trends in Cognitive Sciences, January 2012, vol./is. 16/1(1-2), 1364-6613 (Jan 2012)
- Author(s):** Kousta, Stavroula
- Correspondence Address:** Kousta, Stavroula, tics@elsevier.com
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Two coordinated special issues in Trends in Cognitive Sciences and Trends in Neurosciences jointly address our current understanding of the biological basis of neuropsychiatric disorders, efforts to develop effective treatments, as well as societal issues. Disturbances in cognitive and emotional processes are hallmarks of neuropsychiatric disorders. Eight review articles in this special issue address the mechanisms and neural basis of cognitive and emotional impairments in a variety of disorders, including schizophrenia, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), autism, major depressive disorder (MDD), bipolar disorder (BD), psychopathy, addiction, and eating disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Neuropsychiatry](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[Autism](#)
[Bipolar Disorder](#)
[Cognitive Processes](#)
[Eating Disorders](#)
[Emotional Disturbances](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)
[Psychopathy](#)
[Schizophrenia](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

44. Synchrony of corticostriatal-midbrain activation enables normal inhibitory control and conflict processing in recovering alcoholic men.

- Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 71/3(269-278), 0006-3223 (Feb 1, 2012)
- Author(s):** Schulte, Tilman; Muller-Oehring, Eva M; Sullivan, Edith V; Pfefferbaum, Adolf
- Correspondence Address:** Schulte, Tilman: SRI International, Neuroscience Program, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, CA, US, 94025-3493, tilman.schulte@sri.com
- Institution:** Schulte, Tilman: Neuroscience Program, SRI International, Menlo Park, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Alcohol dependence is associated with inhibitory control deficits, possibly related to abnormalities in frontoparietal cortical and midbrain function and connectivity. Methods: We examined functional connectivity and microstructural fiber integrity between frontoparietal and midbrain structures using a Stroop Match-to-Sample task with functional magnetic resonance imaging and diffusion tensor imaging in 18 alcoholic and 17 control subjects. Manipulation of color cues and response repetition sequences modulated cognitive demands during Stroop conflict. Results: Despite similar lateral frontoparietal activity and functional connectivity in alcoholic and control subjects when processing conflict, control subjects deactivated the posterior cingulate cortex (PCC), whereas alcoholic subjects did not. Posterior cingulum fiber integrity predicted the degree

of PCC deactivation in control but not alcoholic subjects. Also, PCC activity was modulated by executive control demands: activated during response switching and deactivated during response repetition. Alcoholics showed the opposite pattern: activation during repetition and deactivation during switching. Here, in alcoholic subjects, greater deviations from the normal PCC activity correlated with higher amounts of lifetime alcohol consumption. A functional dissociation of brain network connectivity between the groups further showed that control subjects exhibited greater corticocortical connectivity among middle cingulate, posterior cingulate, and medial prefrontal cortices than alcoholic subjects. In contrast, alcoholic subjects exhibited greater midbrain-orbitofrontal cortical network connectivity than control subjects. Degree of microstructural fiber integrity predicted robustness of functional connectivity. Conclusions: Thus, even subtle compromise of microstructural connectivity in alcoholism can influence modulation of functional connectivity and underlie alcohol-related cognitive impairment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Conflict](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Visual Cortex](#)
[*Cingulate Cortex](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Risk factors for illicit anabolic-androgenic steroid use in male weightlifters: A cross-sectional cohort study.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 71/3(254-261), 0006-3223 (Feb 1, 2012)

Author(s): Pope, Harrison G Jr.; Kanayama, Gen; Hudson, James I

Correspondence Address: Pope, Harrison G., Jr.: McLean Hospital, Biological Psychiatry Laboratory, 115 Mill Street, Belmont, MA, US, 02478, hpope@mclean.harvard.edu

Institution: Pope, Harrison G.: McLean Hospital, Biological Psychiatry Laboratory, Belmont, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Illicit anabolic-androgenic steroid (AAS) abuse, though an important public health problem, remains inadequately studied. Almost all AAS abusers are male and lift weights, but the risk factors for AAS use among male weightlifters remain poorly understood. Methods: We recruited 233 experienced male weightlifters, of whom 102 (44%) reported lifetime AAS use, and assessed their childhood and adolescent attributes retrospectively, using structured clinical interviews and computerized questionnaires. This cross-sectional cohort approach--a design that we have formally presented in the recent methodological literature--utilizes a study cohort, not selected for outcomes of interest, and assesses exposures and outcomes retrospectively. We hypothesized that conduct disorder and body-image concerns would be major risk factors for subsequent AAS use among male weightlifters. Results: Within our study population, many attributes showed little association with AAS use, but conduct disorder and body-image concerns showed strong associations. For individuals with prior conduct disorder versus those without, the hazard ratio (95% confidence interval) for subsequent AAS use was 2.2 (1.5, 3.4). For individuals in the middle versus lowest tertile of scores on a retrospective adolescent muscle-dysmorphia scale, the hazard ratio was 1.5 (.84, 2.6); for the highest versus lowest tertile, the hazard ratio was 3.3 (2.0, 5.3); and for the linear trend of hazard ratios, $p < .001$. Conclusions: Conduct disorder and body-image concerns represent important risk factors for AAS use among male weightlifters. Thus, assessment of these attributes may help to identify individuals most likely to require interventions to discourage this form of substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Steroids](#)
[*Weightlifting](#)
[Androgens](#)
[Biosynthesis](#)
[Human Males](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Emergence of functional spinal delta opioid receptors after chronic ethanol exposure.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 71/3(232-238), 0006-3223 (Feb 1, 2012)

Author(s): van Rijn, Richard M; Brissett, Daniela I; Whistler, Jennifer L

Correspondence Address: Whistler, Jennifer L.: University of California, Department of Neurology, Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, 5858 Horton Street, Suite 200, Emeryville, CA, US, 94608, jwhistler@gallo.ucsf.edu

Institution: van Rijn, Richard M.: University of California, Department of Neurology, Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, Emeryville, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The delta opioid receptor (DOR) is a promising target to treat multiple indications, including alcoholism, anxiety, and nonmalignant pain. The potential of the DORs has been underappreciated, in part, due to relatively low functional expression of these receptors in naive states. However, chronic exposure to stress, opioids, and inflammation can induce a redistribution of DORs to the cell surface where they can be activated. Previously, DORs were shown to be selectively/exclusively present in spinal cord circuits mediating mechanical sensitivity but not those mediating thermal nociception under naive conditions. Methods: We spinally administered DOR and mu opioid receptor (MOR) selective agonists ([D-Pen2,D-Pen5]-Enkephalin, deltorphin II, SNC80, and DAMGO) and antagonists (naltriben and CTAP) and determined thermal antinociception and mechanical sensitivity in wild-type mice or mice with a genetic disruption of DOR or MOR. Thermal antinociception was measured using a radiant heat tail-flick assay; mechanical sensitivity was measured using von Frey filaments. Dose response curves were generated in naive mice and mice exposed to ethanol in a model of voluntary consumption. Results: We show that prolonged exposure to ethanol can promote an upregulation of functional DORs in the spinal cord in thermal pain-mediating circuits but not in those mediating mechanical sensitivity. The upregulated DORs either modulate MOR-mediated analgesia through convergence of circuits or signal transduction pathways and/or interact directly with MORs to form a new functional (heteromeric) unit. Conclusions: Our findings suggest that DORs could be a novel target in conditions in which DORs are redistributed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Ethanol](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pain](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Inflammation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Early-life forebrain glucocorticoid receptor overexpression increases anxiety behavior and cocaine sensitization.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 71/3(224-231), 0006-3223 (Feb 1, 2012)

Author(s): Wei, Qiang; Fentress, Hugh M; Hoversten, Mary T; Zhang, Limei; Hebda-Bauer, Elaine K; Watson, Stanley J; Seasholtz, Audrey F; Akil, Huda

Correspondence Address: Wei, Qiang: University of Michigan, Molecular & Behavioral Neuroscience Institute, 205 Zina Pitcher Place, Ann Arbor, MI, US, qweis@umich.edu

Institution: Wei, Qiang: University of Michigan, Molecular & Behavioral Neuroscience Institute, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Genetic factors and early-life adversity are critical in the etiology of mood disorders and substance abuse. Because of their role in the transduction of stress responses, glucocorticoid hormones and their receptors could serve as both genetic factors and mediators of environmental influences. We have shown that constitutive overexpression of the glucocorticoid receptor (GR) in forebrain results in increased emotional reactivity and lability in mice. Here, we asked whether there was a critical period for the emergence of this phenotype. Methods: We generated a mouse line with inducible GR overexpression specifically in forebrain. Anxiety-like behaviors and cocaine-induced sensitization were assessed in adult mice following GR overexpression during different periods in development. The molecular basis of the behavioral phenotype was examined using microarray analyses of dentate gyrus and nucleus accumbens. Results: Transient overexpression of GR during early life led to increased anxiety and cocaine sensitization, paralleling the phenotype of lifelong GR overexpression. This increased emotional reactivity was not observed when GR overexpression was induced after weaning. Glucocorticoid receptor overexpression in early life is sufficient to alter gene expression patterns for the rest of the animal's life, with dentate gyrus being more responsive than nucleus accumbens. The altered transcripts are implicated in GR and axonal guidance signaling in dentate gyrus and dopamine receptor signaling in nucleus accumbens. Conclusions: Transient overexpression of GR early in life is both necessary and sufficient for inducing transcriptome-wide changes in the brain and producing a lifelong increase in vulnerability to anxiety and drugs of abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Glucocorticoids](#)
[Affective Disorders](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Etiology](#)
[Mice](#)
[Sensitization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Hypocretin/orexin signaling in the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus is essential for the expression of nicotine withdrawal.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 71/3(214-223), 0006-3223 (Feb 1, 2012)

Author(s): Plaza-Zabala, Ainhoa; Flores, Africa; Maldonado, Rafael; Berrendero, Fernando

Correspondence Address: Berrendero, Fernando: University Pompeu Fabra, C/Doctor Aiguader 88, Barcelona, Spain, 08003, fernando.berrendero@upf.edu

Institution: Plaza-Zabala, Ainhoa: Laboratory of Neuropharmacology, Department of Experimental and Health Sciences, University Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Hypocretin (orexin) signaling is involved in drug addiction. In this study, we investigated the role of these hypothalamic neuropeptides in nicotine withdrawal by using

behavioral and neuroanatomical approaches. Methods: Nicotine withdrawal syndrome was precipitated by mecamylamine (2 mg/kg, subcutaneous) in C57BL/6J nicotine-dependent mice (25 mg/kg/day for 14 days) pretreated with the hypocretin receptor 1 (Hcrtr-1) antagonist SB334867 (5 and 10 mg/kg, intraperitoneal), the hypocretin receptor 2 antagonist TCSOX229 (5 and 10 mg/kg, intraperitoneal), and in preprohypocretin knockout mice. c-Fos expression was analyzed in several brain areas related to nicotine dependence by immunofluorescence techniques. Retrograde tracing with rhodamine-labeled fluorescent latex microspheres was used to determine whether the hypocretin neurons project directly to the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus (PVN), and SB334867 was locally administered intra-PVN (10 nmol/side) to test the specific involvement of Hcrtr-1 in this brain area during nicotine withdrawal. Results: Somatic signs of nicotine withdrawal were attenuated in mice pretreated with SB334867 and in preprohypocretin knockout mice. No changes were found in TCSOX229 pretreated animals. Nicotine withdrawal increased the percentage of hypocretin cells expressing c-Fos in the perifornical, dorsomedial, and lateral hypothalamus. In addition, the increased c-Fos expression in the PVN during withdrawal was dependent on hypocretin transmission through Hcrtr-1 activation. Hypocretin neurons directly innervate the PVN and the local infusion of SB334867 into the PVN decreased the expression of nicotine withdrawal. Conclusions: These data demonstrate that hypocretin signaling acting on Hcrtr-1 in the PVN plays a crucial role in the expression of nicotine withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Hypothalamus](#)
[*Neuropeptides](#)
[*Nicotine Withdrawal](#)
[*Orexin](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Deficits in dopamine D2 receptors and presynaptic dopamine in heroin dependence: Commonalities and differences with other types of addiction.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 71/3(192-198), 0006-3223 (Feb 1, 2012)

