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Search History

1. PsycInfo; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE; 39753 results.
2. PsycInfo; addict*.ti,ab; 37548 results.
3. PsycInfo; 1 OR 2; 67864 results.

1. The impact of therapists' words on the adolescent brain: In the context of addiction treatment.

- Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, Jan 2016, vol. 297, p. 359-369, 0166-4328 (Jan 15, 2016)
- Author(s):** Ewing, Sarah W. Feldstein; Houck, Jon M.; Yezhuvath, Uma; Shokri-Kojori, Ehsan; Truitt, Dustin; Filbey, Francesca M.
- Abstract:** At this time, we still do not know how therapist behaviors influence adolescent brain response and related treatment outcomes. Therefore, we examined this question with 17 binge drinking youth (mean age = 16.62 years; 64.3% female; 42.9% Hispanic; 28.6% bi-/multi-racial). In this within-subjects design, all youth completed a baseline assessment, two therapy sessions, an fMRI scan, and were re-evaluated for behavior change at one-month post-treatment. During the fMRI session, youth were presented with two types of responses from their treating therapist: higher-skill statements prescribed in an empirically-supported addiction treatment (complex reflections) vs. language standard within addiction treatment more broadly (closed questions). In terms of behavior change, at the one-month follow-up, youth showed significant reductions in number of drinking days and binge drinking days. Further, we found main effects for complex reflections and closed questions across the superior middle temporal gyrus and middle temporal gyrus (FWE-corrected, $p < .05$). Greater brain response was observed for complex reflections versus closed questions within the bilateral anterior cingulate gyrus. Greater BOLD response in the parietal lobe during closed questions was significantly associated with less post-treatment drinking. Lower BOLD response during complex reflections and closed questions in the precuneus were associated with greater post-treatment ratings of importance of changing. This study represents a first step in understanding how therapist behaviors influence the developing adolescent brain and how that neural response may be associated with youth treatment outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Binge Drinking](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Therapists](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

2. Ethanol-related behaviors in mice lacking the sigma-1 receptor.

- Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, Jan 2016, vol. 297, p. 196-203, 0166-4328 (Jan 15, 2016)
- Author(s):** Valenza, Marta; DiLeo, Alyssa; Steardo, Luca; Cottone, Pietro; Sabino, Valentina
- Abstract:** Rationale: The Sigma-1 receptor (Sig-1R) is a chaperone protein that has been implicated in drug abuse and addiction. Multiple studies have characterized the role the Sig-1R plays in psychostimulant addiction; however, fewer studies have specifically investigated its role in alcohol addiction. We have previously shown that antagonism of the Sig-1R reduces excessive drinking and motivation to drink, whereas agonism induces binge-like drinking in rodents. Objectives: The objectives of these studies were to investigate the impact of Sig-1R gene deletion in C57Bl/6J mice on ethanol drinking and other ethanol-related behaviors. Methods: We used an extensive panel of behavioral tests to examine ethanol actions in male, adult mice lacking Oprs1, the gene encoding the Sig-1R. To compare ethanol drinking behavior, Sig-1 knockout (KO) and wild type (WT) mice were subject to a two-bottle choice, continuous access paradigm with different concentrations of ethanol (3–20% v/v) vs. water. Consumption of sweet and bitter solutions was also assessed in Sig-1R KO and WT mice. Finally, motor stimulant sensitivity, taste aversion and ataxic effects of ethanol were assessed. Results: Sig-1R KO mice displayed higher ethanol intake compared to WT mice; the two genotypes did not differ in their sweet or bitter taste perception. Sig-1R KO mice showed lower sensitivity to ethanol stimulant effects, but greater sensitivity to its taste aversive effects. Ethanol-induced sedation was instead unaltered in the mutants. Conclusions: Our results prove that the deletion of the Sig-1R increases ethanol consumption, likely by decreasing its rewarding effects, and therefore indicating that the Sig-1R is involved in modulation of

the reinforcing effects of alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Mice](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Proteins](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Ethanol](#)

