

# Search Results

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## Search History

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

## 1. Missing Data in Substance Abuse Treatment Research: Current Methods and Modern Approaches.

- Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, February 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Feb 13, 2012)
- Author(s):** McPherson, Sterling; Barbosa-Leiker, Celestina; Burns, G. Leonard; Howell, Donelle; Roll, John
- Abstract:** Two common procedures for the treatment of missing information, listwise deletion and positive urine analysis (UA) imputation (e.g., if the participant fails to provide urine for analysis, then score the UA positive), may result in significant biases during the interpretation of treatment effects. To compare these approaches and to offer a possible alternative, these two procedures were compared to the multiple imputation (MI) procedure with publicly available data from a recent clinical trial. Listwise deletion, single imputation (i.e., positive UA imputation), and MI missing data procedures were used to comparatively examine the effect of two different buprenorphine/naloxone tapering schedules (7- or 28-days) for opioid addiction on the likelihood of a positive UA (Clinical Trial Network 0003; Ling et al., 2009). The listwise deletion of missing data resulted in a nonsignificant effect for the taper while the positive UA imputation procedure resulted in a significant effect, replicating the original findings by Ling et al. (2009). Although the MI procedure also resulted in a significant effect, the effect size was meaningfully smaller and the standard errors meaningfully larger when compared to the positive UA procedure. This study demonstrates that the researcher can obtain markedly different results depending on how the missing data are handled. Missing data theory suggests that listwise deletion and single imputation procedures should not be used to account for missing information, and that MI has advantages with respect to internal and external validity when the assumption of missing at random can be reasonably supported. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

## 2. Acute cigarette smoking reduces latencies on a smoking stroop test.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, January 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Jan 24, 2012)
- Author(s):** Canamar, Catherine P; London, Edythe
- Abstract:** RATIONALE: Sensitivity to addiction-related cues, a type of attentional bias, may interfere with executive functions that are important in sustaining abstinence from drug abuse. Assessments of attentional bias in research participants who smoke cigarettes have used Smoking Stroop tasks, which are variations of emotional Stroop tasks in which the stimuli are smoking-related and neutral words. OBJECTIVES: We aimed to determine the effect of resumption of smoking by deprived cigarette smokers on attentional bias. METHODS: Testing occurred twice on each of two test days. One test day began after overnight abstinence (13-16h) and the other after <1h of abstinence. The participants (n=51) smoked a cigarette between the two test sessions on each test day. RESULTS: Smokers exhibited attentional bias for smoking-related words and had longer response times after overnight abstinence than after brief abstinence. Cigarette smoking between sessions reduced response times on both test days with no interaction by stimulus type. CONCLUSIONS: Smoking-related cues have distracting effects in smokers, and smoking reduces response latency, with no specific effect on attentional bias. The increase in response speed may contribute to a smoker's impression that abstinence hinders performance and that smoking reverses impairment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Maternal oxytocin response during mother-infant interaction: Associations with adult temperament.

- Citation:** Hormones and Behavior, January 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0018-506X (Jan 28, 2012)
- Author(s):** Strathearn, Lane; Iyengar, Udit; Fonagy, Peter; Kim, Sohye
- Abstract:** Oxytocin is a neuropeptide associated with social affiliation and maternal caregiving. However, its effects appear to be moderated by various contextual factors and stable individual characteristics. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship of self-reported state and trait measures (such as temperament, mood and affect) with peripheral oxytocin response in mothers. Fifty-five first-time mothers participated in a semi-structured procedure, during which time repeated peripheral oxytocin levels were measured before, during and after an episode of mother-infant interaction. The maternal oxytocin response was then calculated, based on the difference in oxytocin concentration between initial baseline and interaction phase. Mothers also completed state measures of positive and negative affect and depression, and trait measures of temperament, personality disturbance and depression across time. Regression analyses determined which factors were independently associated with maternal oxytocin response. The trait measure of adult temperament emerged as a significant predictor of oxytocin response. Two out of four Adult Temperament Questionnaire factor scales were independently associated with oxytocin response: Effortful Control was negatively associated, whereas Orienting Sensitivity was positively associated. No state measure significantly predicted oxytocin response. The results indicate that mothers who show an increased oxytocin response when interacting with their infants are more sensitive of moods, emotions and physical sensations; and less compulsive, schedule driven and task oriented. These findings link differences in individual temperament in new mothers with the peripheral oxytocin response, which may have implications in the pharmacologic treatment of disorders such as maternal neglect, post-partum depression and maternal addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

### 4. The effects of cannabinoid cb1, cb2 and vanilloid trpv1 receptor antagonists on cocaine addictive behavior in rats.

- Citation:** Brain Research, January 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0006-8993 (Jan 20, 2012)
- Author(s):** Adamczyk, Przemyslaw; Miszkiewicz, Joanna; McCreary, Andrew C; Filip, Malgorzata; Papp, Mariusz; Przegalinski, Edmund
- Abstract:** There is evidence that indicates that tonic activation of cannabinoid CB1 receptors plays a role in extinction/reinstatement of cocaine seeking-behavior but is not involved in the maintenance of cocaine self-administration. To further explore the importance of other endocannabinoid-related receptors in an animal model of cocaine addiction, the present paper examines cannabinoid CB2 receptor antagonist N-((1S)-endo-1,3,3-trimethylbicyclo(2.2.1)heptan-2-yl)-5-(4-chloro-3-methylphenyl)-1-(4-methylbenzyl)-pyrazole-3-carboxamide (SR144528) and the transient receptor potential vanilloid type-1 (TRPV1) receptor antagonist N-(3-methoxyphenyl)-4-chlorocinnamide (SB366791) on intravenous (i.v.) cocaine self-administration and extinction/reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior in rats. For comparison and reference purposes, the effect of the cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonist N-(piperidin-1-yl)-5-(4-iodophenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-1H-pyrazole-3-carboxamide (AM251) was also examined. Moreover, for comparison effects of those drugs on operant lever responding for artificial (cocaine) vs. natural (food) reward, food self-administration was also evaluated. Our findings show that AM251 (1-3mg/kg), SR144528 (0.1-1mg/kg) and SB366791 (0.3-1mg/kg) did not affect cocaine self-administration. However, AM251 (0.1-1mg/kg), SR144528 (0.1-1mg/kg) and SB366791 (0.1-1mg/kg) decreased cocaine-induced reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior, and AM251 (0.3-1mg/kg) decreased cue-induced reinstatement. Moreover, AM251 (3mg/kg), SR144528 (0.1-1mg/kg) and SB366791 (0.1-1mg/kg) slightly

decreased food self-administration behavior, but only AM251 (3mg/kg) reduced food reward. In conclusion, our results indicate for the first time, that tonic activation of CB2 or TRPV1 receptors is involved in cocaine-induced reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior, but their activity is not necessary for the rewarding effect of this psychostimulant. In contrast to CB1 receptors, neither CB2 nor TRPV1 receptors play a role in cue-induced reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 5. Bartley Gore Hoebel (1935-2011).

**Citation:** American Psychologist, February 2012, vol./is. 67/2(161), 0003-066X;1935-990X (Feb-Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Gross, Charles

**Institution:** Gross, Charles: Princeton University, NJ, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents an obituary for Bartley Gore Hoebel; 1935-2011. Bart pioneered in the measurement of neurochemical release in local brain sites of freely moving animals. Bart's early research was on the role of the ventromedial and lateral regions of the hypothalamus in the control of eating and satiety. Later he expanded this research to consider other types of motivated behavior, including addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Brain](#)  
[\\*Psychologists](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Eating Behavior](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
[Neurochemistry](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 6. A genetic animal model of differential sensitivity to methamphetamine reinforcement.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, January 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Jan 20, 2012)

**Author(s):** Shabani, Shkelzen; Dobbs, Lauren K; Ford, Matthew M; Mark, Gregory P; Finn, Deborah A; Phillips, Tamara J

**Abstract:** Sensitivity to reinforcement from methamphetamine (MA) likely influences risk for MA addiction, and genetic differences are one source of individual variation. Generation of two sets of selectively bred mouse lines for high and low MA drinking has shown that genetic factors influence MA intake, and pronounced differences in sensitivity to rewarding and aversive effects of MA play a significant role. Further validation of these lines as a unique genetic model relevant to MA addiction was obtained using operant methods to study MA reinforcement. High and low MA drinking line mice were used to test the hypotheses that: 1) oral and intracerebroventricular (ICV) MA serve as behavioral reinforcers, and 2) MA exhibits greater reinforcing efficacy in high than low MA drinking mice. Operant responses resulted in access to an MA or non-MA drinking tube or intracranial delivery of MA. Behavioral activation consequent to orally consumed MA was determined. MA available for consumption maintained higher levels of reinforced instrumental responding in high than low MA drinking line mice, and MA intake in the oral operant procedure was greater in high than low MA drinking line mice. Behavioral activation was associated with amount of MA consumed during operant sessions. High line mice delivered more MA via ICV infusion than did low line mice across a range of

doses. Thus, genetic risk factors play a critical role in the reinforcing efficacy of MA and the oral self-administration procedure is suitable for delineating genetic contributions to MA reinforcement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 7. Actigraphic measurements in opioid detoxification with methadone or buprenorphine.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, February 2012, vol./is. 32/1(75-82), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Pjrek, Edda; Frey, Richard; Naderi-Heiden, Angela; Strnad, Alexandra; Kowarik, Alexander; Kasper, Siegfried; Winkler, Dietmar