Author(s): Martinez, Diana; Saccone, Phillip A; Liu, Fei; Slifstein, Mark; Orłowska, Daria; Grasseti, Alex; Cook, Stephanie; Broft, Allegra; Van Heertum, Ronald; Comer, Sandra D

Correspondence Address: Martinez, Diana: Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, Department of Psychiatry, New York State Psychiatric Institute, 1051 Riverside Drive, Box #31, New York, NY, US, 10032, dm437@columbia.edu

Institution: Martinez, Diana: Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, Department of Psychiatry, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Positron emission tomography (PET) imaging studies have shown that addiction to a number of substances of abuse is associated with a decrease in dopamine D2/3 receptor binding and decreased presynaptic dopamine release in the striatum. Some studies have also shown that these reductions are associated with the severity of addiction. For example, in cocaine dependence, low dopamine release is associated with the choice to self-administer cocaine. The goal of the present study was to investigate these parameters of striatal dopamine transmission in heroin dependence and their association with drug seeking behavior. Methods: Heroin-dependent and healthy control subjects were scanned with [¹¹C]raclopride before and after stimulant administration (methylphenidate) to measure striatal D2/3 receptor binding and presynaptic dopamine release. After the PET scans, the heroin-dependent subjects performed heroin self-administration sessions. Results: Both striatal D2/3 receptor binding and dopamine release were reduced in the heroin-dependent subjects compared with healthy control subjects. However, neither PET measure of dopamine transmission

predicted the choice to self-administer heroin. Conclusions: These findings show that heroin addiction, like addiction to other drugs of abuse, is associated with low D2/3 receptor binding and low presynaptic dopamine. However, neither of these outcome measures was associated with the choice to self-administer heroin. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Striatum](#)
[*Positron Emission Tomography](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. GR-owing up stressed: Implications for anxiety and addiction.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 71/3(182-183), 0006-3223 (Feb 1, 2012)

Author(s): Russo, Scott J

Correspondence Address: Russo, Scott J.: Department of Neuroscience and Friedman Brain Institute, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US, 10029, scott.russo@mssm.edu

Institution: Russo, Scott J.: Fishberg Department of Neuroscience and Friedman Brain Institute, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Qiang Wei et al. (see record 2012-00516-013). In their article, Wei et al. provides new evidence for a critical window before weaning, whereby increased levels of glucocorticoid receptors (GRs) in the forebrain lead to lifelong increases in exploratory-based anxiety behavior and cocaine-induced locomotor sensitization. Associated with these behavioral changes are vast lifelong transcriptional changes in the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus (hipp) and, to a lesser extent, the nucleus accumbens (NAc), brain structures critically involved in stress disorders and addiction. These data highlight the potential importance of developmental experience in controlling normal brain function and behavior in adulthood. In the article by Wei et al., the authors provide mechanistic evidence that a critical window of GR overexpression during early life is sufficient to increase anxiety and addiction liability later in life. The authors used a transgenic mouse line with a tetracycline-regulated promoter that can be turned on or off to tightly control GR overexpression throughout the animal's lifetime. Early evidence from Wei et al. suggests that in the hipp, preweaning GR overexpression leads to alterations in genes encoding axon guidance and synaptic plasticity proteins. In summary, Wei et al. have provided evidence for a GR-dependent mechanism that, when engaged early, can have profound effects on the NAc and hipp transcriptional profiles as well as anxiety and addictive behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Glucocorticoids](#)
[Affective Disorders](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Etiology](#)
[Mice](#)
[Sensitization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. In memoriam.

Citation:	Substance Use & Misuse, January 2012, vol./is. 47/1(117), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2012)
Author(s):	No authorship indicated
Language:	English
Abstract:	Presents an obituary of David B. Newlin. His background was in human addictions research, particularly alcohol and nicotine, from a psychophysiological and neuroscience perspective. He also minored in human sexuality. Newlin had expertise in the use of psychophysiological particularly autonomic measures, and has recently collaborated on neuroimaging studies that emphasize functional neural components of the psychobiological processes that control addiction. His research has stimulated paradigm shifts in the field with regard to findings of a biphasic response to alcohol intake that proposed sensitization as a mechanism underlying propensity to alcoholism. Newlin's current research focused on neural mechanisms of the response to alcohol in the functional magnetic resonance imaging laboratory as a function of familial, genetic, and other factors such as stress. His particular interest was in studying craving for alcohol and nicotine and other mechanisms of the addictive process. He was also performing research on cigarette smoking in which the nicotine withdrawal process was examined. Newlin, who died on September 22, 2011, leaves behind a wife Kathy Kamo, a daughter Maya, who was the love of his life, a large extended family, including his 94-year-old mother, and two best friends Diana and Jeannette. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication:	HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Addiction *Neurosciences *Psychobiology *Psychophysiology *Tobacco Smoking
Source:	PsycINFO

52. Gender differences in early maladaptive schemas in a treatment-seeking sample of alcohol-dependent adults.

Citation:	Substance Use & Misuse, January 2012, vol./is. 47/1(108-116), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2012)
Author(s):	Shorey, Ryan C; Anderson, Scott E; Stuart, Gregory L
Correspondence Address:	Shorey, Ryan C.: Department of Psychology, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Tennessee, 1404 Circle Dr., Knoxville, TN, US, 37996, rshorey@utk.edu
Institution:	Shorey, Ryan C.: Department of Psychology, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	The current study examined early maladaptive schemas among alcohol-dependent men and women and sought to determine whether men and women differed in their early maladaptive schemas. Using preexisting patient records of adults diagnosed with alcohol dependence from a residential treatment center in the Southeastern United States, from 2005 to 2010 (N = 854), results showed that women scored significantly higher than men on 14 of the 18 early maladaptive schemas assessed. Both women and men endorsed having a number of early maladaptive schemas, with four schemas being particularly prevalent across gender. Study limitations are noted and implications of these findings for treatment and 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: [*Adjustment](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Schema](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Screening for addictive disorders within a workers' compensation clinic: An exploratory study.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2012, vol./is. 47/1(99-107), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Parhami, Iman; Hyman, Mark; Siani, Aaron; Lin, Stephanie; Collard, Michael; Garcia, Johnny; Casaus, Laurie; Tsuang, John; Fong, Timothy W

Correspondence Address: Parhami, Iman: Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, 760 Westwood Plaza, Mailcode 175919, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90095, iparhami@mednet.ucla.edu

Institution: Parhami, Iman: Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: We conducted a cross-sectional study investigating the extent of addictive disorders within a workers' compensation (WC) clinic. We also examined the feasibility of substance abuse screening within the same clinic. In 2009, 100 patients were asked to complete the World Health Organization's Alcohol, Smoking, Substance Involvement Screening Test (WHO-ASSIST) and the Current Opioid Misuse Measure (COMM). According to the WHO-ASSIST, we found that 46% of WC patients required intervention for at least one substance-related disorder (25% tobacco, 23% sedatives, 8% opioids), and according to the COMM, 46% screened positive for prescription opioid misuse. Importantly, the addition of this screening was brief, economical, and well accepted by patients. Further research should analyze the costs and benefits of detection and intervention of substance-related disorders in this setting. (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: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Screening](#)
[*Personnel](#)
[*Workers' Compensation Insurance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Use and misuse of opioid replacement therapies: A Queensland study.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2012, vol./is. 47/1(78-85), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Smirnov, Andrew; Kemp, Robert

Correspondence Address: Smirnov, Andrew: School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia, 4006, a.smirnov@uq.edu.au

Institution: Smirnov, Andrew: School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Buprenorphine/naloxone has recently been introduced in Australia and is available for unsupervised dosing within Queensland. A retrospective observational study of data collected during 2000-2007 for clients obtaining injecting equipment from the Brisbane

Harm Reduction Centre in Queensland is presented. The numbers of service occasions and needles and syringes were used as surrogate drug use measures. Buprenorphine and naloxone were misused at lower rates when compared with buprenorphine and methadone. Furthermore, the misuse of opioid replacement therapies represented less than 5% of all illicit opioid injections. Implications and study limitations 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: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Naloxone](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Association between immigrant status and history of compulsory treatment in a national sample of individuals assessed for drug use disorders through the Swedish public welfare system.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2012, vol./is. 47/1(67-77), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Lundgren, Lena; Brannstrom, Jan; Armelius, Bengt-Ake; Chassler, Deborah; Moren, Stefan; Trocchio, Sarah

Correspondence Address: Trocchio, Sarah: School of Social Work, Boston University, 270 Bay State Road, Boston, MA, US, 02215, stroc@bu.edu

Institution: Lundgren, Lena: School of Social Work, Boston University, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: In-person interview data from 13,903 individuals assessed for a drug use disorder in the Swedish welfare system from 2002-2008, were analyzed using logistic regression methods. Second generation immigrants with non-Scandinavian parents were 41% more likely to report a history of compulsory treatment compared to those born in Sweden to Swedish parents after controlling for age, gender, education, mental health treatment homeless status history, and criminal justice history. Implications include the need to study acculturation, stigma, and discrimination-related factors as well as to promote culturally competent outreach to immigrant populations. (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 Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Immigration](#)
[*Welfare Services \(Government\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. "We as drug addicts need that program": Insight from rural African American cocaine users on designing a sexual risk reduction intervention for their community.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2012, vol./is. 47/1(44-55), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Montgomery, Brooke E. E; Stewart, Katharine E; Wright, Patricia B; McSweeney, Jean; Booth, Brenda M

Correspondence Address: Montgomery, Brooke E. E.: Fay W. Boozman College of Public Health, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, 4301 W. Markham Street, Slot 820, Little Rock, AR, US, 72205, bemontgomery@uams.edu

Institution: Montgomery, Brooke E. E.: Fay W. Boozman College of Public Health, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US

Language: English

Abstract: This focused ethnographic study examines data collected in 2007 from four gender- and age-specific focus groups (FGs) (N = 31) to inform the development of a sexual risk reduction intervention for African American cocaine users in rural Arkansas. A semi-structured protocol was used to guide audio-recorded FGs. Data were entered into Ethnograph and analyzed using constant comparison and content analysis. Four codes with accompanying factors emerged from the data and revealed recommendations for sexual risk reduction interventions with similar populations. Intervention design implications and challenges, study limitations, and future research are discussed. The study was supported by funds from the National Institute of Nursing Research (P20 NR009006-01) and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (1R01DA024575-01 and F31 DA026286-01). (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: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Rural Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. Review of Hope for humanity: How understanding and healing trauma could solve the planetary crisis.

Citation: Journal of Loss and Trauma, January 2012, vol./is. 17/1(111), 1532-5024;1532-5032 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Harvey, John H

Institution: Harvey, John H.: Department of Psychology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Hope for Humanity: How Understanding and Healing Trauma Could Solve the Planetary Crisis by Malcolm Hollick and Christine Connelly (2011). This book was written by partners who study and provide therapy for persons who have experienced major trauma. The book provides many case study excerpts and illustrative narrative evidence speaking to the nature and impacts of various types of trauma and how to work with trauma patients. The authors argue that global civilization is troubled by greed, corruption, addiction, mental illness, family breakdown, domestic violence, child abuse, crime, poverty, exploitation, fundamentalism, and more. The book is well written and contains a diversity of practical and theoretical viewpoints on trauma. While not heavy with scholarly analysis and literature review, the book is filled with wisdom and should be of use to the general public and practitioners in the trauma field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crises](#)
[*Hope](#)
[*Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Social and geographic contexts of adolescent substance use: The moderating effects of age and gender.