Source: PsycInfo

3. Olfactory bulbectomy increases reinstatement of methamphetamine seeking after a forced abstinence in rats.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, Jan 2016, vol. 297, p. 20-27, 0166-4328 (Jan 15, 2016)

Author(s): Babinska, Zuzana; Ruda-Kucerova, Jana; Amchova, Petra; Merhautova, Jana; Dusek, Ladislav; Sulcova, Alexandra

Abstract: Drug addiction is commonly associated with depression and comorbid patients also suffer from higher cravings and increased relapse rate. To address this issue preclinically we combined the olfactory bulbectomy (OBX) model of depression and intravenous methamphetamine self-administration procedure in rats to assess differences in relapse-like behavior. Male Sprague-Dawley rats were divided randomly into two groups; in one group the bilateral olfactory bulbectomy (OBX) was performed while the other group was sham operated. After recovery, intracardiac catheter was implanted. Intravenous self-administration procedure was conducted in operant boxes using nose-poke operandi (Coulbourn Instruments, Inc., USA) under fixed ratio 1 schedule of reinforcement. Methamphetamine was available at dose 0.08 mg/kg/infusion. After stable methamphetamine intake was maintained, a period of forced abstinence was initiated and rats were kept in their home-cages for 14 days. Finally, one reinstatement session was conducted in operant boxes with no drug delivery. In the reinstatement session the mean of 138.4 active nose-pokes was performed by the OBX group, while the sham group displayed 41 responses, i.e. 140 % and 48 % of basal nose-poking during maintenance phase in OBX and sham operated group respectively. OBX group also showed significantly more passive nose-pokes indicating hyperactive behavioral traits in bulbectomized rats. However, the % of active operandum preference was equal in both groups. Olfactory bulbectomy model significantly increased reinstatement of methamphetamine seeking behavior. This paradigm can be used to evaluate potential drugs that are able to suppress the drug-seeking behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Olfactory Bulb](#)
[Brain Lesions \(Experimental\)](#)
[Methamphetamine](#)
[Rats](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycInfo

4. Therapist Empathy, Combined Behavioral Intervention, and Alcohol Outcomes in the COMBINE Research Project.

Citation: Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, Jan 2016, (Jan 21, 2016), 0022-006X (Jan 21, 2016)

Author(s): Moyers, Theresa B.; Houck, Jon; Rice, Samara L.; Longabaugh, Richard; Miller, William R.

Abstract: Objective: Common factors such as therapist empathy play an important role in treatment for addictive behaviors. The present study was a secondary analysis designed to evaluate the relation between therapist empathy and alcohol treatment outcomes in data from a large, multisite, randomized controlled trial. Method: Audio-recorded psychotherapy sessions for 38 therapists and 700 clients had been randomly selected for fidelity coding

from the combined behavioral intervention condition of Project COMBINE. Sessions were evaluated by objective raters for both specific content (coping with craving, building social skills, and managing negative mood) and relational components (empathy level of the therapist). Multilevel modeling with clients nested within therapists evaluated drinks per week at the end of treatment. Results: Approximately 11% of the variance in drinking was accounted for by therapists. A within-therapist effect of empathy was detected ($B = -0.381$, $SE = 0.103$, $p < .001$); more empathy than usual was associated with subsequent decreased drinking. The Social and Recreational Counseling module ($B = -0.412$, $SE = 0.124$, $p < .001$), Coping with Cravings and Urges module ($B = -0.362$, $SE = 0.134$, $p < .01$), and the Mood Management module ($B = -0.403$, $SE = 0.138$, $p < .01$) were also associated with decreased drinking. No between-therapist effect was detected, and the Empathy \times Module Content interactions were not significant. Conclusions: The results of the study appear consistent with the hypothesis that skills building and therapist empathy are independent contributions to the overall benefit derived from the combined behavioral intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology](#)