**Correspondence Address:** Winkler, Dietmar: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Wahringergurtel 18-20, Vienna, Austria, A-1090, dietmar.winkler@meduniwien.ac.at

**Institution:** Pjrek, Edda: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The objective of the present naturalistic study was to assess the differential effects of opioid detoxification with methadone or buprenorphine on activity, circadian rhythm, and sleep. Forty-two consecutive inpatients with opiate addiction were switched to either methadone or buprenorphine and gradually tapered down over the course of 2 to 3 weeks. There were no significant differences in comedication (lofexidine, quetiapine, and valproic acid) between the methadone and buprenorphine groups. Patients in the methadone group showed 11% lower activity and were 24 minutes phase delayed as compared with buprenorphine-treated patients, whereas the latter had 2.5% lower sleep efficiency and 9% shorter actual sleep time. These significant group differences were most pronounced for the lowest doses ( $\leq 20\%$  of maximum individual daily dose, ie, at the end of withdrawal representing late withdrawal effects). Furthermore, for the total sample, we found a significant decrease in the relative amplitude of the sleep-wake cycle and worsening of all actigraphic sleep parameters from the higher (100% to 20%) to the lowest doses (20% to 0%). The acrophase of the circadian rhythm displayed a phase advance (-88 minutes) from the highest (100% to 80%) to the lower doses (80% to 0%) in methadone-treated patients. Opioid tapering with methadone or buprenorphine leads to characteristic changes of the rest-activity cycle, but further study is required to validate these results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Detoxification](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Human Biological Rhythms](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Drug Dosages](#)  
[Methadone](#)  
[Quetiapine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 8. Inputs from the basolateral amygdala to the nucleus accumbens shell control opiate reward magnitude via differential dopamine D1 or D2 receptor transmission.

- Citation:** European Journal of Neuroscience, January 2012, vol./is. 35/2(279-290), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Jan 2012)
- Author(s):** Lintas, Alessandra; Chi, Ning; Lauzon, Nicole M; Bishop, Stephanie F; Sun, Ninglei; Tan, Huibing; Laviolette, Steven R
- Correspondence Address:** Laviolette, Steven R.: Department of Anatomy & Cell Biology, Schulich School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Western Ontario, 468 Medical Science Building, London, ON, Canada, N6A 5C1, steven.laviolette@schulich.uwo.ca
- Institution:** Lintas, Alessandra: Department of Anatomy & Cell Biology, Schulich School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Western Ontario, London, ON, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The basolateral amygdala (BLA), ventral tegmental area and nucleus accumbens (NAc) form a functionally connected neural circuit involved in the processing of opiate-related reward and memory. Dopamine (DA) projections from the ventral tegmental area to the BLA modulate associative plasticity mechanisms within the BLA. However, the role of DA receptor signaling in the BLA and its functional outputs to the NAc during opiate reward processing is not currently understood. Using an unbiased place conditioning procedure, we measured the rewarding effects of morphine following intra-BLA microinfusions of specific DA D1 or D2 receptor agonists in either opiate-naive or opiate-dependent/withdrawn rats. Activation of intra-BLA D1 receptors strongly potentiated the behaviorally rewarding effects of opiates, only in the opiate-naive state. However, once opiate dependence and withdrawal occurred, the intra-BLA DA-mediated potentiation of opiate reward salience switched to a D2 receptor-dependent substrate. We next performed single-unit, in-vivo extracellular neuronal recordings in the NAc shell (NA shell), to determine if intra-BLA D1/D2 receptor activation may modulate the NA shell neuronal response patterns to morphine. Consistent with our behavioral results, intra-BLA D1 or D2 receptor activation potentiated NAc 'shell' (NA shell) neuronal responses to sub-reward threshold opiate administration, following the same functional boundary between the opiate-naive and opiate-dependent/withdrawn states. Finally, blockade of N-methyl-D-aspartate transmission within the NA shell blocked intra-BLA DA D1 or D2 receptor-mediated opiate reward potentiation. Our findings demonstrate a novel and functional DA D1/D2 receptor-mediated opiate reward memory switch within the BLA rightwards-arrow NA shell circuit that controls opiate reward magnitude as a function of opiate exposure state. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. European Journal of Neuroscience--Federation of European Neuroscience Societies and Blackwell Publishing Ltd; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Dopamine Agonists](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Electrophysiology](#)  
[Morphine](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

### 9. Proceedings of the 2009 annual meeting of the Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders Study Group.

- Citation:** Alcohol, February 2012, vol./is. 46/1(101-105), 0741-8329 (Feb 2012)
- Author(s):** Zhou, Feng C; Kane, Cynthia J. M; Smith, Susan M
- Correspondence Address:** Zhou, Feng C.: Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US, 46032, imce100@iupui.edu

**Institution:** Zhou, Feng C.: Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The annual meeting of the Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders Study Group (FASDSG) was held on June 20, 2009 in San Diego, CA, as a satellite of the Research Society on Alcoholism Meeting. The FASDSG membership includes clinical, basic, and social scientists who meet to discuss recent advances and issues in Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders research. The main theme of the meeting was "Epigenetics and Development." Two keynote speakers, Dr. Randy Jirtle and Dr. Michael Skinner, addressed the role of epigenetics and environmental inputs, including alcohol, during critical stages of development and their potential critical and long-lasting effects. Members of the FASDSG provided new findings through brief "FAST" data reports, and national agency representatives provided updates on activities and funding priorities. Scientific presentations were made by recipients of the Student Research Merit Award and Rosett Award. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Awards \(Merit\)](#)  
[\\*Fetal Alcohol Syndrome](#)  
[\\*Epigenetics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 10. Relationships between executive cognitive function and lifetime substance use and obesity-related behaviors in fourth grade youth.

**Citation:** Child Neuropsychology, January 2012, vol./is. 18/1(1-11), 0929-7049;1744-4136 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Riggs, Nathaniel R; Spruijt-Metz, Donna; Chou, Chih-Ping; Pentz, Mary Ann

**Correspondence Address:** Riggs, Nathaniel R.: University of Southern California, Institute for Prevention Research, 1000 S. Fremont Ave., Unit 8, Alhambra, CA, US, 91803, nriggs@usc.edu

**Institution:** Riggs, Nathaniel R.: Institute for Prevention Research, University of Southern California, Alhambra, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A common factor related to both substance use and obesity is neuropsychological function. Executive cognitive function (ECF) is an overarching construct that represents individual neurocognitive skills involved in self-regulated, problem-solving, and goal-directed health behavior. The current study investigates cross-sectional associations among ECF and substance use, food intake, physical activity, and sedentary behavior in fourth grade children. Participants included 1,587, fourth grade children assessed at baseline of a school-based obesity prevention program entitled Pathways to Health. General linear models demonstrated that after covarying for other important factors, ECF proficiency was negatively associated with substance use, high-calorie snack food intake, and sedentary behavior. ECF proficiency was positively associated with fruit and vegetable intake as well as physical activity during out-of-school time. Results demonstrate that ECF can vary with respect to its relationship with multiple health behaviors, even within health outcomes (i.e., obesity). One implication is the potential of study findings to be translated into public health or clinical interventions that promote ECF as a correlate of both substance use and obesity-related behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Psychology Press; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Food Intake](#)

\*Obesity  
 \*Physical Activity  
 \*Executive Function  
 Drug Usage  
 Pediatrics

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 11. Ecstasy and sleep disturbance: Progress towards elucidating a role for the circadian system.

**Citation:** Sleep and Biological Rhythms, January 2012, vol./is. 10/1(3-13), 1446-9235;1479-8425 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Ogeil, Rowan P; Rajaratnam, Shantha MW; Broadbear, Jillian H

**Correspondence Address:** Ogeil, Rowan P: School of Psychology and Psychiatry, Monash University, Building 17, Clayton, VIC, Australia, 3800, Rowan.Ogeil@monash.edu

**Institution:** Ogeil, Rowan P: School of Psychology and Psychiatry, Monash University, Clayton, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** MDMA (ecstasy) is an illicit drug which has pharmacological actions on the serotonin system, leading to a number of physiological and behavioral changes. Research conducted in both animals and humans has focused on how ecstasy use affects systems or functions in which serotonin has a regulatory role including mood, sleep and circadian rhythms. In this paper we review the evidence with respect to changes in sleep and circadian rhythms following ecstasy use. Studies of the subjective measurement of sleep have suggested that there are changes in sleep quality and duration following ecstasy use, while research utilizing objective measures including polysomnography has highlighted changes in sleep architecture following ecstasy use. Collectively these findings suggest that there are consequences associated with ecstasy use, and the implications of these findings for ecstasy users will be examined. Finally, preliminary evidence from the animal literature implicating ecstasy as having specific effects on the circadian system will be reviewed. A discussion of the limitations of the current evidence for such a claim is presented, and possible directions for future research are explored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author. Sleep and Biological Rhythm--Japanese Society of Sleep Research; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine  
 \*Pharmacology  
 \*Physiology  
 \*Serotonin  
 \*Sleep Disorders  
 Animal Circadian Rhythms  
 Drug Usage  
 Emotional States  
 Human Biological Rhythms

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 12. Internet addiction: Hours spent online, behaviors and psychological symptoms.