Citation: Social Networks, January 2012, vol./is. 34/1(150-157), 0378-8733 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Mennis, Jeremy; Mason, Michael J

Correspondence Address: Mennis, Jeremy: Department of Geography and Urban Studies, Temple University, 1115 W. Berks St, 309 Gladfelter Hall, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19122, jmennis@temple.edu

Institution: Mennis, Jeremy: Department of Geography and Urban Studies, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study investigates whether age and gender moderate the effects of social network and neighborhood contexts on adolescent substance use using a spatially embedded, egocentric social network data set comprised of 254 urban adolescents. Results indicate that substance use is enhanced by being older and male, as well as the presence of neighborhood concentrated disadvantage and interaction with substance using peers at adolescents' perceived risky places. Older adolescents are more strongly influenced by social and neighborhood contexts than younger adolescents, where ages 14-16 appear to be a key transition age for the emergence of contextual effects on substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Egocentrism](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Social Networks](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Neighborhoods](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Dealing with double jeopardy: Mental health disorders among girls in the juvenile justice system.

Citation: Delinquent girls: Contexts, relationships, and adaptation., 2012(105-118) (2012)

Author(s): Marston, Emily G; Russell, Mike A; Obsuth, Ingrid; Watson, Gillian K

Correspondence Address: Marston, Emily G.: University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, US, marston@virginia.edu

Institution: Marston, Emily G.: Salem VA Medical Center, Salem, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Youth within the juvenile justice system consistently show higher rates of mental health disorders when compared to normative populations. According to one of the most comprehensive epidemiological studies of detained adolescents (Males = 1,172; Females = 657), as many as two-thirds of males and three-quarters of females meet criteria for one or more psychiatric disorders. Females appear to be a unique population within juvenile justice settings, with evidence indicating that female juvenile offenders suffer from a more complex set of mental health problems when compared to boys. If mental health problems are left untreated, female juvenile offenders are at increased risk for a range of detrimental outcomes. In this chapter, we provide estimates of mental health disorders from the Gender and Aggression Project (GAP), a uniquely comprehensive study of females sentenced to custody in a large southeastern state. This sample included 93% of all females sentenced to custody over a 14-month period. Because we captured virtually the entire population of incarcerated girls, prevalence rates can be generalized to incarcerated females within this large southeastern state. In addition, we review research detailing the presentation and consequences of common externalizing [e.g., conduct disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and substance use disorders (SUDs)] and internalizing disorders (e.g., depressive and anxiety disorders) in both normative and incarcerated female populations. We then provide an in-depth analysis of comorbidity in this all-female sample. Together, the rates of single and comorbid disorders provide a comprehensive picture of the scope and severity of mental health problems among female

juvenile offenders. Finally, directions for future research are suggested, followed by implications for policymakers and mental health professionals working in the juvenile justice setting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Female Delinquency](#)
[*Juvenile Justice](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
 Anxiety Disorders
 Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
 Conduct Disorder
 Drug Abuse
 Externalization
 Human Females
 Internalization
 Juvenile Delinquency
 Major Depression
 Mental Health

Source: PsycINFO

60. The effectiveness of critical thinking training in changing attitude of students towards substance abuse.

Citation: Journal of Psychology, 2011, vol./is. 15/3(268-283), 1680-8436 (Aut, 2011)

Author(s): Sadrabad, Afsar Khalili; Sohrabi, Faramarz

Correspondence Address: Sadrabad, Afsar Khalili, khalilimail5@yahoo.com

Institution: Sadrabad, Afsar Khalili: Faculty of Psychology and Education, Allameh Tabatabaie University, Tehran, Iran

Language: Farsi (Iranian)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of critical thinking training on attitude change towards substance abuse in boy students of high schools in Yazd. The research was carried out by two methods of descriptive--analytic and quasi experimental design. From all high school students in Yazd, 40 students were selected through randomized cluster sampling. Then, half of the students received the skill of critical thinking training program. The effectiveness of this program was evaluated by the scale of "Attitude Towards Substance Abuse". The data was analyzed by the analysis of covariance and paired sample t-test. Results indicated that skill of critical thinking training program develops the negative attitude towards substance abuse. Developing negative attitude was significant in cognitive and behavioral tendency and was not significant in emotional tendency. This program was most effective on the cognitive aspect of attitude. The result of the study, indicating the effectiveness of skill of critical thinking training program in changing the attitude of students towards substance abuse, compatible with previous studies. Therefore the implication of this program in order to prevent substance abuse is recommended. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attitude Change](#)
[*Critical Thinking](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Educational Programs](#)
[*High School Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. How can we help preserve mental capital?

Citation: Journal of CyberTherapy and Rehabilitation, 2011, vol./is. 4/4(431), 1784-9934 (Win, 2011)

Author(s): Wiederhold, Brenda K [Ed]

Institution: Wiederhold, Brenda K.: Virtual Reality Medical Institute, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: This issue of Journal of CyberTherapy and Rehabilitation aims to preserve and boost the mental capital of the clients. The approaches mentioned in the issue includes, improved access to education, physical exercise, use of pharmacological or smart drugs, neurocognitive activation via cognitive training and finally continued mental health funding by governments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Virtual Reality Medical Institute

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Exercise](#)
[*Funding](#)
[*Government](#)
[*Health Education](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
 Clients
 Drug Usage
 Neurocognition

Source: PsycINFO

62. Cocaine abuse in the elderly: An update.

Citation: Directions in Psychiatry, 2011, vol./is. 31/4(255-262), 0891-3870 (2011)

Author(s): Kausch, Otto

Institution: Kausch, Otto: Veterans Addiction Recovery Center, Brecksville Division, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Illegal drug use among the elderly is uncommon. Yet, there is reason to believe that the prevalence will rise with the baby boom generation because this group has relatively higher drug use rates than previous generations. Furthermore, some elderly persons will start to use cocaine later in life to help cope with issues related to the challenges of aging, and also as a way to cope with medical problems such as pain. This lesson will review substance abuse, and specifically cocaine, among those aged 55 and older. Several case reports will be provided. The risks associated with these substances will be reviewed, and then there will be a discussion of treatment issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Obesity, diabetes, overeating & food addiction: Keys to meaningful treatment and recovery.

Citation: Directions in Psychiatry, 2011, vol./is. 31/4(241-251), 0891-3870 (2011)

Author(s): Shriner, Richard L

Institution: Shriner, Richard L.: Eating Disorders & Obesity Programs, Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Diabetes, (obesity and diabetes), has and will continue to threaten the entire integrity and financial survival of our healthcare system. Therefore, we must continue to find a more effective understanding of overeating, satiety, and the basic disease process that underlies

these two related disorders and construct more robust and adequate treatments. In this lesson, we introduce the reader to seven key topics that must be calibrated in order for tomorrow's bariatric medical clinician (whether he or she be a psychiatrist, internist, surgeon or another type of clinician) to understand, evaluate and treat diabetes. Innovative "nonlinear" models are discussed and a rationale and argument is given for why they should replace more linear, outdated models. It is also argued that such outdated models of understanding and treatment may unintentionally create an environment of care that cannot adequately deal with the current obesity epidemic. Addiction medicine (and the key new discoveries in neurometabolic science that empower its value) will be pivotal to our reversing the obesity epidemic and assisting our patients in terms of meaningful recovery from diabetes, now and in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Diabetes](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Opioids: Addiction or physical dependency? Part 2: Assessment, follow up, and exit strategies.

Citation: Directions in Psychiatry, 2011, vol./is. 31/4(205-214), 0891-3870 (2011)

Author(s): Schneider, Jennifer P

Institution: Schneider, Jennifer P.: Private Practice, Tucson, AZ, US

Language: English

Abstract: With approximately 10% of the population of the United States dealing with a past or ongoing addiction, it is likely that clinicians will encounter pain patients who also have a history of addiction. In these circumstances, it is essential for physicians and patients alike to follow careful procedures to avoid addictive behavior, while still helping patients cope with their pain. In this lesson, the author reviews guidelines for prescribing opioids to previously addicted patients and outlines procedures to implement in order to ensure that the patients' medication needs are being met. Additionally, a list of follow-up strategies is included to guide clinicians when weaning patients off opioid medications. A thoughtful discussion on the risks and benefits of opioid medications provides clinicians with a space to begin thinking about their own position on the use of opioid medication. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

65. Opioids: Addiction or physical dependency? Part 1: The truth behind these terms.

Citation: Directions in Psychiatry, 2011, vol./is. 31/4(195-201), 0891-3870 (2011)

Author(s): Schneider, Jennifer P

Language: English

Abstract: When prescribing opioid medications, many clinicians become concerned about the possibility of their patients becoming addicted to the medication. However, the author believe it is important to distinguish between psychological addiction to medication and physical dependence on that medication in order to best treat patients. A physical

dependence on opioids may cause a myriad of physical symptoms including, flu-like symptoms, muscle aches, and sleeplessness. Though these effects are unpleasant, once they have passed the physically dependent patient should not have any further issues with the medication. Psychological addiction is a much more pervasive condition. In spite of their best attempts, addicted patients may not be able to stop using the medication on their own, even if they experience negative consequences for continuing. The fear of addiction and stigmatization surrounding both addition and physical dependence on medication makes many patients reluctant to use opioid medications, although they may improve their quality of life. In addition to discussing the difference between addiction and physical dependence and exploring the controversy regarding their prescription, the author also discusses state laws regarding the prescription of opioid medications and the position of leading pain institutions in America. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Increase in the length of incarceration and the subsequent labor market outcomes: Evidence from men released from Illinois state prisons.

Citation: Journal of Policy Analysis and Management, 2011, vol./is. 30/3(499-533), 0276-8739;1520-6688 (Sum, 2011)

Author(s): Jung, Haeil

Correspondence Address: Jung, Haeil: Indiana University, 1315 E. 10th St., SPEA 331, Bloomington, IN, US, 47405

Institution: Jung, Haeil: Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, US

Language: English

Abstract: The sharp rise in U.S. incarceration rates has heightened long-standing concerns among scholars and policymakers that lengthy incarceration permanently harms the future labor market outcomes of prisoners. If true, then lengthy prison sentences will not only punish criminals for crimes committed, but will also make it far more difficult for ex-prisoners to reenter society as productive citizens. To investigate this claim I examine how increase in duration of incarceration affects subsequent earnings and employment. Comparing long-serving prisoners with short-serving ones in the Illinois state prison system, I find that the length of incarceration is positively associated with earnings and employment, even though these effects attenuate over time. The positive effects are stronger for individuals convicted of economically motivated and less violent crimes (such as property- and drug-related offenses) than for those convicted of violent crimes (such as person-related offenses). The effect is also stronger for prison entrants with self-reported drug addiction problems. The deterrent effect of lengthy incarceration and rehabilitation during incarceration are possible reasons for this positive effect. However, because this paper analyzes men who served less than four years in Illinois prison and excludes the population of men who served their terms exclusively in jail, readers should be cautious about generalizing findings of this paper. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Employment Status](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Income \(Economic\)](#)
[*Labor Market](#)
[*Male Criminals](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. "Self-regulation" as an intervention: An exploration of young Macao drug users' risk awareness and risk strategies.