5. Frontal cortex gray matter volume alterations in pathological gambling occur independently from substance use disorder.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, Jan 2016, (Jan 15, 2016), 1355-6215 (Jan 15, 2016)

Author(s): Zois, Evangelos; Kiefer, Falk; Lemenager, Tagrid; Vollstädt-Klein, Sabine; Mann, Karl; Fauth-Bühler, Mira

Abstract: Neuroimaging in pathological gambling (PG) allows studying brain structure independent of pharmacological/neurotoxic effects occurring in substance addiction. Because of high comorbidity of PG with substance use disorder (SUD), first results on structural deficits in PG are controversial. The current investigation is the first to examine gray matter (GM) volume alterations in PG controlling for the impact of SUD by comparing non-comorbid (PGPURE) and two comorbid (PGALCOHOL and PGPOLY) groups. Two hundred and five individuals were included in the analysis: 107 patients diagnosed with PG and 98 healthy controls (HCs). We employed voxel-based morphometry to look for GM volume differences between the groups controlling for age, smoking and depression. GM decreases in the superior medial and orbital frontal cortex occur independently of substance use in PGPURE compared with HCs. The frontal pattern of GM decrease was comparable with PGALCOHOL group where additionally GM volume was decreased in the anterior cingulate but increased in the amygdala. Moreover, regions in PGALCOHOL + POLY with reduced GM volume were the medial frontal, anterior cingulate and occipital lobe regions. PGALCOHOL + POLY not only exhibited structural deficits in comparison with HCs but also relative to PGPURE in the precuneus and post-central gyrus. We demonstrated specific frontal cortex GM deficits in PG without SUD comorbidities. Whereas some target regions reported in earlier studies might result from comorbid substance abuse, there seems to be a core set of frontal alterations associated with addicted gambling behaviour independent of toxic substance effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

6. Conditioned place preferences in humans using secondary reinforcers.

Citation: *Behavioural Brain Research*, Jan 2016, vol. 297, p. 15-19, 0166-4328 (Jan 15, 2016)

Author(s): Astur, Robert S.; Palmisano, Alexandra N.; Carew, Andrew W.; Deaton, Bonnie E.; Kuhney, Franchesca S.; Niezrecki, Rachel N.; Hudd, Ellie C.; Mendicino, Kelly L.; Ritter, Christopher J.

Abstract: The goal of this experiment was to examine whether a conditioned place preference could be established in humans using a secondary reinforcer that provided little obvious reward to the participants. Two experiments were conducted to answer this question. In Experiment 1, 244 undergraduates were placed into a VR environment consisting of two visually distinct rooms connected by a door. Throughout the experiment, one room was randomly paired with occasional point rewards while the other unique room was never paired with rewards. Participants received three pairings in each room. After a short break, a test session was administered, and participants were given free access to the entire VR environment and no point rewards were administered. On the test day, we observe that participants displayed a significant CPP for the room paired with points, as evidenced by significant differences in rating each of the rooms in terms of enjoyment. In Experiment 2, 77 undergraduates were tested using a biased conditioning approach in which an initial test session was conducted to obtain the participant's preferred room bias, and then the least-preferred room was designated as the points reward room for each participant. Using this biased conditioning approach, participants spent a significantly greater amount of time in the points-paired room. In this case, participants showed preferences based on explicit and implicit measures. These results suggest new approaches to examine the role of secondary reinforcers in nontraditional addictions such as internet, gaming, and gambling dependencies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Place Conditioning](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Physiology](#)
[Reinforcement](#)

Source: PsycInfo

7. Association of Comorbid Psychopathology With the Duration of Cannabis Use Disorders.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Jan 2016, (Jan 14, 2016), 0893-164X (Jan 14, 2016)

Author(s): Farmer, Richard F.; Kosty, Derek B.; Seeley, John R.; Gau, Jeff M.; Duncan, Susan C.; Walker, Denise D.; Lewinsohn, Peter M.