**Citation:** General Hospital Psychiatry, January 2012, vol./is. 34/1(80-87), 0163-8343 (Jan-Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Tonioni, Federico; D'Alessandris, Lucio; Lai, Carlo; Martinelli, David; Corvino, Stefano; Vasale, Massimo; Fanella, Fabrizio; Aceto, Paola; Bria, Pietro

**Correspondence Address:** Lai, Carlo: Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, University of Rome "Sapienza", Via degli Apuli, Italy, 100185, carlo.lai@uniroma1.it

**Institution:** Tonioni, Federico: Institute of Psychiatry and Psychology, Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Rome, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate psychopathological symptoms, behaviors and hours spent online in patients with internet addiction disorder (IAD) at a new psychiatric service for IAD inside a policlinic. Method: Eighty-six subjects participated in the study. Thirty-three patients asking for psychiatric consultation regarding their excessive use of the internet were assessed with IAD interview, internet addiction test (IAT), Symptom Checklist-90-Revised (SCL-90-R) and a brief sociodemographic survey. Moreover, patients had to respond to the following question: Over the last month, how much time have you spent online per week? At the end of psychiatric assessment, 21 of the 33 patients satisfied inclusion (IAD interview) and exclusion (psychotic disorders, neurocognitive deficits, dementia, serious mental delay, current alcohol or drug abuse) criteria. Twenty-one patients of the clinical group were compared with 65 subjects of a control group who were recruited online using IAT. Results: IAD patients showed significantly higher scores on the IAT compared to subjects of the control group. Only item 7 (How often do you check your e-mail before something else that you need to do?) showed a significant inverse trend. SCL-90-R anxiety and depression subscale scores and item 19 (How often do you choose to spend more time online over going out with others?) of the IAT were positively correlated with number of weekly hours spent online in IAD patients. Conclusion: Findings suggest that a misuse of internet, characterized by many hours spent online avoiding interpersonal relationships with real and known people, could be an important criterion in the clinical interview in order to diagnose the IAD. The association between the lost interest in communicating with real people and psychological symptoms such as anxiety and depression could be relevant to detect IAD patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Behavior](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 13. Strain-dependent effects of acute, chronic, and withdrawal from chronic nicotine on fear conditioning.

**Citation:** Behavior Genetics, January 2012, vol./is. 42/1(133-150), 0001-8244;1573-3297 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Portugal, George S; Wilkinson, Derek S; Kenney, Justin W; Sullivan, Colleen; Gould, Thomas J

**Correspondence Address:** Gould, Thomas J.: Department of Psychology, Neuroscience Program, Temple University, Weiss Hall, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19122, tgould@temple.edu

**Institution:** Portugal, George S.: Department of Psychology, Neuroscience Program, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The effects of nicotine on cognitive processes such as learning and memory may play an important role in the addictive liability of tobacco. However, it remains unknown whether genetic variability modulates the effects of nicotine on learning and memory. The present study characterized the effects of acute, chronic, and withdrawal from chronic nicotine administration on fear conditioning, somatic signs, and the elevated plus maze in 8 strains of inbred mice. Strain-dependent effects of acute nicotine and nicotine withdrawal on contextual fear conditioning, somatic signs, and the elevated plus maze were observed, but no association between the effects of acute nicotine and nicotine withdrawal on contextual fear conditioning were observed, suggesting that different genetic substrates may mediate these effects. The identification of genetic factors that may alter the effects

of nicotine on cognition may lead to more efficacious treatments for nicotine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Conditioned Fear](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Animal Cognition](#)  
[Mice](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 14. Stable genetic effects on symptoms of alcohol abuse and dependence from adolescence into early adulthood.

**Citation:** Behavior Genetics, January 2012, vol./is. 42/1(40-56), 0001-8244;1573-3297 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** van Beek, Jenny H. D. A.; Kendler, Kenneth S; de Moor, Marleen H. M; Geels, Lot M; Bartels, Meike; Vink, Jacqueline M; ven den Berg, Stephanie M; Willemsen, Goncke; Boomsma, Dorret I

**Correspondence Address:** van Beek, Jenny H. D. A.: Department of Biological Psychology, VU University Amsterdam, Van der Boechorststraat 1, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1081 BT, J.H.D.A.van.Beek@vu.nl

**Institution:** van Beek, Jenny H. D. A.: Department of Biological Psychology, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Relatively little is known about how genetic influences on alcohol abuse and dependence (AAD) change with age. We examined the change in influence of genetic and environmental factors which explain symptoms of AAD from adolescence into early adulthood. Symptoms of AAD were assessed using the four AAD screening questions of the CAGE inventory. Data were obtained up to six times by self-report questionnaires for 8,398 twins from the Netherlands Twin Register aged between 15 and 32 years. Longitudinal genetic simplex modeling was performed with Mx. Results showed that shared environmental influences were present for age 15-17 (57%) and age 18-20 (18%). Unique environmental influences gained importance over time, contributing 15% of the variance at age 15-17 and 48% at age 30-32. At younger ages, unique environmental influences were largely age-specific, while at later ages, age-specific influences became less important. Genetic influences on AAD symptoms over age could be accounted for by one factor, with the relative influence of this factor differing across ages. Genetic influences increased from 28% at age 15-17 to 58% at age 21-23 and remained high in magnitude thereafter. These results are in line with a developmentally stable hypothesis that predicts that a single set of genetic risk factors acts on symptoms of AAD from adolescence into young adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com; HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Age Differences](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**15. "Genome-wide association study of alcohol dependence implicates KIAA0040 on chromosome 1q": Erratum.**

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 37/2(581-582), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Jan 2012)
- Author(s):** Zuo, Lingjun; Gelernter, Joel; Zhang, Clarence K; Zhao, Hongyu; Lu, Lingeng; Kranzler, Henry R; Malison, Robert T; Li, Chiang-Shan R; Wang, Fei; Zhang, Xiang-Yang; Deng, Hong-Wen; Krystal, John H; Zhang, Fengyu; Luo, Xingguang
- Institution:** Zuo, Lingjun: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reports an error in "Genome-wide association study of alcohol dependence implicates KIAA0040 on chromosome 1q" by Lingjun Zuo, Joel Gelernter, Clarence K. Zhang, Hongyu Zhao, Lingeng Lu, Henry R. Kranzler, Robert T. Malison, Chiang-Shan R. Li, Fei Wang, Xiang-Yang Zhang, Hong-Wen Deng, John H. Krystal, Fengyu Zhang and Xingguang Luo (Neuropsychopharmacology, 2012[Jan], Vol 37[2], 557-566). In the original article, the incorrect version of Figure 1 was published. The correct version is given in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-00237-025). Previous studies using SAGE (the Study of Addiction Genetics and Environment) and COGA (the Collaborative Study on the Genetics of Alcoholism) genome-wide association study (GWAS) data sets reported several risk loci for alcohol dependence (AD), which have not yet been well replicated independently or confirmed by functional studies We combined these two data sets, now publicly available, to increase the study power, in order to identify replicable, functional, and significant risk regions for AD. A total of 4116 subjects (1409 European-American (EA) cases with AD, 1518 EA controls, 681 African-American (AA) cases, and 508 AA controls) underwent association analysis, An additional 443 subjects underwent expression quantitative trait locus (eQTL) analysis. Genome-wide association analysis was performed in EAs to identify significant risk genes. All available markers in the genome-wide significant risk genes were tested in AAs for associations with AD, and in six HapMap populations and two European samples for associations with gene expression levels. We identified a unique genome-wide significant gene--KIAA0040--that was enriched with many replicable risk SNPs for AD, all of which had significant cis-acting regulatory effects. The distributions of  $-\log(p)$  values for SNP-disease and SNP-expression associations for all markers in the TNN-KIAA0040 region were consistent across EAs, AAs, and five HapMap populations ( $0.369r0.824$ ;  $2.8 \times 10^{-9} \leq p \leq 0.032$ ). The most significant SNPs in these populations were in high LD, concentrating in KIAA0040. Finally, expression of KIAA0040 was significantly ( $1.2 \times 10^{-11} \leq p \leq 1.5 \times 10^{-6}$ ) associated with the expression of numerous genes in the neurotransmitter systems or metabolic pathways previously associated with AD. We concluded that KIAA0040 might harbor a causal variant for AD and thus might directly contribute to risk for this disorder. KIAA0040 might also contribute to the risk of AD via neurotransmitter systems or metabolic pathways that have previously been implicated in the pathophysiology of AD. Alternatively, KIAA0040 might regulate the risk via some interactions with flanking genes TNN and TNR. TNN is involved in neurite outgrowth and cell migration in hippocampal explants, and TNR is an extracellular matrix protein expressed primarily in the central nervous system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Chromosomes](#)  
[\\*Genome](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