Citation: Journal of Youth Studies, July 2011, vol./is. 14/2 28(95-106), 1029-7847 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Ho, Cecilia W. Y; O, Stella L. S

Correspondence Address: Ho, Cecilia W. Y.: School of Public Administration, Macao Polytechnic Institute, Rua de Luis Gonzaga Gomes, Macao, ceciliaho@ipm.edu.mo

Institution: Ho, Cecilia W. Y.: School of Public Administration, Macao Polytechnic Institute, Macao

Language: Chinese

Abstract: Most drug users are reluctant to seek body checkups because of the dominant prohibitionist notion regarding drug use in society that emphasises a reduction or a total cessation of drug use. However, this does not mean that they do not care about their health. Social workers have uncovered many survival self-help strategies practiced by drug users. This essay explores drug users' perceptions and practices of risk reduction strategies, and also puts forward the idea of publishing an innovative "controlled drug use" manual for young drug users in Macao. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Self Regulation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. A review of the current situation of adolescent drug abuse in Mainland China and prevention and intervention policies and measures.

Citation: Journal of Youth Studies, July 2011, vol./is. 14/2 28(131-140), 1029-7847 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Zhang, Haoran; Liu, Zhimin

Correspondence Address: Liu, Zhimin: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, 38 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, China, 100191, zhiminliu@bjmu.edu.cn

Institution: Zhang, Haoran: School of Public Health, Peking University Health Science Center, Beijing, China

Language: Chinese

Abstract: The growth trend of adolescent drug abuse is increasing slowly in Mainland China. The proportion of new drug abusers aged at or below 25 has decreased. Nevertheless, we should pay close attention to the problem of "party drugs." This paper mainly describes the current problems of drug abuse among adolescents in Mainland China and analyses high-risk adolescent groups. The strategy of prevention and intervention, which targets adolescents in Mainland China, is also explained. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Individual and family history.

Citation: Understanding and preventing college student suicide., 2011(108-118) (2011)

Author(s): Martino, Sara

Institution: Martino, Sara: Richard Stockton College of New Jersey, Pomona, NJ, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses individual and family history risk factors for suicide. These historical factors, both individual and family, play a significant role in the likelihood that a college student will commit suicide. These variables are often interrelated. The individual and family history factors that affect suicidal behavior focus on developmental and contextual variables. Individual factors include the development of the self, alcohol and drug abuse, psychological traits, gender, school problems, and the role of genes, whereas family history factors include mental illness and suicidal behavior in the student's relatives, family pressures, and the structure of the family. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[*Family History](#)
[*Suicidology](#)
[Developmental Psychology](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Genetics](#)
[History](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Personality Traits](#)
[School Adjustment](#)
[Self Concept](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Suicide risk in university students: A psychiatric perspective.

Citation: Understanding and preventing college student suicide., 2011(91-107) (2011)

Author(s): Pompili, Maurizio; Venturini, Paola; Montebovi, Franco; Innamorati, Marco

Institution: Pompili, Maurizio: Department of Neurosciences, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The interest in death-related issues, including suicide, is strong not only among mental health professionals but also in college students themselves. In the last few decades, the incidence of mental illness has been rising in university students, especially depression and anxiety disorders, but also eating disorders and substance abuse disorders. Thus, attention to this problem has increased steadily over the past 25 years, and the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention's Objective 4.3 called for increasing "the proportion of colleges and universities with evidence-based programs designed to address serious young adult distress and prevent suicide". The aim of the present chapter is to review the literature concerning suicide in university students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

*Suicide
 Anxiety Disorders
 Colleges
 Drug Abuse
 Eating Disorders
 Evidence Based Practice
 Major Depression
 Mental Health

Source: PsycINFO

71. The addictiveness of online brokerage services: A first person account.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Issues, June 2011, vol./is. 25/(113-129), 1910-7595 (Jun 2011)

Author(s): Turner, Nigel E

Correspondence Address: Turner, Nigel E.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell St., Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2S1, Nigel_Turner@camh.net

Institution: Turner, Nigel E.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: In the story below, David describes the personal challenges he has faced in controlling his online stock market investing. Following David's account, Nigel Turner presents some general observations that tie David's story to the research literature on problem gambling. The viewpoints in David and Nigel's sections reflect the ideas and opinions of their respective author--although this account is collaborative, both authors worked independently and take credit only for their contribution. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Computer Games
 *Internet
 *Life Experiences
 *Pathological Gambling

Source: PsycINFO

72. A typological study of gambling and substance use among adolescent students.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Issues, June 2011, vol./is. 25/(88-107), 1910-7595 (Jun 2011)

Author(s): Turner, Nigel E; Ialomiteanu, Anca; Paglia-Boak, Angela; Adlaf, Edward M

Correspondence Address: Turner, Nigel E.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell St., Toronto, Canada, M5S 2S1, nigel.turner@camh.net

Institution: Turner, Nigel E.: Social and Epidemiological Research, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Cluster analysis was used to define subpopulations of youth involved in drugs, alcohol, and gambling. Data from a 2001 cross-sectional survey of Ontario grade 7 to 13 students (N = 2,243; mean age 15 years; 51% males) were examined. The analysis suggested four clusters: Mainstreamers (66.0%), Party Goers (26.2%), Drug Takers (5.9%), and Heavy Gamblers (1.9%). This cluster structure was validated across a number of additional external variables that were not used in the original cluster analysis. The findings indicated that Drug Takers and Heavy Gamblers formed two distinct clusters. Probable pathological gamblers were found in all four clusters, but they were most concentrated in the heavy gambling cluster. The results suggest that troubled youths are not a single entity, but display heterogeneity in their configuration of risk behaviours. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Review of Voluntary action and illegal drugs: Health and society in Britain since the 1960s.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, December 2011, vol./is. 18/6(495-496), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Butler, Shane

Correspondence Address: Butler, Shane, sbutler@tcd.ie

Institution: Butler, Shane: School of Social Work & Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Voluntary Action and Illegal Drugs: Health and Society in Britain Since the 1960s by Alex Mold and Virginia Berridge (2010). This book, based on archival sources and on interviews with some of the key players in the field, surveys the history of voluntary action in relation to problem drug use in Britain from the 1960s up to the present. While Mold and Berridge present their history in a chronological format, they do so by characterizing different periods in terms of what they consider to be the dominant themes for these periods, so that the text retains a sharp analytical focus and never degenerates into bland description. This, of course, is a book about events in Britain, which puts the onus on readers from other societies and other jurisdictions to do their own comparative analysis. In their conclusion, Mold and Berridge acknowledge the difficulties and tensions which characterize relationships between statutory funders and voluntary drug service providers, particularly in the current climate of national standards and manualized treatment systems. Thus, this is a book which deserves to be read not just by readers in Britain, but by an international readership which stands to gain from its rich detail and the clarity of its presentation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Illegal Drug Distribution](#)
[*Health Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Review of Understanding drug misuse: Models of care and control.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, December 2011, vol./is. 18/6(493-494), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Ward, Jenni

Correspondence Address: Ward, Jenni, j.r.ward@mdx.ac.uk

Institution: Ward, Jenni: Middlesex University, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Understanding Drug Misuse: Models of Care and Control by Jan Keene (2010). This book develops a conceptual framework to give an overview of drugs misuse problems and the solutions and interventions used to treat them. The broad framework comprises three themes--'dependence', 'health-related harms' and 'social harms', and these themes become the overall structure of the book under which medical, psychological and social approaches to drug misuse are explained and critiqued. The views and beliefs of drugs users are also included to illuminate their perspectives and

experiences. The book deals with numerous themes connected to drugs dependence, health-related harm and social harm, both from drug users' perspectives and the professional and practice solutions. Thus, this book makes a valuable contribution to the drugs treatment literature by bringing together the evidence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Harm Reduction Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Review of Towards an integrated policy on psychoactive substances: A theoretical and empirical analysis and Treatment systems overview.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, December 2011, vol./is. 18/6(490-491), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): MacGregor, Susanne

Correspondence Address: MacGregor, Susanne, susanne.macgregor@lshtm.ac.uk

Institution: MacGregor, Susanne: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the books, Towards an Integrated Policy on Psychoactive Substances: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis by Richard Muscat et al. (2010) and Treatment Systems Overview by Richard Muscat (2010). These two books derive from collaborative efforts of members of the Pompidou Group. The first book begins with a theoretical overview, reviewing scientific evidence and noting that evidence from science has generally not been taken into account in developing policy, with the exception of epidemiology. The wish is expressed for evidence from brain sciences to be given more weight. In Treatment systems overview, contributors were asked to marshal their evidence within a framework looking at data on demography, epidemiology, history of treatment, organization of services, special issues and considering the strengths and weaknesses of their system. Most tried to do this but the chapters vary a great deal in terms of the amount of detail provided. The format is not strictly comparative as the presentation of data is too variable and not all have been able to adhere to the framework. Thus, both these books fulfil a valuable service in summarizing the state of affairs and suggesting parameters around which analytic typologies or models might be constructed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Policy Making Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. 'Selling by drugs': Content analysis of the coverage of illicit drugs in different news media types and formats.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, December 2011, vol./is. 18/6(477-489), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Belackova, Vendula; Stastna, Lenka; Miovsky, Michal

Correspondence Address: Belackova, Vendula: Centre for Addictology, Department of Psychiatry, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Ke Karlovu 11, Prague, Czech Republic, 2-120 00, belackova@adiktologie.cz

Institution: Belackova, Vendula: Centre for Addictology, Department of Psychiatry, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: News media coverage of drugs represents an important source for public perceptions of illicit drugs, which shape national drug policies. The aim of this article is to acknowledge differences between media types and formats, which are often neglected in the literature, so that drug field professionals can target them efficiently in order to achieve balanced media coverage of drug issues. Methods: We coded a total of 8380 Czech news media articles from 2007 related to drugs and drug use and analysed them with respect to their characteristics and drug-related coverage. With the use of multinomial logit models, two hypotheses were tested: (1) media types and formats differ with respect to their drug-related contents, and (2) media sources differ across media types and formats. Findings: Significant differences in drug-related coverage between media types and formats were found, except for public and private TV and the partisan and serious press; the media sources differed significantly across all media types and formats, public and serious media allow a broader range of sources. An exploratory analysis showed that there was a greater likelihood of TV and radio broadcasting supply reduction news, while tabloid journals, the partisan press, and local newspapers featured crime-related drug coverage. Conclusion: Drug field professionals can shape their media outputs to the needs of differing media types and formats, such as local media, which allow for direct contact with individual reporters, or audiovisual media, which require competent direct speakers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*News Media](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. Diazepam, alcohol use and violence among male young offenders: 'The devil's mixture'.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, December 2011, vol./is. 18/6(468-476), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Forsyth, Alasdair John Macgregor; Khan, Furzana; Mckinlay, Bill

Correspondence Address: Forsyth, Alasdair John Macgregor: Department of Psychology, Glasgow Caledonian University, George Moore, Building, Glasgow, United Kingdom, FK7 7QW, alasdair.forsyth@gcal.ac.uk

Institution: Forsyth, Alasdair John Macgregor: Department of Psychology, Glasgow Caledonian University, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Diazepam is a benzodiazepine which has a history of usage among problem drug using groups. It has also been linked to aggression in laboratory settings. This article will examine illicit diazepam use and violence amongst predominantly alcohol-orientated offenders. Methods: A self-complete survey of male Young Offenders (n = 172) recruited during their induction into Scotland's only Young Offender's Institution was carried out during 2007. Qualitative interviews (n = 30) were conducted during 2008 on another sample recruited in the same way. Results: Survey respondents tended to report alcohol, rather than illegal drugs as being related to their offending behaviour. The exception to this pattern was diazepam, which when used in conjunction with alcohol was associated with violence, including weapon use. The 2008 interviews confirmed this and raised further concerns about the way in which diazepam was being mixed with alcohol, in relation to its mode of action, source of supply, dosage and users' beliefs. Conclusion:

Although it receives little dedicated research, education or media attention, diazepam was a factor in more (violent) crime among this population than any/all other illegal drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Criminals](#)
[*Diazepam](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Human Males](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Depictions of alcohol use in a UK government partnered online social marketing campaign: Hollyoaks 'The morning after the night before'.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, December 2011, vol./is. 18/6(454-467), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Atkinson, Amanda Marie; Sumnall, Harry; Measham, Fiona