Abstract: Risk factors for the development of cannabis use disorders (CUDs) have been well-researched. Comparatively little is known, however, about factors associated with the persistence of CUDs over time. This research explored whether the temporal sequencing of comorbid psychiatric disorders in relation to the onset of the index CUD episode were associated with the length of this episode. Four comprehensive diagnostic assessments were conducted between ages 16 and 30 with a large and regionally representative community sample (n = 816), among which 173 persons were diagnosed with a lifetime CUD. In separate unadjusted analyses, any internalizing disorder and any mood disorder with onset prior to that of the index CUD episode were each significantly and negatively associated with CUD duration. These effects, however, were reduced to trend level in adjusted analyses that controlled for putative confounders. Following the onset of the index CUD episode, the subsequent occurrence of any Axis I disorder, internalizing disorder, externalizing disorder, or other substance use disorder during the index CUD episode was significantly and positively associated with the duration of that episode in both unadjusted and adjusted analyses. These findings collectively suggest that the presence of internalizing-spectrum disorders prior to the onset of the index CUD episode affords some modest protection against protracted episodes, whereas the emergence of broad-spectrum psychopathology within the index CUD episode, most notably noncannabis substance use disorders, is associated with greater disorder persistence. The relevance of these findings for various motivational models of cannabis addiction is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from ProQuest in [Psychology of Addictive Behaviors](#)

8. Anger assessment in clinical and nonclinical populations: Further validation of the state–trait anger expression inventory □ 2.

- Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychology, Jan 2016, (Jan 14, 2016), 0021-9762 (Jan 14, 2016)
- Author(s):** Lievaart, Marien; Franken, Ingmar H.A.; Hovens, Johannes E.
- Abstract:** Objective The most commonly used instrument for measuring anger is the State □ Trait Anger Expression Inventory □ 2 (STAXI □ 2; Spielberger, 1999). This study further examines the validity of the STAXI □ 2 and compares anger scores between several clinical and nonclinical samples. Method Reliability, concurrent, and construct validity were investigated in Dutch undergraduate students (N = 764), a general population sample (N = 1211), and psychiatric outpatients (N = 226). Results The results support the reliability and validity of the STAXI □ 2. Concurrent validity was strong, with meaningful correlations between the STAXI □ 2 scales and anger □ related constructs in both clinical and nonclinical samples. Importantly, patients showed higher experience and expression of anger than the general population sample. Additionally, forensic outpatients with addiction problems reported higher Anger Expression □ Out than general psychiatric outpatients. Conclusion Our conclusion is that the STAXI □ 2 is a suitable instrument to measure both the experience and the expression of anger in both general and clinical populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

9. Frontostriatal circuits, resting state functional connectivity and cognitive control in internet gaming disorder.

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, Jan 2016, (Jan 14, 2016), 1355-6215 (Jan 14, 2016)
- Author(s):** Yuan, Kai; Yu, Dahua; Cai, Chenxi; Feng, Dan; Li, Yangding; Bi, Yanzhi; Liu, Jixin; Zhang, Yi; Jin, Chenwang; Li, Linling; Qin, Wei; Tian, Jie
- Abstract:** Converging evidence has identified cognitive control deficits in internet gaming disorder (IGD). Recently, mounting evidence had revealed that resting state functional connectivity (RSFC) and structural connectivity of frontostriatal circuits could modulate cognitive control in healthy individuals. Unfortunately, relatively little is known about the thoroughly circuit □ level characterization of the frontostriatal pathways (both the dorsal and ventral striatum) during resting □ state and their association with cognitive control in IGD. In the current study, the differences of striatum volume and RSFC networks were investigated between 43 young IGD individuals and 44 healthy controls. Meanwhile, cognitive control deficits were assessed by Stroop task performances. The neuroimaging findings were then correlated with the Stroop task behaviors. In IGD subjects, we demonstrated an increased volume of right caudate and nucleus accumbens (NAc) as well as reduced RSFC strength of dorsal prefrontal cortex (DLPFC)–caudate and orbitofrontal cortex (OFC)–NAc. NAc volumes were positively correlated with internet addiction test scores in IGD. The caudate volume and DLPFC–caudate RSFC was correlated with the impaired cognitive control (more incongruent errors in Stroop task) in IGD. Consistent with substance use disorder (SUD) findings, we detected striatum volume and frontostriatal circuits RSFC differences between IGD and healthy controls, which provided evidence of some degree of the similarity between IGD and SUD. More importantly, the cognitive control deficits in IGD were correlated with the reduced frontostriatal RSFC strength. It is hoped that our results could shed insight on the neurobiological mechanisms of IGD and suggest potential novel therapeutic targets for treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