**16. Genome-wide association study of alcohol dependence implicates KIAA0040 on chromosome 1q.**

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 37/2(557-566), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Zuo, Lingjun; Gelernter, Joel; Zhang, Clarence K; Zhao, Hongyu; Lu, Lingeng; Kranzler, Henry R; Malison, Robert T; Li, Chiang-Shan R; Wang, Fei; Zhang, Xiang-Yang; Deng, Hong-Wen; Krystal, John H; Zhang, Fengyu; Luo, Xingguang

**Correspondence Address:** Zuo, Lingjun: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, Lingjun.Zuo@yale.edu

**Institution:** Zuo, Lingjun: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** [Correction Notice: An erratum for this article was reported in Vol 37(2) of Neuropsychopharmacology (see record 2012-00237-027). In the original article, the incorrect version of Figure 1 was published. The correct version is given in the erratum.] Previous studies using SAGE (the Study of Addiction Genetics and Environment) and COGA (the Collaborative Study on the Genetics of Alcoholism) genome-wide association study (GWAS) data sets reported several risk loci for alcohol dependence (AD), which have not yet been well replicated independently or confirmed by functional studies We combined these two data sets, now publicly available, to increase the study power, in order to identify replicable, functional, and significant risk regions for AD. A total of 4116 subjects (1409 European-American (EA) cases with AD, 1518 EA controls, 681 African-American (AA) cases, and 508 AA controls) underwent association analysis, An additional 443 subjects underwent expression quantitative trait locus (eQTL) analysis. Genome-wide association analysis was performed in EAs to identify significant risk genes. All available markers in the genome-wide significant risk genes were tested in AAs for associations with AD, and in six HapMap populations and two European samples for associations with gene expression levels. We identified a unique genome-wide significant gene--KIAA0040--that was enriched with many replicable risk SNPs for AD, all of which had significant cis-acting regulatory effects. The distributions of -log(p) values for SNP-disease and SNP-expression associations for all markers in the TNN-KIAA0040 region were consistent across EAs, AAs, and five HapMap populations ( $0.369r0.824$ ;  $2.8 \times 10^{-9} \leq p \leq 0.032$ ). The most significant SNPs in these populations were in high LD, concentrating in KIAA0040. Finally, expression of KIAA0040 was significantly ( $1.2 \times 10^{-11} \leq p \leq 1.5 \times 10^{-6}$ ) associated with the expression of numerous genes in the neurotransmitter systems or metabolic pathways previously associated with AD. We concluded that KIAA0040 might harbor a causal variant for AD and thus might directly contribute to risk for this disorder. KIAA0040 might also contribute to the risk of AD via neurotransmitter systems or metabolic pathways that have previously been implicated in the pathophysiology of AD. Alternatively, KIAA0040 might regulate the risk via some interactions with flanking genes TNN and TNR. TNN is involved in neurite outgrowth and cell migration in hippocampal explants, and TNR is an extracellular matrix protein expressed primarily in the central nervous system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
\*Chromosomes  
\*Genome

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 17. Reversa of dopamine inhibition of dopaminergic neurons of the ventral tegmental area is mediated by poetin kinase C.

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 37/2(543-556), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Nimitvilai, Sudarat; Arora, Devinder S; Brodie, Mark S

**Correspondence Address:** Brodie, Mark S.: Department of Physiology and Biophysics, University of Illinois at Chicago, 835 South Wolcott, Room E-202, M/C 901, Chicago, IL, US, 60612-7342, mbrodie@uic.edu

**Institution:** Nimitvilai, Sudarat: Department of Physiology and Biophysics, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Adaptation of putative dopaminergic (pDA) neurons in the ventral tegmental area (VTA) to drugs of abuse may alter information processing related to reward and reinforcement and is an important factor in the development of addiction. We have demonstrated that prolonged increases in the concentration of dopamine (DA) result in a time-dependent decrease in sensitivity of pDA neurons to DA, which we termed DA inhibition reversal (DIR). In this study, we used extracellular recordings to examine factors mediating DIR. A 40 min administration of DA (2.5-10  $\mu$ M), but not the DA D2 receptor agonist quinpirole (50-200 nM), resulted in inhibition of neuronal firing followed by DIR. In the presence of 100 nM cocaine, inhibition followed by DIR was seen with much lower DA concentrations. Reversal of quinpirole inhibition could be induced by an activator of protein kinase C, but not of protein kinase A. Inhibitors of protein kinase C or phospholipase C blocked the development of DIR. Disruption of intracellular calcium release also prevented DIR. Reduction of extracellular calcium or inhibition of store-operated calcium entry blocked DIR, but the L-type calcium channel blocker nifedipine did not. DIR was age-dependent and not seen in pDA VTA neurons from rat pups younger than 15 days postnatally. Our data indicate that DIR is mediated by protein kinase C, and implicate a conventional protein kinase C. This characterization of DIR gives insight into the regulation of autoinhibition of pDA VTA neurons, and the resulting long-term alteration in information processing related to reward and reinforcement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Kinases](#)  
[\\*Neurons](#)  
[\\*Proteins](#)  
[\\*Tegmentum](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**18. Dopamine receptor blockade attenuates the general incentive motivational effects of noncontingently delivered rewards and reward-paired cues without affecting their ability to bias action selection.**

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 37/2(508-519), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Ostlund, Sean B; Maidment, Nigel T

**Correspondence Address:** Ostlund, Sean B.: UCLA, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, Box 95 1759, 760 Westwood Plaza, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90024, sostlund@ucla.edu

**Institution:** Ostlund, Sean B.: Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Environmental cues affect our behavior in a variety of ways. Despite playing an invaluable role in guiding our daily activities, such cues also appear to trigger the harmful, compulsive behaviors that characterize addiction and other disorders of behavioral control. In instrumental conditioning, rewards and reward-paired cues bias action selection and invigorate reward-seeking behaviors, and appear to do so through

distinct neurobehavioral processes. Although reward-paired cues are known to invigorate performance through a dopamine-dependent incentive motivational process, it is not known if dopamine also mediates the influence of rewards and reward-paired cues over action selection. The current study contrasted the effects of systemic administration of the nonspecific dopamine receptor antagonist flupentixol on response invigoration and action bias in Pavlovian-instrumental transfer, a test of cue-elicited responding, and in instrumental reinstatement, a test of noncontingent reward-elicited responding. Hungry rats were trained on two different stimulus-outcome relationships (eg, tone-grain pellets and noise-sucrose solution) and two different action-outcome relationships (eg, left press-grain and right press-sucrose). At test, we found that flupentixol pretreatment blocked the response invigoration generated by the cues but spared their ability to bias action selection to favor the action whose outcome was signaled by the cue being presented. The response-biasing influence of noncontingent reward deliveries was also unaffected by flupentixol. Interestingly, although flupentixol had a modest effect on the immediate response invigoration produced by those rewards, it was particularly potent in countering the lingering enhancement of responding produced by multiple reward deliveries. These findings indicate that dopamine mediates the general incentive motivational effects of noncontingent rewards and reward-paired cues but does not support their ability to bias action selection. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Cues  
\*Dopamine Antagonists  
\*Incentives  
\*Motivation  
\*Rewards

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 19. Distinct contributions of dopamine in the dorsolateral striatum and nucleus accumbens shell to the reinforcing properties of cocaine.

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 37/2(487-498), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Veeneman, Maartje M. J; Broekhoven, Mark H; Damsteegt, Ruth; Vanderschuren, Louk J. M. J

**Correspondence Address:** Vanderschuren, Louk J. M. J.: Department of Neuroscience and Pharmacology, Rudolf Magnus Institute of Neuroscience, University Medical Center Utrecht, Universiteitsweg 100, Utrecht, Netherlands, 3584 CG, l.j.m.j.vanderschuren@umcutrecht.nl

**Institution:** Veeneman, Maartje M. J.: Department of Neuroscience and Pharmacology, Rudolf Magnus Institute of Neuroscience, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Dopaminergic neurotransmission in the dorsal and ventral striatum is thought to be involved in distinct aspects of cocaine addiction. Ventral striatal dopamine mediates the acute reinforcing properties of cocaine, whereas dopamine in the dorsolateral striatum (DLS) is thought to become involved in later stages of the addiction process to mediate well-established cue-controlled drug seeking. However, it is unclear whether the DLS also has a role in the reinforcing properties of cocaine itself. Therefore, we systematically investigated the involvement of dopamine in dorsal and ventral striatal regions in cocaine self-administration, using various schedules of reinforcement in animals with limited drug taking experience. Intra-DLS infusion of the dopamine receptor antagonist alpha-flupentixol did not affect the acquisition of cocaine self-administration, increased cocaine self-administration under a fixed ratio-1 (FR-1) schedule of reinforcement,

caused a rightward and downward shift of the dose-response curve of cocaine under an FR-1 schedule of reinforcement and decreased responding for cocaine under a progressive ratio (PR) schedule of reinforcement. Infusion of alpha -flupenthixol into the ventral nucleus accumbens (NAcc) shell inhibited the acquisition of cocaine self-administration, reduced responding for the drug under FR-1 and PR schedules of reinforcement, and caused a downward shift of the dose-response curve of cocaine self-administration under an FR-1 schedule of reinforcement. These data show that dopamine in both the DLS and NAcc shell is involved in cocaine reinforcement. We suggest that the DLS and the NAcc shell mediate somewhat distinct facets of the reinforcing properties of cocaine, related to its rewarding and motivational aspects, respectively. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[\\*Striatum](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 20. Subjective and neural responses to intravenous alcohol in young adults with light and heavy drinking patterns.