Correspondence Address: Atkinson, Amanda Marie: Faculty of Health and Applied Social Science, Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, 5th Floor Kingsway House, Hatton Garden, Liverpool, United Kingdom, L3 2AJ, a.m.atkinson@ljmu.ac.uk

Institution: Atkinson, Amanda Marie: Faculty of Health and Applied Social Science, Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This study analysed the depiction of alcohol in an online government partnered social marketing campaign: Hollyoaks 'The Morning After the Night Before'. This was a new initiative, providing Internet-delivered episodes of a popular terrestrial drama targeted at young people. Methods: All the 12 episodes were coded for visual representations of alcohol, drinking acts and alcohol effect references. The drinking setting, point in time, type of alcoholic beverage consumed, drinker's demographics, effects/consequences of drinking, and official and unofficial responses to alcohol consumption and related harms were also coded. Audience comments were then categorized according to their content in order to gain an insight into viewers' thoughts regarding the campaign. Findings: A wide variety of data is reported. Most representations of alcohol were positively framed, and were depicted without immediate consequence. No explicit sensible drinking messages were included in the episodes. Analysis of viewer feedback indicated a lack of awareness of the intentions of the campaign and little discussion of alcohol-related issues was generated. In contrast, viewers seemed to reject the depictions of alcohol portrayed, and identified with, or admired, the central characters. Further analysis indicated little coherence between alcohol framing in the online campaign and representations in the terrestrial TV series. Conclusions: This article uses the example of KYL/Hollyoaks to draw attention to the emergent use of the internet and other new media in health promotion. New media provides creative new opportunities to engage young people with health-promoting messages. However, although new ways of delivery are important they should be part of a co-ordinated and internally consistent campaign, present realistic depictions of alcohol use, and be based upon clear evidence-based principles. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)

[*Social Marketing
Government](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Selective prevention: Addressing vulnerability to problem drug use in Europe.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, December 2011, vol./is. 18/6(447-453), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Burkhart, Gregor; Gyarmathy, V. Anna; Bo, Alessandra

Correspondence Address: Gyarmathy, V. Anna: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Cais do Sodre, Lisbon, Portugal, 1249-289, anna.gyarmathy@emcdda.europa.eu

Institution: Burkhart, Gregor: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Lisbon, Portugal

Language: English

Abstract: Following the 2003 publication of the European Union (EU) Council Recommendations and the 2005-2008 and 2009-2012 EU Drugs Action Plans, increasing attention has been given in EU member states' drug policies to populations that are vulnerable to problem drug use (PDU). Monitoring data reported to the EMCDDA by designated agencies from 30 countries highlight that vulnerable populations tied to institutions (e.g. young drug law offenders, pupils with academic problems, youth in care institutions) receive more attention in policy and intervention provision than vulnerable groups that are hard to reach (e.g. immigrants and homeless youth). The context of vulnerability to PDU in the EU is discussed, including the inadequacy in many member states of alternatives to imprisonment for underage drug law offenders, the difficulty of addressing the needs of ethnic and migrant groups and opportunities for prevention in culturally disadvantaged neighbourhoods. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
[Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. 'Bundle of fun' or 'bunch of problems'? Response to commentaries.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, December 2011, vol./is. 18/6(431-432), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Corkery, John M

Correspondence Address: Corkery, John M., jcorkery@sgul.ac.uk

Institution: Corkery, John M.: St George's, University of London, School of Pharmacy, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Reply to the comments made by Axel Klein (see record 2011-24365-003) and Nicola Singleton (see record 2011-24365-004) on the current author's original article (see record 2011-24365-002). Klein's assertions about the origins of registers on drug-related death are inaccurate, probably due to misunderstanding some of the fundamental epidemiological indicators of drug misuse, including mortality. There is a misrepresentation of some of the information in this commentary. The case criteria established by np-SAD in 1997 have not changed, neither have the Program's objectives or raison d'etre. The reason for writing this article about 'khat-related' deaths is to provoke a discussion about the nature of the links between the use of a psychoactive substance and mortality in all its shapes and forms. This is not an attempt to increase the need for special

mortality registers by widening case definitions, but a vehicle to demonstrate the broad spectrum of associations, including causality, between activities related to the use of khat and deaths. The need to place khat-related deaths in context is rightly pointed out by Singleton in her commentary, and her piece helps to do that. Our article does not seek to overstate the risk of mortality from khat but highlight the potential for death by reference to actual specific instances, rather than ignoring the sad loss of lives from what is often put forward by some constituencies as benign and harmless. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Death and Dying](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Etiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Crying wolf? A response to Corkery et al. 'Bundle of fun' or 'bunch of problems'? Case series of khat-related deaths in the UK.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, December 2011, vol./is. 18/6(428-430), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Singleton, Nicola

Correspondence Address: Singleton, Nicola: UK Drug Policy Commission, London, United Kingdom, NSingleton@ukdpc.org.uk

Institution: Singleton, Nicola: UK Drug Policy Commission, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by John M. Corkery et al. (see record 2011-24365-002). The criteria for inclusion in the np-SAD database used by Corkery et al. are far more lax, so any death of someone with a known history of drug use may be included, whether or not there is any indication that it was directly linked to the death. Even so, a search of the database revealed only 13 deaths over a six-year period that could be considered associated with khat use in so far as the individuals who died were known to have used khat at some time. Also, in considering the cases presented by Corkery et al., it is important to put them in the context of the number of people using khat. Although it is quite a small proportion of the overall population, this is similar to many other illicit drugs, although likely to be concentrated in specific groups. The diverse nature of the deaths in itself also suggests that there is no single specific khat-related mortality problem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Death and Dying](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Etiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Khat deaths--or the social construction of a non-existent problem? A response to Corkery et al. 'bundle of fun' or 'bunch of problems'? Case series of khat-related deaths in the UK.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, December 2011, vol./is. 18/6(426-427), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Klein, Axel

Correspondence Address: Klein, Axel: CHSS, University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom, CT27PD, a.klein@kent.ac.uk

Institution: Klein, Axel: Centre for Health Services Studies, University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by John M. Corkery et al. (see record 2011-24365-002). Khat is a benign substance with an excellent medical safety record. The paper by Corkery et al. seeks to present it as a 'killer drug' but can only do so by redefining the term drug related deaths from one of causality to a loose association. In the process, scientific rigour is sacrificed and both the evidence on khat use as a cause of harm, and khat as a culturally integrated psychoactive substance, are grossly misrepresented (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Death and Dying](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Etiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. 'Bundle of fun' or 'bunch of problems'? Case series of khat-related deaths in the UK.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, December 2011, vol./is. 18/6(408-425), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Corkery, John M; Schifano, Fabrizio; Oyefeso, Adenekan; Ghodse, A. Hamid; Tonia, Thomy; Naidoo, Vinesha; Button, Jennifer

Correspondence Address: Corkery, John M.: International Centre for Drug Policy, St George's, University of London, Cranmer Terrace, London, United Kingdom, SW17 0RE, jcorkery@sgul.ac.uk

Institution: Corkery, John M.: National Programme for Substance Abuse Deaths (np-SAD), International Centre for Drug Policy, St George's, University of London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Twenty million people worldwide use khat (*Catha edulis*). Previously confined to Eastern Africa and Arabia, consumption is spreading to other regions. Chewing khat leaves releases the stimulants cathinone and cathine. Khat consumption has adverse health consequences including myocardial infarction, liver failure, depression, psychoses and dependence. Literature regarding khat-related mortality is scant: only one death (in 1945) due to physiological complications, and a small number of fatalities due to psychological problems associated with long-term khat use have been reported. However, deaths associated with khat do occur. Thirteen deaths in the UK occurring in 2004-2009 associated with khat consumption are described. All decedents were males (mean age 35). Four deaths resulted from the physiopathological consequences of long-term khat use; liver failure (3), left ventricular failure and pulmonary oedema (1). In a further case, the deceased died of a cardiovascular event precipitated by khat use causing either an infarction or electrical instability (arrhythmia) leading to death. Three confirmed and one possible suicide occurred of individuals with psychoses caused and/or exacerbated by long-term khat consumption. An accidental overdose of an anti-psychotic occurred where schizophrenia was exacerbated by khat use. Impaired judgment due to khat and alcohol led to two fatalities in road accidents. One fatality resulted from heroin intoxication, but khat was also present. Khat-consuming communities and health professionals need to be aware of the physiological and psychological effects of khat, together with the risks for mortality associated with its use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Death and Dying
 *Drug Abuse
 *Etiology

Source: PsycINFO

84. Khat use--What direction for policy?

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, December 2011, vol./is. 18/6(405-407), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Thickett, Anthony

Correspondence Address: Thickett, Anthony, a.thickett@mdx.ac.uk

Institution: Thickett, Anthony: Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, Middlesex University, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Many of the issues relating to khat use in the UK context are contested and complex. Successfully addressing the 'khat question' in the UK context will, in the opinion of the author, likely require an evolution of policy that goes beyond a simple decision between maintaining the status quo or implementing a blanket ban. The complexity of the issue demands a more nuanced response. In recognition of this, a strong case can be constructed for introducing a system of regulation that incorporates (1) robust pesticide screening, (2) appropriate sale restrictions, (3) awareness-raising within khat-using communities about the possible effects of excessive consumption, and (4) enhanced training of healthcare and drug treatment practitioners to provide them with the knowledge and skills needed to effectively assist those presenting with khat-related issues. Furthermore, in recognition of the cultural role ascribed to khat by some members of communities with a tradition of use, and the need to be flexible in response to the requirements of a dynamic, multicultural society, the importance of considering khat separately to synthetic cathinone derivatives should also be noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *CNS Stimulating Drugs
 *Drug Usage
 *Policy Making
 *Screening
 Insecticides

Source: PsycINFO

85. Nurse practitioners' inability to prescribe buprenorphine: Limitations of the Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000.

Citation: Journal of the American Academy of Nurse Practitioners, October 2011, vol./is. 23/10(542-545), 1041-2972;1745-7599 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): O'Connor, Alane B

Correspondence Address: O'Connor, Alane B.: Maine Dartmouth Family Medicine Residency, 4 Sheridan Drive, Fairfield, ME, US, 04937, aoconnor@mainegeneral.org

Institution: O'Connor, Alane B.: Maine Dartmouth Family Medicine Residency, Fairfield, ME, US

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: To identify the limitations of the Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 (DATA 2000) and to discuss the merits of one possible solution: granting nurse practitioners (NPs) the authority to prescribe buprenorphine. Data sources: The DATA 2000 and related literature. Conclusions: Abuse of prescription opioid medications is a significant economic and public health burden. Buprenorphine is a highly effective medication that is used in the outpatient treatment of opioid-dependent patients. However, the DATA 2000

permits only physicians to prescribe this medication, substantially reducing patient access to potentially life-sustaining treatment. Implications for practice: Like diabetes and cardiovascular disease, addiction is a chronic condition that can be treated with lifestyle modifications, patient education, and appropriate medication. NPs are highly effective caregivers to patients with chronic disease. Granting NPs prescriptive authority for buprenorphine will improve access to treatment and patient outcomes. It will also enhance NP autonomy and authority, especially in states in which NPs practice independently. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s). Journal compilation-- American Academy of Nurse Practitioners; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Nurses](#)
[*Prescription Privileges](#)
[*Health Care Policy](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

86. Treating alcoholism as a chronic disease: Approaches to long-term continuing care.

Citation: Alcohol Research & Health, 2011, vol./is. 33/4(356-370), 1535-7414;1930-0573 (2011)