10. When the party is over: Depressive-like states in rats following termination of cortical d1 receptor overexpression.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, Jan 2016, (Jan 14, 2016), 0033-3158 (Jan 14, 2016)
- Author(s):** Freund, Nadja; Thompson, Britta S.; Sonntag, Kai; Meda, Shirisha; Andersen, Susan L.
- Abstract:** Rationale: Increased activity of prefrontal D1 dopamine receptors (D1R) is involved in reward-related behavior found in bipolar disorder and drug addiction. While the effects of elevated D1R are known, depressive-like behaviors also occur in these disorders after reward-seeking ends. Objectives: The goal is to characterize how termination of D1R overexpression influences depressive-like behaviors. Methods: An inducible (Tet.On), lentiviral vector was used to manipulate the expression of the DRD1 gene in glutamate neurons within the prefrontal cortex in male, adult rats. Sexual activity and sucrose preference were studied in both D1R elevated ON and relatively reduced OFF states. Following termination of the D1R ON state, depressive-like behavior was determined in the OFF state. Expression of the transcriptional regulator, cyclic AMP-responsive element-binding protein (CREB), was used as an indication of downstream effects in the nucleus accumbens (NA). Results: ON D1R expression increased sexual activity that returned to baseline in the OFF state. Sucrose preferences increased ~6 % in ON state but fell 11 % below control levels when OFF. Consistent with a depressive-like phenotype, D1R OFF decreased activity by 40 %, impaired the ability to control (43 %) and motivation to escape shock (27 % more impaired) relative to dsRed OFF. CREB increased 29 % in the NA in the D1R OFF state relative to the ON state. Conclusions: This novel approach demonstrates that elevated D1R expression increased hedonic behavior, whereas the termination of D1R overexpression often resulted in depressive-like behavior. These observations support a role for D1R expression cycling in bipolar-associated behaviors and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

11. Higher Stimulus Control Is Associated With Less Cigarette Intake in Daily Smokers.

- Citation:** Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Jan 2016, (Jan 14, 2016), 0893-164X (Jan 14, 2016)
- Author(s):** Ferguson, Stuart G.; Shiffman, Saul; Dunbar, Michael; Schüz, Natalie
- Abstract:** It is well established that environmental stimuli influence smoking in light, and to a lesser degree, heavy smokers. A 2-factor model of dependence suggests that the influence of stimulus control is masked among heavier smokers who primarily smoke for nicotine maintenance. The current study aimed to assess the influence of stimulus control across a range of moderate to heavy daily smokers. Furthermore, as local tobacco control policies may change the role of stimulus control, the study aimed to replicate previous U.S. findings on stimulus control in an Australian setting marked by strong tobacco control policies. In 2 Ecological Momentary Assessment studies, 420 participants monitored antecedents of smoking and nonsmoking situations. In a set of idiographic logistic regression analyses, situational antecedents were used to predict smoking occasions within each individual's data. Linear regression analysis was used to test for the association between stimulus control and smoking rate, and to test for differences between the 2 samples. Daily smokers' smoking was under considerable stimulus control, which was weaker at higher smoking rates. Overall, there was greater stimulus control in the Australian sample. Daily smokers also experience a degree of stimulus control, which is less influential in heavier smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Psychology of Addictive Behaviors](#)

12. Central administration of the anorexigenic peptide neuromedin u decreases alcohol intake and attenuates alcohol-induced reward in rodents.