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 37/2(467-477), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Gilman, Jodi M; Ramchandani, Vijay A; Crouss, Tess; Hommer, Daniel W

**Correspondence Address:** Gilman, Jodi M.: Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Hatfield Clinical Research Center, 10 Center Drive, Building 10-CRC, Room 1-5330, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892, [gilmanj@mail.nih.gov](mailto:gilmanj@mail.nih.gov)

**Institution:** Gilman, Jodi M.: Section of Brain Electrophysiology and Imaging, Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Heavy alcohol consumption during young adulthood is a risk factor for the development of serious alcohol use disorders Research has shown that individual differences in subjective responses to alcohol may affect individuals' vulnerability to developing alcoholism Studies comparing the subjective and objective response to alcohol between light and heavy drinkers (HDs), however, have yielded inconsistent results, and neural responses to alcohol in these groups have not been characterized. We performed a double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized crossover alcohol challenge study comparing functional magnetic resonance imaging and subjective response to intravenously administered 6% v/v ethanol to a target blood alcohol concentration of 0.08% or placebo between HDs and social drinkers (SDs). During the imaging, we presented emotional cues in order to measure how emotion modulated the effects of alcohol on the brain's reward circuitry. We found that, at equivalent blood alcohol concentrations, HDs reported lower subjective alcohol effects than SDs. Alcohol significantly activated the nucleus accumbens in SDs, but not in HDs Self-reported ratings of intoxication correlated with striatal activation, suggesting that activation may reflect subjective experience of intoxication Fearful faces significantly activated the amygdala in the SDs only, and this activation was attenuated by alcohol. This study shows that HDs not only experience reduced subjective effects of alcohol, but also demonstrate a blunted response to alcohol in the brain's reward system. Our findings indicate that reduced subjective and neural response to alcohol in HDs may be suggestive of either the development of tolerance to alcohol, or of pre-existing decreased sensitivity to alcohol's effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Blood Alcohol Concentration](#)  
[\\*Brain](#)  
[\\*Social Drinking Responses](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 21. Pharmacogenetics of naltrexone in Asian Americans: A randomized placebo-controlled laboratory study.

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 37/2(445-455), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Ray, Lara A; Bujarski, Spencer; Chin, Pauline F; Miotto, Karen

**Correspondence Address:** Ray, Lara A.: Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1285 Franz Hall, Box 951563, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90095-1563, [lararay@psych.ucla.edu](mailto:lararay@psych.ucla.edu)

**Institution:** Ray, Lara A.: Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Recent clinical and laboratory studies have shown that the effects of naltrexone for alcoholism may be moderated by the Asn40Asp single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of the mu -opioid receptor gene (OPRM1). Allele frequencies for this polymorphism, however, have been shown to vary substantially as a function of ethnic background, such that individuals of Asian descent are more likely to carry the minor (Asp40) allele. The objective of this study is to test the naltrexone pharmacogenetic effects of the Asn40Asp SNP in a sample of Asian Americans. This study consists of a double-blinded, randomized, placebo-controlled laboratory trial of naltrexone. Participants (n = 35, 10 females, 13 Asn40Asn and 22 Asp40 carriers) were non-treatment-seeking heavy drinkers recruited from the community. After taking naltrexone or placebo, participants completed an intravenous alcohol administration session. The primary outcome measures were subjective intoxication and alcohol craving. Results suggested that Asp40 carriers experienced greater alcohol-induced sedation, subjective intoxication, and lower alcohol craving on naltrexone, as compared to placebo, and to Asn40 homozygotes. These results were maintained when controlling for ALDH2 (rs671) and ADH1B (rs1229984) markers and when examining the three levels of OPRM1 genotype, thereby supporting an OPRM1 gene dose response. These findings provide a much-needed extension of previous studies of naltrexone pharmacogenetics to individuals of Asian descent, an ethnic group more likely to express the minor allele putatively associated with improved biobehavioral and clinical response to this medication. These findings help further delineate the biobehavioral mechanisms of naltrexone and its pharmacogenetics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Naltrexone](#)  
[Asians](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 22. The Alcohol Clinical Trial Initiative (ACTIVE): Purpose and goals for assessing important and salient issues for medications development in alcohol use disorders.

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 37/2(402-411), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Jan 2012)
- Author(s):** Anton, Raymond F; Litten, Raye Z; Falk, Daniel E; Palumbo, Joseph M; Bartus, Raymond T; Robinson, Rebecca L; Kranzler, Henry R; Kosten, Thomas R; Meyer, Roger E; O'Brien, Charles P; Mann, Karl; Meulien, Didier; The ACTIVE Workgroup
- Correspondence Address:** Anton, Raymond F.: Center for Drug and Alcohol Programs, Medical University of South Carolina, Institute of Psychiatry, 67 President Street MSC 861, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, antonr@musc.edu
- Corporate/Institutional Author:** The ACTIVE Workgroup
- Institution:** Anton, Raymond F.: Center for Drug and Alcohol Programs, Medical University of South Carolina, Institute of Psychiatry, Charleston, SC, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Although progress has been made in the treatment of alcohol use disorders, more effective treatments are needed. In the last 15 years, several medications have been approved for use in alcohol dependence but have only limited effectiveness and clinical acceptance. While academics have developed some 'standards' for the performance of clinical trials for alcohol dependence, they vary considerably, in the type of populations to be studied, the length of trials, salient outcome measures, and data analyses to be used (especially in the treatment of missing data). This variability impedes the commercial development of medications to treat alcohol dependence. Using a model similar to that used to develop an expert consensus for medications to improve cognitive aspects of schizophrenia (MATRJCS) and in the treatment of pain (IMMPACT), a workgroup has been formed under the auspices of ACNP, known as the ACTIVE (Alcohol Clinical Trials Initiative) group, to evaluate data from completed clinical trials to develop a consensus on key issues in the conduct of clinical trials in alcohol dependence. ACTIVE consists of academic experts, industry representatives, and staff from the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse. This paper describes the rationale behind the effort, its history and organization, and initial key questions that have been identified as the primary focus of the workgroup. Future papers will focus on knowledge gained from the re-analysis of completed trials and provide consensus opinions regarding the performance of clinical trials that might be undertaken in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Clinical Trials](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[Development](#)  
[Initiative](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

## 23. Estradiol modulates effort-based decision making in female rats.

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 37/2(390-401), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Jan 2012)
- Author(s):** Uban, Kristina A; Rummel, Julia; Floresco, Stan B; Galea, Liisa A. M

**Correspondence Address:** Galea, Liisa A. M.: Department of Psychology, Graduate Program in Neuroscience, Brain Research Centre, University of British Columbia, 21 36 West Mall, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6T 1Z4, lgalea@psych.ubc.ca

**Institution:** Uban, Kristina A.: Department of Psychology, Graduate Program in Neuroscience, Brain Research Centre, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Disorders of the dopamine system, such as schizophrenia or stimulant addiction, are associated with impairments in different forms of cost/benefit decision making. The neural circuitry (ie amygdala, prefrontal cortex, nucleus accumbens) underlying these functions receives dopamine input, which is thought to have a central role in mediating cost/benefit decisions. Estradiol modulates dopamine activity, and estrogen receptors (ERs) are found within this neurocircuitry, suggesting that decision making may be influenced by estradiol. The present study examined the contribution of estradiol and selective ERalpha and beta agonists on cost/benefit decision making in adult female Long-Evans rats. An effort-discounting task was utilized, where rats could either emit a single response on a low-reward lever to receive two pellets, or make 2, 5, 10, or 20 responses on a high-reward lever to obtain four pellets. Ovariectomy increased the choice on the high-reward lever, whereas replacement with high (10 µg), but not low (0.3 µg), levels of estradiol benzoate reduced the choice on the high-reward lever. Interestingly, both an ERalpha agonist (propyl-pyrazole triol (PPT)) and an ERbeta agonist (diarylpropionitrile (DPN)) increased choice on the high-reward lever when administered independently, but when these two agonists were combined, a decrease in choice for the high-reward lever was observed. The effects of estradiol, PPT, and DPN were more pronounced 24 h post-administration, suggesting that these effects may be genomic in nature. Together, these results demonstrate that estradiol modulates cost/benefit decision making in females, whereby concomitant activation of ERalpha and beta receptors shifts the decision criteria and reduces preference for larger, yet more costly rewards. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Estradiol](#)  
[\\*Estrogens](#)  
[Female Animals](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 24. Addiction as an attachment disorder.

**Citation:** Addiction as an attachment disorder., 2004 (2004)

**Author(s):** Flores, Philip J

**Institution:** Flores, Philip J.: Georgia State University, GA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the foreword) Addiction is a disorder in self-regulation. Individuals who become dependent on addictive substances cannot regulate their emotions, self-care, self-esteem, and relationships. In this monumental and illuminating text Philip Flores covers all the reasons why this is so. But it is in the domain of interpersonal relations that he makes clear why individuals susceptible to substance use disorders (SUDs) are especially vulnerable. His emphasis on addiction as an attachment disorder is principally important because he provides extensive scholarly and clinical insights as to why certain vulnerable individuals so desperately need to substitute chemical solutions and connections for human ones. Dr. Flores persuasively builds the case that we are creatures who are, by nature, more driven and governed by our need for human attachment and comfort than we

are driven or governed by our need for instinctual pleasure and gratification as early psychodynamic theories of addiction suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Attachment Disorders](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Self Regulation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 25. Review of Group therapy for substance use disorders: A motivational cognitive behavioral approach.