Author(s): McKay, James R; Hiller-Sturmhofel, Susanne

Institution: McKay, James R.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: For many patients, alcohol and other drug (AOD) use disorders are chronic, recurring conditions involving multiple cycles of treatment, abstinence, and relapse. To disrupt this cycle, treatment can include continuing care to reduce the risk of relapse. The most commonly used treatment approach is initial intensive inpatient or outpatient care based on 12step principles, followed by continuing care involving self-help groups, 12step group counseling, or individual therapy. Although these programs can be effective, many patients drop out of initial treatment or do not complete continuing care. Thus, researchers and clinicians have begun to develop alternative approaches to enhance treatment retention in both initial and continuing care. One focus of these efforts has been the design of extended treatment models. These approaches increasingly blur the distinction between initial and continuing care and aim to prolong treatment participation by providing a continuum of care. Other researchers have focused on developing alternative treatment strategies (e.g., telephone-based interventions) that go beyond traditional settings and adaptive treatment algorithms that may improve outcomes for clients who do not respond well to traditional approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Chronicity \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Continuum of Care](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Self Help Techniques](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

87. An e-health solution for people with alcohol problems.

- Citation:** Alcohol Research & Health, 2011, vol./is. 33/4(327-337), 1535-7414;1930-0573 (2011)
- Author(s):** Gustafson, David H; Boyle, Michael G; Shaw, Bret R; Isham, Andrew; McTavish, Fiona; Richards, Stephanie; Schubert, Christopher; Levy, Michael; Johnson, Kim
- Institution:** Gustafson, David H.: Center for Health Enhancement Systems Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Self-management of chronic diseases has been a research focus for years. Information and communication technologies (ICTs) have played a significant role in aiding patients and their families with that management task. The recent dramatic increase in smartphone capabilities has expanded the potential of these technologies by facilitating the integration of features specific to cell phones with advanced capabilities that extend the reach of what type of information can be assessed and which services can be provided. A recent review of the literature covering the use of ICTs in managing chronic diseases, including addiction, has examined the effectiveness of ICTs, with an emphasis on technologies tested in randomized controlled trials. One example of an addiction-relapse prevention system currently being tested is the Alcohol Comprehensive Health Enhancement Support System (ACHESS) Program. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Chronic Illness](#)
[*Information Technology](#)
[*Self Management](#)
[*Cellular Phones](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

88. Behavioral therapy across the spectrum.

- Citation:** Alcohol Research & Health, 2011, vol./is. 33/4(313-319), 1535-7414;1930-0573 (2011)
- Author(s):** Witkiewitz, Katie; Marlatt, G. Alan
- Institution:** Witkiewitz, Katie: Department of Psychology, Washington State University-Vancouver, Vancouver, WA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Numerous effective behavioral therapies have been developed that can bring the treatment to the patient rather than bringing the patient to treatment. These behavioral therapy techniques, which can provide effective treatment across the spectrum of severity of alcohol abuse disorders, include facilitated self-change, individual therapies, couples and family approaches, and contingency management. New methods of delivery and successful adjuncts to existing behavioral treatments also have been introduced, including computerized cognitive-behavioral treatments, Web-based guided self-change, and mindfulness-based approaches. Although a wide variety of behavioral approaches have been shown to have good efficacy, choosing the treatment most appropriate for a given patient remains a challenge. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Behavior Therapy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)

Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

89. Medications for unhealthy alcohol use: Across the spectrum.

- Citation:** Alcohol Research & Health, 2011, vol./is. 33/4(300-312), 1535-7414;1930-0573 (2011)
- Author(s):** O'Malley, Stephanie S; O'Connor, Patrick G
- Institution:** O'Malley, Stephanie S.: Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The prevalence of unidentified or untreated unhealthy alcohol use remains high. With the advent of pharmacotherapy and models of counseling appropriate for use in primary care settings as well as in specialty care, clinicians have new tools to manage the range of alcohol problems across the spectrum of health care settings. By extending treatment to primary care, many people who do not currently receive specialty care may have increased access to treatment. In addition, primary care providers, by virtue of their ongoing relationship with patients, may be able to provide continuing treatment over time. Extending the spectrum of care to hazardous drinkers who may not be alcohol dependent could result in earlier intervention and reduce the consequences of excessive drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
[*Rehabilitation Counseling](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

90. Advances in alcoholism treatment.

- Citation:** Alcohol Research & Health, 2011, vol./is. 33/4(295-299), 1535-7414;1930-0573 (2011)
- Author(s):** Huebner, Robert B; Kantor, Lori Wolfgang
- Institution:** Huebner, Robert B.: Division of Treatment and Recovery Research, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Rockville, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Researchers are working on numerous and varied approaches to improving the accessibility, quality, effectiveness, and cost-effectiveness of treatment for alcohol use disorders (AUDs). This overview article summarizes the approaches reviewed in this issue, including potential future developments for alcoholism treatment, such as medications development, behavioral therapy, advances in technology that are being used to improve treatment, integrated care of patients with AUDs and co-occurring disorders, the role of 12step programs in the broader realm of treatment, treating patients with recurring and chronic alcohol dependence, strategies to close the gap between treatment need and treatment utilization, and how changes in the health care system may affect the delivery of treatment. This research will not only reveal new medications and behavioral therapies but also will contribute to new ways of approaching current treatment problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

91. Moving beyond parity--Mental health and addiction under the ACA.

- Citation:** The New England Journal of Medicine, September 2011, vol./is. 365/11(973-975), 0028-4793;1533-4406 (Sep 15, 2011)
- Author(s):** Barry, Colleen L; Huskamp, Haiden A
- Institution:** Barry, Colleen L.: Johns Hopkins Bloomberg, School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The law's passage constituted a critical first step toward bringing care for people with mental health and addiction disorders--including depression, anxiety, psychoses, and substance abuse and dependence--into the mainstream of the U.S. medical care system by requiring parity in coverage. The passage of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) has the potential to affect the financing and delivery of mental health and addiction care even more profoundly. Equally important are the ACA's delivery-system reforms that could help to address long-standing system fragmentation. The ACA's emphasis on integrated care models, including patient-centered medical homes and accountable care organizations (ACOs), holds promise for improving coordination and the quality of care. The ACA includes numerous innovations aimed at improving integration within Medicaid. The ACA--with its emphasis on expanding coverage and improving quality through better integration--constitutes a logical next step forward. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Massachusetts Medical Society; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Delivery](#)
[*Laws](#)
[*Mental Health Parity](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

92. Staphylococcus aureus colonization and infection among drug users: Identification of hidden networks.

- Citation:** American Journal of Public Health, July 2011, vol./is. 101/7(1268-1276), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Jul 1, 2011)
- Author(s):** Gwizdala, Robert A; Miller, Maureen; Bhat, Meera; Vavagiakis, Peter; Henry, Christopher; Neaigus, Alan; Shi, Qiuhu; Lowy, Franklin D
- Correspondence Address:** Lowy, Franklin D.: College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, Division of Infectious Diseases, 630 West 168th St, New York, NY, US, 10032, fl189@columbia.edu
- Institution:** Gwizdala, Robert A.: Department of Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, NY, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: We combined social-network analysis and molecular epidemiology to investigate Staphylococcus aureus among drug users. Methods: From 2003 through 2005, we recruited adult drug users in Brooklyn, New York. Of 501 individuals recruited, 485 participated. Participants were screened for HIV infection and S. aureus carriage, and they answered a questionnaire assessing risk factors for S. aureus. Participants were asked to nominate up to 10 members of their social networks, and they were invited to recruit nominees to participate. Results: We identified 89 sociocentric risk networks, 1 of which contained 327 (67%) members. One third of participants were either colonized (20%) or

infected (19%) with *S. aureus*. Overall strain similarity was unusually high, suggesting spread within and across networks. In multivariate analysis, 7 health-related and drug-use variables remained independently associated with infection. Moreover, 27% of nominees were not drug users. Conclusions: We found a large, linked, hidden network among participants, with no discernible clustering of closely related strains. Our results suggest that once a pathogen is introduced into a sociocentric network of active drug users, an identifiable community *S. aureus* reservoir is likely created, with significant linkages to the general population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Infectious Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

93. Conflicting Voices: Withhold treatment or not for a patient with chronic self-destructive behavior?

Citation: JONA's Healthcare Law, Ethics, and Regulation, July 2011, vol./is. 13/3(79-83), 1520-9229;1539-073X (Jul-Sep 2011)

Author(s): Badger, James M; Ladd, Rosalind Ekman

Correspondence Address: Badger, James M.: Department of Nursing and Psychiatry, Rhode Island Hospital, APC 948, 593 Eddy St, Providence, RI, US, 02903, jbadger@lifespan.org

Institution: Badger, James M.: Department of Nursing, Brown University, Providence, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Patients with a history of chronic self-destructive and self-injurious behavior present many difficulties to healthcare providers. These patients often have related substance abuse and personality disorders that complicate their medical care. Treatment encounters initially may be related to medical treatment of episodic substance intoxicated states with or without self-inflicted injuries. Patients later can develop comorbid medical illnesses associated with nonadherence of treatment or iatrogenic conditions, both of which result in complex end-of-life-care decisions. Institutional familiarity of repeat patients often leaves healthcare providers feeling responsible for the patient despite having little influence over the patients' ultimate behavioral outcomes. This article describes a patient with chronic alcohol abuse, treatment noncompliance, severe personality disorder, recurrent suicidal ideation, self-injurious behavior, alcoholic cirrhosis, and suicide attempt resulting in multisystem injuries leading to an ethical conflict regarding end-of-life care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Ethics](#)
[*Palliative Care](#)
[*Self Destructive Behavior](#)
[*Self Injurious Behavior](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Suicidal Ideation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

94. The Soviet legacy in diagnosis and treatment: Implications for population health.

Citation: Journal of Public Health Policy, August 2011, vol./is. 32/3(293-304), 0197-5897;1745-655X (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Rechel, Boika; Kennedy, Colin; McKee, Martin; Rechel, Bernd

Correspondence Address: Rechel, Boika: Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom, NR4 7TJ, b.rechel@uea.ac.uk

Institution: Rechel, Boika: Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: This article reviews diagnosis and treatment in the Commonwealth of Independent States in three clinical areas: tuberculosis, substance misuse, and neurological disorders in children. While the specific problems in each of these areas differ greatly, commonalities emerge, pointing to the continued influence of the Soviet past. Although progress in developing evidence-based medicine is being made, the isolation of Soviet science from Western developments has resulted in the widespread use of outdated diagnostic procedures and treatment protocols, while finance mechanisms still encourage unnecessary hospitalizations and treatments. A hierarchical medical system, as well as underdeveloped patient rights and medical ethics, mean that patients have little information and ability to participate in decision-making. The continued use of outdated approaches to diagnosis and treatment contributes to poor population health outcomes in the region. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Medical Diagnosis](#)
[*Nervous System Disorders](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[*Tuberculosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

95. Learning and psychological difficulties among non-engaged youth in Hong Kong.

Citation: International Journal on Disability and Human Development, August 2011, vol./is. 10/3(235-240), 2191-1231;2191-0367 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Cheng-Lai, Alice; Dorcas, Allen

Correspondence Address: Cheng-Lai, Alice: Faculty of Health and Social Sciences, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China, ssalai@inet.polyu.edu.hk

Institution: Cheng-Lai, Alice: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China

Language: English

Abstract: This study explored the relationship between having learning difficulties (LD), psychological problems, and being non-engaged among Hong Kong youths. Four hundred and twenty-eight youths, aged from 15 to 24 years, and who were either non-engaged youth (NEY) or at-risk of becoming non-engaged, were interviewed. Instruments consisted of a demographic questionnaire, an initial screening, and a follow-up in-depth investigation of learning and psychological difficulties. It was estimated that around 26 % of NEY subjects and around 42 % of at-risk subjects could be regarded as having a certain degree of LD. It can be roughly estimated that around 13.7 % of NEY subjects and around 22 % of at-risk subjects were experiencing psychological difficulties at the time this study was conducted. Major types of psychological problems encountered by non-engaged youths were mood, substance use, and anxiety disorders. They also appeared to be mostly affected by employment, financial, and relationship issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Walter de Gruyter; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Learning Disabilities](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
 Anxiety Disorders
 Drug Usage
 Emotional States
 Employment Status
 Financial Strain
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)

Source: PsycINFO

96. Cocreating a communicative space to develop a mindfulness meditation manual for women in recovery from substance abuse disorders.