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, Jan 2016, (Jan 14, 2016), 1355-6215 (Jan 14, 2016)

Author(s): Vallöf, Daniel; Ulenius, Lisa; Egecioglu, Emil; Engel, Jörgen A.; Jerlhag, Elisabet

Abstract: By investigating the neurochemical mechanisms through which alcohol activates the brain reward systems, novel treatment strategies for alcohol use disorder (AUD), a chronic relapsing disease, can be developed. In contrast to the common view of the function of gut–brain peptides, such as neuromedin U (NMU), to regulate food intake and appetite, a novel role in reinforcement mediation has been implied. The anorexigenic effects of NMU are mediated via NMU2 receptors, preferably in the arcuate nucleus and paraventricular nucleus. The expression of NMU2 receptors is also expressed in several reward-related areas in the brain, suggesting a role in reward regulation. The present experiments were therefore set up to investigate the effect of intracerebroventricular administration of NMU on alcohol-mediated behaviors in rodents. We found that central administration of NMU attenuated alcohol-induced locomotor stimulation, accumbal dopamine release and the expression of conditioned place preference in mice. In addition, NMU dose dependently decreased alcohol intake in high, but not in low, alcohol-consuming rats. Central NMU administration did not alter the blood alcohol concentrations nor change the corticosterone levels in rodents. Given that AUD is a major health-care challenge causing an enormous cost to society and novel treatment strategies are warranted, our data suggest that NMU analogues deserve to be evaluated as novel treatment of AUD in humans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

13. A nonrewarding nmda receptor antagonist impairs the acquisition, consolidation, and expression of morphine conditioned place preference in mice.

Citation: Molecular Neurobiology, Jan 2016, (Jan 14, 2016), 0893-7648 (Jan 14, 2016)

Author(s): Tomazi, Lediane; Mello, Carlos Fernando; Schöffner, Ana Paula; Girardi, Bruna Amanda; Frühauf, Pâmella Karina Santana; Rubin, Maribel Antonello

Abstract: N-methyl-d-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonists block morphine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP). Although polyamines are endogenous modulators of the NMDA receptor, it is not known whether polyaminergic agents induce CPP or modulate morphine-induced CPP. Here, we examined whether polyamine ligands modify morphine CPP acquisition, consolidation, and expression. Adult male albino Swiss mice received saline (0.9 % NaCl, intraperitoneally (i.p.)) or morphine (5 mg/kg, i.p.) and were respectively confined to a black or a white compartment for 30 min for four consecutive days for CPP induction. The effect of arcaine (3 mg/kg, i.p.) or spermidine (30 mg/kg, i.p.), respectively, an antagonist and an agonist of the polyamine-binding site at the NMDA receptor, on the acquisition, consolidation, and expression of morphine CPP was studied. In those experiments designed to investigate whether spermidine prevented or reversed the effect of arcaine, spermidine (30 mg/kg, i.p.) was administered 15 min before or 15 min after arcaine, respectively. Arcaine and spermidine did not induce CPP or aversion per se. Arcaine (3 mg/kg, i.p.) impaired the acquisition, consolidation, and expression of morphine CPP. Spermidine prevented the impairing effect of arcaine on the acquisition of morphine CPP but not the impairing effect of arcaine on consolidation or expression of morphine CPP. These results suggest that arcaine may impair morphine CPP acquisition by modulating the polyamine-binding site at the NMDA receptor. However, the arcaine-induced impairment of consolidation and expression of morphine CPP seems to involve other mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

14. Predictors of needle exchange program utilization during its implementation and expansion in tijuana, mexico.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Jan 2016, (Jan 14, 2016), 1055-0496 (Jan 14, 2016)