**Citation:** Social Work with Groups: A Journal of Community and Clinical Practice, January 2012, vol./is. 35/1(92-95), 0160-9513;1540-9481 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Zenkus, Anthony

**Institution:** Zenkus, Anthony: Coalition Against Child Abuse & Neglect, Bethpage, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Group Therapy for Substance Use Disorders: A Motivational Cognitive Behavioral Approach by L. C. Sobell and M. B. Sobell (see record 2011-06486-000). The book is vibrant and useful and effectively blends the philosophy of motivational interviewing (MI) with practical examples on how to build a working group based on its principals. The book delivers as an introduction on addictions, MI and groupwork for students and beginning practitioners, as well as a useful book for practiced therapists looking for an organized how-to for integrating a new model of change. (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:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Group Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Motivational Interviewing](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 26. Reversal learning as a measure of impulsive and compulsive behavior in addictions.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 219/2(607-620), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Izquierdo, Alicia; Jentsch, J. David

**Correspondence Address:** Izquierdo, Alicia: Department of Psychology, California State University, Los Angeles, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90032, aizquie@calstatela.edu

**Institution:** Izquierdo, Alicia: Department of Psychology, California State University, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Our ability to measure the cognitive components of complex decision-making across species has greatly facilitated our understanding of its neurobiological mechanisms. One task in particular, reversal learning, has proven valuable in assessing the inhibitory processes that are central to executive control. Reversal learning measures the ability to actively suppress reward-related responding and to disengage from ongoing behavior, phenomena that are biologically and descriptively related to impulsivity and compulsivity. Consequently, reversal learning could index vulnerability for disorders characterized by impulsivity such as proclivity for initial substance abuse as well as the compulsive aspects of dependence. Objective: Though we describe common variants and similar tasks, we pay particular attention to discrimination reversal learning, its supporting neural circuitry, neuropharmacology and genetic determinants. We also review the utility of this task in measuring impulsivity and

compulsivity in addictions. Methods: We restrict our review to instrumental, reward-related reversal learning studies as they are most germane to addiction. Conclusion: The research reviewed here suggests that discrimination reversal learning may be used as a diagnostic tool for investigating the neural mechanisms that mediate impulsive and compulsive aspects of pathological reward-seeking and -taking behaviors. Two interrelated mechanisms are posited for the neuroadaptations in addiction that often translate to poor reversal learning: frontocostriatal circuitry dysregulation and poor dopamine (D2 receptor) modulation of this circuitry. These data suggest new approaches to targeting inhibitory control mechanisms in addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Compulsions](#)  
[\\*Discrimination Learning](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Reversal Shift Learning](#)  
[Neuropharmacology](#)  
[Biological Neural Networks](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 27. Effect of craving induction on inhibitory control in opiate dependence.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 219/2(519-526), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio; Lubman, Dan I; Schwerk, Anne; Roffel, Kim; Vilar-Lopez, Raquel; MacKenzie, Trudi; Yucel, Murat

**Correspondence Address:** Lubman, Dan I.: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Eastern Health and Monash University, 54-62 Gertrude Street, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia, 3065, danl@turningpoint.org.au

**Institution:** Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio: Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Center, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Current neurobiological models of addiction posit that drug seeking is much more likely to occur during emotionally charged states (such as craving), as deficits in inhibitory control become more pronounced during heightened motivational states. Objective: The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of cue-induced craving states on attention and inhibitory control within addicted individuals. Methods: We tested the performance of 39 opiate-dependent individuals on cognitive measures of attention (Digit Span, Digit Symbol, and Telephone Search) and inhibitory control (Counting Stroop and Go-No-Go) both before and after exposure to an autobiographical craving script. A non-drug using healthy control group (n = 19) performed the same tasks before and after listening to a relaxation tape. Results: Following craving induction, opiate-dependent individuals demonstrated improved performance on tests of processing speed and attentional span (consistent with the practice effect observed in controls) and increased their response errors on the Stroop task (in contrast to controls), while selective attention was unaffected. Individual differences in compulsivity mediated the association between craving and Stroop performance, such that low-compulsive (but not high-compulsive) individuals committed more response errors after craving induction. Conclusions: These findings challenge the notion of cue-induced craving as a primary trigger of disrupted cognition and drug-seeking behavior in addicted individuals, and raise the need to explore individual differences in compulsivity when addressing the links between craving and loss of control within research and clinical settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Response Inhibition](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)  
[Cues](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**28. Can't stop the craving: The effect of impulsivity on cue-elicited craving for alcohol in heavy and light social drinkers.**

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 219/2(511-518), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Papachristou, Harilaos; Nederkoorn, Chantal; Havermans, Remco; van der Horst, Martje; Jansen, Anita

**Correspondence Address:** Papachristou, Harilaos: Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, P.O. Box 616, Maastricht, Netherlands, 6200 MD, h.papachristou@maastrichtuniversity.nl

**Institution:** Papachristou, Harilaos: Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: A robust finding in the alcohol literature is that heavy and alcohol-dependent drinkers show stronger reactions to alcohol-related cues than light drinkers. However, there are individual differences in the degree of cue-elicited craving. Personality factors appear to be involved in cue reactivity and impulsivity is a possible candidate. Objectives: The aim of the present study was to examine the role of different aspects of impulsivity in heavy drinking and alcohol cue reactivity in social drinkers. Methods: Participants were heavy (n = 13) and light (n = 29) social drinkers who were exposed to neutral and alcohol-related stimuli during a single laboratory session. Trait impulsivity, response inhibition, and sensitivity to reward were assessed with the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11), the Stop Signal Task, and the Card-Arranging Reward Responsivity Objective Test, respectively. Results: Heavy drinkers scored higher on trait impulsivity (BIS-11) than light drinkers. In addition, heavy drinkers reported elevated levels of craving for alcohol, but both in light and heavy drinkers, craving increased equally after exposure to alcohol cues. Impulsivity appeared to moderate this relation: heavy drinkers with ineffective response inhibition showed more craving to alcohol cues, compared to heavy drinkers with adequate response inhibition. In light drinkers, response inhibition did not influence craving to alcohol cues. Conclusions: Different aspects of impulsivity are involved in heavy drinking and perhaps motivate alcohol consumption in a variety of ways. Having a deficient response inhibition appears to be a risk factor for heavy drinkers because it is associated with increased craving to alcohol cues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Social Drinking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 29. Delay and probability discounting in pathological gamblers with and without a history of substance use problems.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 219/2(491-499), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Andrade, Leonardo F; Petry, Nancy M

**Correspondence Address:** Petry, Nancy M.: Calhoun Cardiology Center, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, MC-3944, 263 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, CT, US, 06030-3944, Npetry@uchc.edu

**Institution:** Andrade, Leonardo F.: Calhoun Cardiology Center, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Pathological gambling and substance use disorders are highly comorbid, possibly because they both stem from a similar process-impulsivity. Although much data exist regarding the association between delay discounting and these psychiatric disorders, relatively little research has examined probability discounting and its relationship with either substance use or gambling. Objectives: The goal of the current study was to compare rates of probability and delay discounting in a large population of pathological gamblers with and without a history of substance use problems. Methods: Treatment-seeking pathological gamblers with (n = 117) and without (n = 119) a history of substance use problems completed questionnaires about discounting of hypothetical monetary outcomes and the Eysenck Impulsivity Questionnaire. The delay-discounting questionnaire involved choices between a smaller amount of money delivered immediately versus a larger amount delivered later, and the probability questionnaire was comprised of choices between a smaller certain versus a larger probabilistic monetary outcome. Hyperbolic functions estimated delay and probability discounting rates based on the indifference points obtained through the questionnaires. Results: Results revealed significant effects of substance use problem status on delay but not on probability discounting, with no significant correlation noted between the two discounting processes. Only delay discounting correlated with Eysenck impulsivity scores. Conclusions: These data suggest that delay and probability discounting tap different dimensions, and delay discounting is more closely linked with substance use problem histories in pathological gamblers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Delay of Gratification](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Probability](#)  
[\\*Risk Perception](#)  
[Patient History](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 30. Similarities and differences between pathological gambling and substance use disorders: A focus on impulsivity and compulsivity.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 219/2(469-490), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Leeman, Robert F; Potenza, Marc N

**Correspondence Address:** Leeman, Robert F.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, CMHC, 34 Park Street, New Haven, CT, US, 06405, robert.leeman@yale.edu