Citation: Advances in Nursing Science, July 2011, vol./is. 34/3(E1-E13), 0161-9268;1550-5014 (Jul-Sep 2011)

Author(s): Lange, Bernadette

Correspondence Address: Lange, Bernadette: Florida Atlantic University, 777 Glades Rd, Boca Raton, FL, US, 33431, blange@fau.edu

Institution: Lange, Bernadette: Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) programs are becoming more integrated into the treatment of persons with substance use disorders (SUDs). A focus of MBSR is to increase awareness of sensations in the body and accept them in the moment without judgment. Little is known about the readiness of women, with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and their level of comfort to participate in MBSR programs. Habermas' ideal speech situation guided a cooperative inquiry with 45 women at 3 treatment centers. Women engaged in activities of MBSR and shared opinions on how to develop a manual that would address the readiness of women with SUDs-PTSD to participate in MBSR. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Meditation](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
 Communication

Source: PsycINFO

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

97. Alcohol and cannabis consumption in the French Army: Determination of consumer profiles to focus on prevention and care.

Citation: Military Medicine, July 2011, vol./is. 176/7(805-810), 0026-4075 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Rigod, Violaine; Pilard, Michel; Paul, Frederic; Deparis, Xavier; Marimoutou, Catherine

Correspondence Address: Rigod, Violaine: Service de Psychiatrie, Hopital d'instruction des Armees Laveran, Boulevard Alphonse Laveran, Marseille, France, 13013

Institution: Rigod, Violaine: Service de Psychiatrie, Hopital d'instruction des Armees Laveran, Boulevard Alphonse Laveran, Marseille, France

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To ascertain the different profiles of alcohol and cannabis consumers in the French Army to improve prevention measures. Method: A representative sample of 990 French Army staff filled in self-questionnaires in 2006. A multiple correspondence analysis identified associations between consumption and consumer profiles. Results: The multiple correspondence analysis found three main consumer profiles: non-consumers (women and officers), moderate consumers (non-commissioned officers >30-years old, single parents with children), and occasional multi-consumers (18-25-years-old enlisted males, who occasionally consumed cannabis and high levels of alcohol, also tobacco-addicts). Two minor profiles emerged: daily alcohol drinkers (men, >=30 years) and regular dependent cannabis users (identical profile to multi-consumers). Conclusion: Our results favor targeting the youngest to prevent the risks of high alcohol intake and cannabis consumption and addiction linked to repeated binge drinking. Systematic questionnaires on consumption habits and addiction self-evaluations during medical consultations could lead to early care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Army Personnel](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

98. Addictions and impulse-control disorders as occupation: A selected literature review and synthesis.

Citation: Journal of Occupational Science, August 2011, vol./is. 18/3(254-276), 1442-7591 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Kiepek, Niki; Magalhaes, Lilian

Correspondence Address: Kiepek, Niki, niki.kiepek@gmail.com

Institution: Kiepek, Niki: Health and Rehabilitation Sciences, Field of Health Professional Education, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Western Ontario, London, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The question addressed in this paper is: "Are activities that are classified as 'addictions' and 'impulse-control disorders' occupations?" Background. Current conceptualisations of occupation focus on positive contributions to health and well-being. We suggest that occupations are neither Inherently healthy nor unhealthy but are associated with positive and/or negative consequences. Methods: Integrative and interpretative literature syntheses were undertaken. Findings: Findings demonstrated that activities classified as addictions and impulse-control disorders meet the criteria of occupation, in that they give meaning to life; are important determinants of health, well-being and justice; organize behaviour; develop and change over a lifetime; shape and are shaped by environments and have therapeutic potential. Conclusion: The findings have implications for the conceptualisation of occupations, including the relationship between occupation and health, the potential risk for negative consequences through occupational engagement, a deeper exploration of occupational patterns and performance and the influence of context. Finally, a potential role for occupational science in the field of addictions and impulse-control disorders is proposed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Journal of Occupational Science Incorporated; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Impulse Control Disorders](#)

[*Occupations](#)
[Health](#)
[Well Being](#)

Source: PsycINFO

99. Opioid withdrawal, #95, 2nd edition.

Citation: Journal of Palliative Medicine, August 2011, vol./is. 14/8(965-966), 1096-6218;1557-7740 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Gordon, Deb; Dahl, June

Correspondence Address: Gordon, Deb: University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics, 600 Highland Avenue, Mailcode 6727, Madison, WI, US, 53782, dbgordon@hosp.wisc.edu

Language: English

Abstract: Physical dependence is a normal and predictable neurophysiologic response to regular treatment with opioids for more than 1-2 weeks duration. Continuous or near continuous opioid blood levels are required. Physical dependence is characterized by a withdrawal syndrome when the opioid is abruptly discontinued, if an opioid antagonist is given, or when drug blood levels fall below a critical level. Withdrawal can also be caused by administration of a mixed agonist-antagonist. Physical dependence is not a defining condition of addiction. Unlike withdrawal from alcohol or benzodiazepines, opioid withdrawal is not life threatening. Emergence of withdrawal symptoms varies with half-life of the particular opioid; within 6-12 hours after the last dose of a short-acting drug or 72-96 hours following methadone. Duration and intensity of withdrawal are related to clearance of the drug such that withdrawal is shorter and more intense for opioids like morphine and less severe and more protracted with methadone. Opioid withdrawal syndrome should always be prevented. It is important to continue to provide around the-clock opioids to prevent withdrawal in the patient at end-of-life who is no longer able to communicate or take oral opioids. Depending on how long a patient has been without opioids it may not be safe to reinstate the full opioid dose immediately. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

100. An exploration of community reentry needs and services for prisoners: A focus on care to limit return to high-risk behavior.

Citation: AIDS Patient Care and STDs, August 2011, vol./is. 25/8(475-481), 1087-2914 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Luther, James B; Reichert, Erica S; Holloway, Evan D; Roth, Alexis M; Aalsma, Matthew C

Correspondence Address: Luther, James B.: Luther Consulting, LLC, 423 Massachusetts Avenue, Indianapolis, IN, US, 46204, jluther@lutherconsulting.com

Institution: Luther, James B.: Luther Consulting, LLC, Indianapolis, IN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Prisoner reentry is a stressful process and many prisoners return to behaviors that led to incarceration upon community reentry. We assess how individual-level vulnerabilities interact with system-level barriers that impact the community reentry process. An additional area explored was the impact of reentry services on risk behavior (i.e., sexual risk and substance use). Fifty-one (22 men, 29 women) primarily minority adults

returning from the county jail or state prison participated in 4 focus groups in February 2010. Participants took part in tape-recorded focus groups facilitated by research staff trained in qualitative research methodology. Participants reported that a lack of discharge planning led to poor community reentry (basic needs such as stable housing and employment were not met). As a result of a difficulty in accessing services to meet basic needs, many participants used drugs or engaged in sex for drugs, money, or transportation early in the community reentry process. Given the individual-level vulnerabilities of prisoners, they are more likely to reengage in risk behavior, which increases the risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV, reengaging in substance use, and recidivism. In summary, discharge planning should focus not only on sexual and substance use risk reduction, but also confirm that basic needs are met soon, if not immediately, upon release and subsequent community reentry. (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: [*Communities](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Needs Assessment](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

101. Pain severity, satisfaction with pain management, and patient-related barriers to pain management in patients with cancer in Israel.

Citation: Oncology Nursing Forum, July 2011, vol./is. 38/4(483), 0190-535X;1538-0688 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Naveh, Pnina; Leshem, Rinati; Freier, Yossi; Musgrave, Catherine F

Correspondence Address: Naveh, Pnina, pninan@hadassah.org.il

Institution: Naveh, Pnina: Hadassah Medical Organization, Jerusalem, Israel

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose/Objectives: To examine pain severity, satisfaction with pain management, and patient-related barriers to pain management among patients with cancer in oncology units at a teaching hospital in Israel. Design: Descriptive, cross-sectional, correlational design. Setting: Oncology, hematology, and bone marrow trans-plantation (BMT) departments; oncology, hematology, and BMT daycare units; and a radiation department in an Israeli hospital. Sample: Nonprobability convenience sample (N = 144) of ambulatory (n = 76) and hospitalized (n = 68) patients experiencing pain in the past 24 hours. Methods: Patients who had experienced pain in the past 24 hours completed the Revised American Pain Society-Patient Outcome Questionnaire, the Barriers Questionnaire-Short Form, and a demographic data questionnaire. Main Research Variables: Pain severity, satisfaction with pain management, and patient-related barriers to pain management. Findings: A significant inverse relationship was observed between patients' pain severity and their expectation of pain relief. Less-educated patients had significantly higher pain severity scores. Ambulatory patients waited longer for their pain medication than hospitalized patients. The greatest barriers to pain control were fear of addiction and the notion that medication should be saved in case the pain gets worse. In addition, ambulatory patients had higher pain barrier scores than hospitalized patients. Conclusions: The relationship between pain severity and the expectations of patients with cancer regarding pain relief indicate that patients' expected outcomes and barriers may impede optimal pain relief. This study also identified areas of possible weakness within the hospital's pain palliation program. Implications for Nursing: Nurses should assess for patients' expectations and barriers that could impede pain relief and provide appropriate interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Satisfaction](#)
[*Neoplasms](#)
[*Pain](#)
[*Pain Management](#)
[*Treatment Barriers](#)
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Oncology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

102. The Cedar Project: Risk factors for transition to injection drug use among young, urban Aboriginal people.

Citation: Canadian Medical Association Journal, July 2011, vol./is. 183/10(1147-1154), 0820-3946;1488-2329 (Jul 12, 2011)

Author(s): Miller, Cari L; Pearce, Margo E; Moniruzzaman, Akm; Thomas, Vicky; Christian, Chief Wayne; Schechter, Martin T; Spittal, Patricia M; Cedar Project Partnership

Correspondence Address: Spittal, Patricia M., spittal@sm.hivnet.ubc.ca

Corporate/Institutional Author: Cedar Project Partnership

Institution: Miller, Cari L.: Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Studies suggest that Aboriginal people in Canada are over-represented among people using injection drugs. The factors associated with transitioning to the use of injection drugs among young Aboriginal people in Canada are not well understood. Methods: The Cedar Project is a prospective cohort study (2003-2007) involving young Aboriginal people in Vancouver and Prince George, British Columbia, who use illicit drugs. Participants' venous blood samples were tested for antibodies to HIV and the hepatitis C virus, and drug use was confirmed using saliva screens. The primary outcomes were use of injection drugs at baseline and transition to injection drug use in the six months before each follow-up interview. Results: Of 605 participants, 335 (55.4%) reported using injection drugs at baseline. Young people who used injection drugs tended to be older than those who did not, female and in a relationship. Participants who injected drugs were also more likely than those who did not to have been denied shelter because of their drug use, to have been incarcerated, to have a mental illness and to have been involved in sex work. Transition to injection drug use occurred among 39 (14.4%) participants, yielding a crude incidence rate of 19.8% and an incidence density of 11.5 participants per 100 person-years. In unadjusted analysis, transition to injection drug use was associated with being female (odds ratio [OR] 1.98, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.06-3.72), involved in sex work (OR 3.35, 95% CI 1.75- 6.40), having a history of sexually transmitted infection (OR 2.01, 95% CI 1.07-3.78) and using drugs with sex-work clients (OR 2.51, 95% CI 1.19-5.32). In adjusted analysis, transition to injection drug use remained associated with involvement in sex work (adjusted OR 3.94, 95% CI 1.45-10.71). Interpretation: The initiation rate for injection drug use of 11.5 participants per 100 person-years among participants in the Cedar Project is distressing. Young Aboriginal women in our study were twice as likely to inject drugs as men, and participants who injected drugs at baseline were more than twice as likely as those who did not to be involved in sex work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Canadian Medical Association or its licensors; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Indigenous Populations](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)