- Author(s):** Smith, Danielle M.; Werb, Dan; Abramovitz, Daniela; Magis-Rodriguez, Carlos; Vera, Alicia; Patterson, Thomas L.; Strathdee, Steffanie A.
- Abstract:** Objective Until the early 2000s, there was only one needle exchange program (NEP) offered in Mexico. In 2004, the second Mexican NEP opened in Tijuana, but its utilization has not been studied. We studied predictors of initiating NEP during its early expansion in Tijuana, Mexico. Methods From April 2006 to April 2007, people who inject drugs (PWID) residing in Tijuana who had injected within the last month were recruited using respondent-driven sampling. Weighted Poisson regression incorporating generalized estimating equations was used to identify predictors of initiating NEP, while accounting for correlation between recruiter and recruits. Results NEP uptake increased from 20% at baseline to 59% after 6 months. Among a subsample of PWID not accessing NEP at baseline (n = 480), 83% were male and median age was 37 years (Interquartile Range: 32–43). At baseline, 4.4% were HIV infected and 5.9% had syphilis titers >1:8. In multivariate models, factors associated with NEP initiation (p < .05) were attending shooting galleries (Adjusted Relative Risk [ARR]: 1.54); arrest for track marks (ARR: 1.38); having a family member that ever used drugs (ARR: 1.37); and having a larger PWID network (ARR: 1.01 per 10 persons). NEP initiation was inversely associated with obtaining syringes at pharmacies (ARR: .56); earning >2500 pesos/month (ARR: .66); and reporting needle sharing (ARR: .71). Conclusions Uptake of NEP expansion in Tijuana was vigorous among PWID. We identified a range of factors that influenced the likelihood of NEP initiation, including police interaction. These findings have important implications for the scale-up of NEP in Mexico. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:XX–XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

15. Malmö treatment referral and intervention study (matris)—effective referral from syringe exchange to treatment for heroin dependence: A pilot randomized controlled trial.

- Citation:** Addiction, Jan 2016, (Jan 13, 2016), 0965-2140 (Jan 13, 2016)
- Author(s):** Bråbäck, Martin; Nilsson, Suzan; Isendahl, Pernilla; Troberg, Katja; Brådvik, Louise; Håkansson, Anders
- Abstract:** Aims Syringe exchange has been suggested as a potential conduit to treatment for drug dependence, but this has never been documented in Europe. The primary aim was to compare the effectiveness of strength-based case management intervention (CMI) against referral only to facilitate treatment attendance in a syringe exchange programme. We also assessed the effectiveness of a syringe exchange programme for referral of heroin-dependent patients to evidence-based treatment with methadone or buprenorphine (buprenorphine–naloxone). Design Single-site, two-group randomized controlled trial. Setting The syringe exchange programme in Malmö, Sweden and an out-patient clinic (research treatment facility) for maintenance treatment, situated outside the hospital area and run by Malmö Addiction Centre. Participants Heroin-dependent patients willing to participate (n = 75) were referred to maintenance treatment and randomized to either a strength-based case management intervention aiming to facilitate referral (n = 36) or to referral only (n = 39). Intervention The intervention group received an appointment for maintenance treatment and a CMI adjusted to individual patient needs. The CMI was semi-structured, assessing the patients' strengths and needs and identifying what practical help they might need to get to the appointment for maintenance treatment. The control group received an appointment for maintenance treatment. Measures The primary outcome was treatment entry. Findings Among patients who turned up for recruitment interview and randomization, the percentage of patients who started treatment was 95% in the intervention group and 94% in the control group. Treatment entry was unrelated to intervention status [unadjusted odds ratio (OR) = 0.92 (0.12–6.89), P = 1.00 and adjusted OR = 0.96 (0.12–7.83)]. Conclusions A randomized controlled trial in a syringe exchange programme showed no evidence that a strength-based case management intervention improved attendance for

treatment over referral alone. Attendance rates were high in both groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings:

No terms assigned

Source:

PsycInfo

Full Text:

Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*