**Institution:** Leeman, Robert F.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Pathological gambling (PG) has recently been considered as a "behavioral" or nonsubstance addiction. A comparison of the characteristics of PG and substance use disorders (SUDs) has clinical ramifications and could help advance future research on these conditions. Specific relationships with impulsivity and compulsivity may be central to understanding PG and SUDs. Objectives: This review was conducted to compare and contrast research findings in PG and SUDs pertaining to neurocognitive tasks, brain function, and neurochemistry, with a focus on impulsivity and compulsivity. Results: Multiple similarities were found between PG and SUDs, including poor performance on neurocognitive tasks, specifically with respect to impulsive choice and response tendencies and compulsive features (e.g., response perseveration and action with diminished relationship to goals or reward). Findings suggest dysfunction involving similar brain regions, including the ventromedial prefrontal cortex and striatum and similar neurotransmitter systems, including dopaminergic and serotonergic. Unique features exist which may in part reflect influences of acute or chronic exposures to specific substances. Conclusions: Both similarities and differences exist between PG and SUDs. Understanding these similarities more precisely may facilitate treatment development across addictions, whereas understanding differences may provide insight into treatment development for specific disorders. Individual differences in features of impulsivity and compulsivity may represent important endophenotypic targets for prevention and treatment strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Compulsions](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Neurocognition](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Neurochemistry](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 31. Effects of chronic nicotine, nicotine withdrawal and subsequent nicotine challenges on behavioural inhibition in rats.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 219/2(453-468), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Kolokotroni, K. Z.; Rodgers, R. J.; Harrison, A. A

**Correspondence Address:** Kolokotroni, K. Z.: Faculty of Health and Social Sciences, Leeds Metropolitan University, D420 Civic Quarter, Calverley Street, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS1 3HE, z.kolokotroni@leedsmet.ac.uk

**Institution:** Kolokotroni, K. Z.: Behavioural Neuroscience Laboratory, Institute of Psychological Sciences, University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Drug addiction is a chronically relapsing disorder characterised by compulsive drug use and loss of control over drug intake. Although several theories propose impulsivity as a key component of addiction, the precise nature of this relationship remains unclear. Objectives: This study aims to investigate the short- and longer-term effects of chronic nicotine administration on behavioural inhibition. Methods: Rats were trained on a symmetrically reinforced go/no-go task, following which they were subcutaneously prepared with osmotic minipumps delivering either nicotine (3.16 mg

kg-1 day-1 (freebase)) or saline for 7 days. Performance was assessed daily during chronic treatment, in early and late abstinence, and in response to acute nicotine challenges following prolonged abstinence. Results: Chronic nicotine resulted in a transient reduction in inhibitory control. Spontaneous withdrawal was associated with a nicotine abstinence syndrome, the early stages of which were characterised by a significant increase in inhibitory control. This was, however, short-lived with a decrease in inhibition observed in the second week of abstinence. Whilst performance returned to baseline by the end of the third week, acute challenges (0.125, 0.25, 0.5 mg/kg, SC) revealed that nicotine exposure had sensitised animals to the disinhibitory effects of the compound. Conclusions: Drug-induced loss of inhibitory control may be critically involved both in the initial and later stages of addiction. Neuroadaptations occurring during chronic exposure to and/or withdrawal from nicotine render animals more sensitive to the disinhibitory effects of the drug. Longer-term changes in behaviour may play an important role in the increased susceptibility to relapse in those with a history of nicotine abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Nicotine Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Response Inhibition](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Drug Sensitivity](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 32. Unidirectional relationship between heroin self-administration and impulsive decision-making in rats.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 219/2(443-452), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Schippers, Maria C; Binnekade, Rob; Schoffelmeer, Anton N. M; Pattij, Tommy; De Vries, Taco J

**Correspondence Address:** Pattij, Tommy: Department of Anatomy and Neurosciences, Vrije Universiteit University Medical Center, Neuroscience Campus Amsterdam, Van der Boechorststraat 7, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1081 BT, t.pattij@vumc.nl

**Institution:** Schippers, Maria C.: Department of Anatomy and Neurosciences, Vrije Universiteit University Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: There is growing clinical evidence for a strong relationship between drug addiction and impulsivity. However, it is not fully clear whether impulsivity is a pre-existing trait or a consequence of drug abuse. Recent observations in the animal models show that pre-existing levels of impulsivity predict cocaine and nicotine seeking. Whether such relationships also exist with respect to non-stimulant drugs is largely unknown. Objective: We studied the relationship between impulsive choice and vulnerability to heroin taking and seeking. Materials and Methods: Rats were selected in the delayed reward task based on individual differences in impulsive choice. Subsequently, heroin intravenous self-administration behaviour was analysed, including acquisition of heroin intake, motivation, extinction and drug- and cue-induced reinstatement. Throughout the entire experiment, changes in impulsive choice were monitored weekly. Results and Discussion: High impulsivity did not predict measures of heroin taking. Moreover, high impulsive rats did not differ from low impulsive rats in extinction rates or heroin- and cue-induced reinstatement. However, both groups became more impulsive as heroin self-administration continued. During abstinence, impulsivity levels returned towards baseline (pre-heroin) levels. Our results indicate that, in contrast

to psychostimulants, impulsive choice does not predict vulnerability to heroin seeking and taking. Conclusion: These data implicate that different neural mechanisms may underlie the vulnerability to opiate and psychostimulant dependence. Moreover, our data suggest that elevated impulsivity levels as observed in heroin-dependent subjects are a consequence of heroin intake rather than a pre-existing vulnerability trait. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Choice Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Self Administration](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)  
[Decision Making](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 33. Dissociable effects of monoamine reuptake inhibitors on distinct forms of impulsive behavior in rats.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, January 2012, vol./is. 219/2(313-326), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Baarendse, Petra J. J.; Vanderschuren, Louk J. M. J

**Correspondence Address:** Vanderschuren, Louk J. M. J.: Department of Animals in Science and Society, Division of Behavioural Neuroscience, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands, l.j.m.j.vanderschuren@umcutrecht.nl

**Institution:** Baarendse, Petra J. J.: Department of Neuroscience and Pharmacology, Rudolf Magnus Institute of Neuroscience, UMC Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: High levels of impulsivity are a core symptom of psychiatric disorders such as ADHD, mania, personality disorders and drug addiction. The effectiveness of drugs targeting dopamine (DA), noradrenaline (NA) and/or serotonin (5-HT) in the treatment of impulse control disorders emphasizes the role of monoaminergic neurotransmission in impulsivity. However, impulsive behavior is behaviorally and neurally heterogeneous, and several caveats remain in our understanding of the role of monoamines in impulse control. Objectives: This study aims to investigate the role of DA, NA and 5-HT in two main behavioral dimensions of impulsivity. Methods: The effects of selective DA (GBR12909; 2.5-10 mg/kg), NA (atomoxetine; 0.3-3.0 mg/kg) and 5-HT (citalopram; 0.3-3.0 mg/kg) reuptake inhibitors as well as amphetamine (0.25-1.0 mg/kg) were evaluated on impulsive action in the five-choice serial reaction time task (5-CSRTT) and impulsive choice in the delayed reward task (DRT). In the 5-CSRTT, neuropharmacological challenges were performed under baseline and long intertrial interval (ITI) conditions to enhance impulsive behavior in the task. Results: Amphetamine and GBR12909 increased impulsive action and perseverative responding and decreased accuracy and response latency in the 5-CSRTT. Atomoxetine increased errors of omission and response latency under baseline conditions in the 5-CSRTT. Under a long ITI, atomoxetine also reduced premature and perseverative responding and increased accuracy. Citalopram improved impulse control in the 5-CSRTT. Amphetamine and GBR12909, but not citalopram or atomoxetine, reduced impulsive choice in the DRT. Conclusions: Elevation of DA neurotransmission increases impulsive action and reduces impulsive choice. Increasing NA or 5-HT neurotransmission reduces impulsive action. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

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

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

\*Dopamine  
 \*Impulsiveness  
 \*Norepinephrine  
 \*Reuptake  
 Neurotransmission  
 Rats  
 Reaction Time  
 Reinforcement Delay  
 Serotonin  
 Neural Inhibition

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

#### 34. Inactivity-induced increase in nAChRs upregulates Shal K<sup>+</sup> channels to stabilize synaptic potentials.

**Citation:** Nature Neuroscience, January 2012, vol./is. 15/1(90-97), 1097-6256;1546-1726 (Jan 2012)  
**Author(s):** Ping, Yong; Tsunoda, Susan  
**Correspondence Address:** Tsunoda, Susan, susan.tsunoda@colostate.edu  
**Institution:** Ping, Yong: Department of Biomedical Sciences, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Long-term synaptic changes, which are essential for learning and memory, are dependent on homeostatic mechanisms that stabilize neural activity. Homeostatic responses have also been implicated in pathological conditions, including nicotine addiction. Although multiple homeostatic pathways have been described, little is known about how compensatory responses are tuned to prevent them from overshooting their optimal range of activity. We found that prolonged inhibition of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs), the major excitatory receptors in the Drosophila CNS, resulted in a homeostatic increase in the Drosophila alpha 7 (Dalpha 7)-nAChR. This response then induced an increase in the transient A-type K(+) current carried by Shaker cognate L (Shal; also known as voltage-gated K(+) channel 4, Kv4) channels. Although increasing Dalpha 7-nAChRs boosted miniature excitatory postsynaptic currents, the ensuing increase in Shal channels served to stabilize postsynaptic potentials. These data identify a previously unknown mechanism for fine tuning the homeostatic response. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Nature America, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Cholinergic Receptors  
 \*Evoked Potentials  
 \*Nicotine  
 \*Synapses  
 \*Voltage-gated Ion Channels  
 Drosophila

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

#### 35. Indiana State Nurses Assistance Program: Identifying gender differences in substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Perspectives in Psychiatric Care, January 2012, vol./is. 48/1(41-46), 0031-5990 (Jan 2012)  
**Author(s):** McNelis, Angela M; Horton-Deutsch, Sara; O'Haver Day, Pamela; Gavardinas, Tara; Outlaw, Christina; Palmer, Rhonda; Schroeder, Mary  
**Correspondence Address:** McNelis, Angela M., ammcneli@iupui.edu

**Institution:** McNelis, Angela M.: Indiana University School of Nursing, Indianapolis, IN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: The objective of this study was to describe the population of nurses in the Indiana State Nurses Assistance Program (ISNAP) as an initial step toward making recommendations for future program improvement efforts. Design and Methods: Secondary analysis of data collected for non-research purpose. Findings: Male nurses represented a proportionately higher percentage than female nurses in ISNAP and used alcohol two times more often than opiates, the second most abused substance. Practice Implications: Data need to be systematically collected to provide evidence for monitoring and treatment programs to address the needs of impaired nurses based on characteristics, including gender. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Employee Assistance Programs](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Nurses](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 36. The relationship between addictions and bariatric surgery for nurses in recovery.