[*Risk Factors](#)
[Urban Environments](#)

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

103. Stress-coping morbidity among family members of addiction patients in Singapore.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, July 2011, vol./is. 30/4(441-447), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Lee, Kae Meng Thomas; Manning, Victoria; Teoh, Hui Chin; Winslow, Munidasa; Lee, Arthur; Subramaniam, Mythily; Guo, Song; Wong, Kim Eng

Correspondence Address: Manning, Victoria, Buangkok Green Medical Park, 10 Buangkok View, Singapore, Singapore, 539747, victoria_manning@imh.com.sg

Institution: Lee, Kae Meng Thomas: National Addictions Management Service (NAMS), Institute of Mental Health (IMH), Singapore, Singapore

Language: English

Abstract: Introductions and Aims: Research from western countries indicates that family members of addiction patients report heightened stress and psychological morbidity. This current study aimed to examine stress, coping behaviours, related morbidity and subsequent resource utilisation among family members of patients attending a national treatment program in Singapore. Design and Methods: The study used a matched case-control design. One hundred family members of addiction patients attending treatment and 100 matched controls completed a semi-structured interview with a researcher. This included the Beck Depression Inventory-II, Short-Form Health Survey-36, General Health Questionnaire-28, Perceived Stress Scale, Family Member Impact Scale and Coping Questionnaire, and also assessed service utilisation. Results: T-tests revealed significantly greater depression, stress and psychiatric morbidity and poorer overall well-being (Short-Form Health Survey-36) among family members compared with controls. Despite the apparent negative impact on mental health, their physical morbidity did not differ from controls and services utilisation was low. Tolerant-inactive coping was found to be most strongly correlated with psychological well-being. Multivariate analysis indicated that perceived stress was the strongest predictor of overall strain (General Health Questionnaire), but this was not moderated by coping style. Discussion and Conclusions: Subjective appraisal of stress and coping responses are essential factors affecting the morbidity of family members. Family members demonstrated a need and willingness to engage informal treatment/counselling for their own problems that were attributed to living with an addiction patient. This provides an opportunity for stress management and brief interventions to modify coping styles, thereby minimizing the potential negative mental health impact on family members. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Family Members](#)
[*Rehabilitation](#)
[*Stress](#)
[*Morbidity](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Health Care Utilization](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

104. Mephedrone use among same-sex attracted young people in Sydney, Australia.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, July 2011, vol./is. 30/4(438-440), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jul 2011)
- Author(s):** Lea, Toby; Reynolds, Robert; De Wit, John
- Correspondence Address:** Lea, Toby: National Centre in HIV Social Research, University of New South Wales, Robert Webster Building, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, toby.lea@unsw.edu.au
- Institution:** Lea, Toby: National Centre in HIV Social Research, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction and Aims: Mephedrone (4-methylmethcathinone) is a synthetic stimulant that has recently emerged as a recreational drug. There is currently no Australian data on prevalence and patterns of mephedrone use. This paper aims to explore patterns of mephedrone use among a large sample of same-sex attracted young people in Sydney, Australia. Design and Methods: An online survey was conducted with 572 same-sex attracted men (n = 318) and women (n = 254) aged 18 to 25 years, who lived or regularly spent time in Sydney. Data on mephedrone were collected as part of a larger study exploring sexuality and nightlife. Results: Mephedrone had been used by 4.0% (n = 23) of respondents, 2.1% (n = 12) in the preceding 6 months, 1.4% (n = 8) in the preceding month. Typical routes of use were intranasal (n = 8) and ingestion (n = 6). No respondent reported ever injecting mephedrone. Three respondents reported polydrug use with mephedrone. The most common contexts of use were respondents' homes or friends' homes (n = 8) and gay bars and clubs (n = 7). Discussion and Conclusions: This paper reports low levels of mephedrone use among a large sample of same-sex attracted young people. The proportion of respondents who had used mephedrone was much lower than reported in recent UK research. This may suggest that mephedrone has not infiltrated the Australian market to the same extent as in Europe. However, data from annual surveillance of drug users are required to better determine this. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Lesbianism](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

105. Drug-dependent inpatients reporting continuous absence of spontaneous drug craving for the main substance throughout detoxification treatment.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, July 2011, vol./is. 30/4(403-410), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jul 2011)
- Author(s):** De Los Cobos, Jose Perez; Sinol, Nuria; Trujols, Joan; Banuls, Enrique; Batlle, Fanny; Tejero, Antoni
- Correspondence Address:** De Los Cobos, Jose Perez: Addictive Behaviours Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, Sant Antoni Maria Claret 167, Barcelona, Spain, 08025, jperezc@santpau.cat
- Institution:** De Los Cobos, Jose Perez: Addictive Behaviours Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, Barcelona Autonomous University, School of Medicine, Barcelona, Spain
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction and Aims: Drug craving is considered to be an essential component of substance dependence. We aimed to characterise drug-dependent inpatients reporting

continuous absence of subjective spontaneous drug craving. Design and Methods: This is a 3 year chart-review study designed to compare drug-dependent inpatients who did not report craving everyday (non-cravers) and their counterparts who did (cravers). All participants were recruited consecutively and completed a 14 day detoxification treatment. Craving was defined as a desire to use the main detoxification substance. This substance was chosen by patients, who completed a craving visual analogue scale, the Beck Depression Inventory and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory daily. The Temperament and Character Inventory and the Addiction Severity Index were also used. Results: Of the 195 patients who completed the detoxification treatment, 45 (23.1 %) were non-cravers and 32 (16.4%) were cravers. The main detoxification substances were alcohol, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine, heroin and methadone. Non-cravers named methadone as the main detoxification substance more frequently than cravers, and benzoylecgonine was less frequently present in their urine at treatment entry. A decreased score on the Temperament and Character Inventory dimension of harm avoidance (i.e. trait anxiety) was the only independent predictor of absence of craving (odds ratio = 1.16, 95% confidence interval = 1.03-1.31). During admission, non-cravers had lower Beck Depression Inventory and State-Trait Anxiety Inventory scores than cravers. These differences were not accounted for by pharmacological treatment. Discussion and Conclusions: Drug-dependent inpatients who report absence of craving are characterised by relatively low levels of depression and anxiety throughout detoxification treatment, and relatively low levels of trait anxiety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Craving](#)
[*Detoxification](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Hospitalized Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

106. Illicit drugs and the media: Models of media effects for use in drug policy research.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, July 2011, vol./is. 30/4(397-402), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Lancaster, Kari; Hughes, Caitlin E; Spicer, Bridget; Matthew-Simmons, Francis; Dillon, Paul

Correspondence Address: Lancaster, Kari: Drug Policy Modelling Program, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, k.lancaster@unsw.edu.au

Institution: Lancaster, Kari: Drug Policy Modelling Program, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Issues: Illicit drugs are never far from the media gaze and although identified almost a decade ago as 'a new battleground' for the alcohol and other drug (AOD) field there has been limited research examining the role of the news media and its effects on audiences and policy. Approach: This paper draws together media theories from communication literature to examine media functions. We illustrate how each function is relevant for media and drugs research by drawing upon the existing literature examining Australian media coverage during the late 1990s of escalating heroin-related problems and proposed solutions. Key Findings: Media can influence audiences in four key ways: by setting the agenda and defining public interest; framing issues through selection and salience; indirectly shaping individual and community attitudes towards risk; and feeding into political debate and decision making. Each has relevance for the AOD field. For example, media coverage of the escalating heroin-related problems in Australia played a strong role

in generating interest in heroin overdoses, framing public discourse in terms of a health and/or criminal issue and affecting political decisions. Implications and Conclusion: Media coverage in relation to illicit drugs can have multifarious effects. Incorporating media communication theories into future research and actions is critical to facilitate understanding of the short- and long-term impacts of media coverage on illicit drugs and the avenues by which the AOD field can mitigate or inform future media debates on illicit drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Communications Media](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

107. Methadone maintenance, QTc and torsade de pointes: Who needs an electrocardiogram and what is the prevalence of QTc prolongation?

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, July 2011, vol./is. 30/4(388-396), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jul 2011)

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Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: High-dose methadone has been associated with rate-corrected QT (QTc) prolongation and 'torsade de pointes'. The Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) advise electrocardiograms (ECGs) for patients on methadone with heart/liver disease, electrolyte abnormalities, concomitant QT prolonging medications/CYP3A4 inhibitors or prescribed methadone >100 mg daily. The percentage of patients fulfilling MHRA criteria for ECG monitoring and prevalence of QT prolongation in patients who had an ECG was assessed. Design and Methods: A cross-sectional study of opioid-dependent patients prescribed opioid maintenance that completed a screening questionnaire prior to referral for an ECG. MHRA criteria were assessed in the referred group. The automated QTc score was analysed with methadone dose, substance use and QT risk factors. Results: Of 155 patients screened; 57.4% (n = 89) fulfilled MHRA criteria for ECG monitoring (75.5% (n = 117) if cocaine included as QT prolonging drug). Eighty-three (53.5%) had ECGs; 19.3% (n = 16) prescribed QT prolonging medication, 22.9% (n = 19) prescribed >100 mg methadone and 47% (n = 39) used cocaine. Mean QTc interval was 429.0 ms (SD 26.4, 351-489). Eighteen per cent exceeded QTc gender-specific thresholds (>=450 ms men and >=470 ms women). Linear regression found total daily methadone dose (beta = 0.318, P = 0.003) and stimulant use (beta = -0.213, P = 0.043) predictive of QTc length. Discussion: Over half to three-quarters of methadone maintenance patients fulfilled MHRA criteria for ECG monitoring, which has costly implications. QTc prolongation prevalence was 18.1% with no 'clinically significant' QTc prolongation >500 ms or torsade de pointes known to be present. Methadone dose and stimulant use were associated with longer QTc intervals. Further research on the clinical management of QTc prolongation with methadone is required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Arrhythmias \(Heart\)](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Drug Dosages](#)
[Electrocardiography](#)
[Heroin Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

108. The association between time perspective and alcohol consumption in university students: Cross-sectional study.

Citation: European Journal of Public Health, August 2011, vol./is. 21/4(438-443), 1101-1262;1464-360X (Aug 2011)

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Heavy alcohol consumption is associated with significant morbidity and mortality. Levels of alcohol consumption among students and young people are particularly high. Time perspective describes the varying value individuals place on outcomes in the present and future. In general, it has been found that individuals prefer to receive a gain today rather than in the future. There is evidence that time perspective is associated with addictive health behaviours, including alcoholism and cigarette smoking, but less evidence of its association with non-addictive, but hazardous, levels of alcohol consumption. The objective was to determine if there is an association between time perspective and hazardous alcohol consumption. Methods: A cross-sectional survey using a self-completion questionnaire was administered to willing undergraduate students attending a convenience sample of lectures in two university faculties. Hazardous alcohol consumption was defined as a score of ≥ 8 on the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) and time perspective was measured using the Consideration of Future Consequences Scale (CFCS). Participants were 322 undergraduate university students in two faculties at a university in Northern England, UK. Results: Hazardous alcohol consumption was reported by 264 (82%) respondents. After controlling for potential confounding by socio-demographic variables, greater consideration of future consequences was associated with lower odds of reporting hazardous drinking [odds ratio = 0.28; 95% confidence interval 0.15-0.54]. Conclusion: Interventions aimed at increasing future orientated time perspective may be effective in decreasing hazardous alcohol consumption in students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Time Perspective](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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