**Citation:** Perspectives in Psychiatric Care, January 2012, vol./is. 48/1(10-15), 0031-5990 (Jan 2012)

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

**Correspondence Address:** Fogger, Susanne A., sfogger@uab.edu

**Institution:** Fogger, Susanne A.: School of Nursing, University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: Determinants of morbid obesity are complex and numerous, yet understanding the neurobiological underpinnings improves our knowledge of this serious issue. Emerging science supports a comparison of disordered eating with other addictive substances. Design and Methods: The study used a sub-analysis of a cross-sectional study of nurses in a state-monitoring program. Findings: A study of 173 participants in a state-monitoring program for impaired nurses revealed that 14% (n = 25) had undergone bariatric surgery. Of these, 17 developed an addiction after surgery. Practice Implications: Evidence suggests that some individuals may require additional treatment, similar to those with pharmacological addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Nurses](#)  
[\\*Obesity](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Bariatric Surgery](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 37. Anabolic androgenic steroid abuse: Multiple mechanisms of regulation of GABAergic synapses in neuroendocrine control regions of the rodent forebrain.

- Citation:** Journal of Neuroendocrinology, January 2012, vol./is. 24/1(202-214), 0953-8194;1365-2826 (Jan 2012)
- Author(s):** Oberlander, J. G; Porter, D. M; Penatti, C. A. A; Henderson, L. P
- Correspondence Address:** Henderson, L. P.: Department of Physiology and Neurobiology, Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, NH, US, 03755, leslie.henderson@dartmouth.edu
- Institution:** Oberlander, J. G.: Department of Physiology and Neurobiology, Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, NH, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Anabolic androgenic steroids (AAS) are synthetic derivatives of testosterone originally developed for clinical purposes but are now predominantly taken at suprapharmacological levels as drugs of abuse. To date, almost 100 different AAS compounds that vary in metabolic fate and physiological effects have been designed and synthesised. Although they are administered for their ability to enhance muscle mass and performance, untoward side effects of AAS use include changes in reproductive and sexual behaviours. Specifically, AAS, depending on the type of compound administered, can delay or advance pubertal onset, lead to irregular oestrous cyclicity, diminish male and female sexual behaviours, and accelerate reproductive senescence. Numerous brain regions and neurotransmitter signalling systems are involved in the generation of these behaviours, and are potential targets for both chronic and acute actions of the AAS. However, critical to all of these behaviours is neurotransmission mediated by GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors within a nexus of interconnected forebrain regions that includes the medial preoptic area, the anteroventral periventricular nucleus and the arcuate nucleus of the hypothalamus. We review how exposure to AAS alters GABAergic transmission and neural activity within these forebrain regions, taking advantage of in vitro systems and both wild-type and genetically altered mouse strains, aiming to better understand how these synthetic steroids affect the neural systems that underlie the regulation of reproduction and the expression of sexual behaviours. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Neuroendocrinology--Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Forebrain](#)  
[\\*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)  
[\\*Puberty](#)  
[\\*Steroids](#)  
[\\*Synapses](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Neurotransmission](#)  
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Testosterone](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

### 38. The impact of comorbid cannabis use disorders on the clinical presentation of social anxiety disorder.

- Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric Research, January 2012, vol./is. 46/1(50-56), 0022-3956 (Jan 2012)
- Author(s):** Tepe, Elizabeth; Dalrymple, Kristy; Zimmerman, Mark
- Correspondence Address:** Tepe, Elizabeth: Department of Psychiatry, Rhode Island Hospital, 235 Plain Street Suite 501, Providence, RI, US, etepe@lifespan.org
- Institution:** Tepe, Elizabeth: Department of Psychiatry, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, RI, US
- Language:** English

**Abstract:** Previous research has examined the relationship between social anxiety disorder (SAD) and substance use disorders. Cannabis use disorders (CUDs) are becoming increasingly problematic within the population of individuals with SAD, yet the nature of this comorbidity remains largely unexamined. The aim of the current study from the Rhode Island Methods to Improve Diagnostic Assessment and Services (MIDAS) project was to examine differences between outpatients with SAD with versus without comorbid CUDs. The current study included 873 outpatients with a current diagnosis of SAD. Patients with SAD and comorbid CUDs (n = 173) were then compared to those with SAD without CUDs (n = 700) on demographic and clinical characteristics. Compared to patients without the comorbidity, patients with comorbid SAD and CUDs were more likely to have a lifetime diagnosis of PTSD and specific phobia and lifetime substance use disorders (including alcohol). SAD patients with comorbid CUDs were also more likely to report better physical health, and fewer limitations related to their physical health. These analyses remained significant after controlling for gender, the presence of other substance use disorders, mood disorders, and other anxiety disorders. Findings of this study suggest that there may be a unique relationship between SAD and CUDs that can potentially impact the clinical presentation of individuals with SAD. Future research is needed to examine the impact of this comorbidity in other patient populations. (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:** \*Cannabis  
\*Comorbidity  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Social Phobia

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. Neuroscience and addictive consumption.

**Citation:** Transformative consumer research for personal and collective well-being., 2012(523-542) (2012)

**Author(s):** Litt, Ab; Pirouz, Dante M; Shiv, Baba

**Institution:** Litt, Ab: Graduate School of Business, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The tragic irony of addiction--the root of the ensuing emotional suffering, crippling loss of control, and irrepressibly self-destructive behavior--is that it arises from precisely the same interacting brain mechanisms that enable us to choose, think, and act in ways that keep us safe and make us happy. Understanding these basic neurophysiological mechanisms not only gives us insight into the roots of addictive consumption but also, in so doing, can enrich conceptions of and predictions regarding key behavioral phenomena in choice, control, and compulsion (e.g., those discussed by Faber & Vohs, Chapter 22 of this volume). It also illuminates causal and exacerbating forces driving addictive consumption, and opportunities for and impediments to avoidance, coping, and overcoming by individuals. Examining the bases of addictive consumption can highlight key issues and inform practical recommendations for policy makers and others working to improve consumer well-being, and illuminate important and promising new questions warranting deeper exploration by researchers. In this chapter, we address these and related dimensions relevant to protecting and enhancing consumer well-being and quality of life across both immediate and long-term perspectives. To do so, we present an integrative review of key results from consumer psychology, psychopharmacology, and neuroscientific research. We first provide a basic inventory of key domains of addictive consumption. We outline properties and threats to consumer well-being shared by and characteristic of each, and evaluate the rationales and consequences of differences in scope and treatment of addiction to licit versus illicit substances. How society can and should make such disjunctions for the maximal collective benefit is a central issue benefited by understanding the neural mechanisms of addiction. We turn next to describing these mechanisms in detail through the lenses of

affective and decision neuroscience, consumer behavior, and integrative approaches. As we illustrate, consumer research is enlightened not only by neural and pharmacological research into mechanisms of addiction, but also by results, theories, and scenarios developed by consumer psychologists who have offered fruitful insights into core addiction processes and phenomena. We review converging evidence for various and often counterposed systems by which the brain encodes value and pleasure and engages in motivational processing that determines desire and pursuit actions. Such a fundamental deconstruction of value lies at the heart of the problem of addiction: When dissociable valuation subsystems are adversely driven apart by substances or situations, behaviors characteristic of addiction, such as wanting without liking, anhedonic consumption, and compulsive yet remorseful actions, can be the inexorable result. From a detailed understanding of these basic neural, psychological, and pharmacological mechanisms, it becomes possible to construct a more enlightened and biologically informed array of policy viewpoints and recommendations regarding the prevention, treatment, and punishment of addictive behavior, as well as the regulation of addictive substances and their marketing. We outline a series of such public policy implications and salient issues informed by and derived from results from the neuroscience of addictive consumption. Policy administrators, nonprofit groups, health professionals, and individual consumers have much to gain from a perspective on these matters, informed directly by modern insights into addiction based on integrative neuroscientific, pharmacological, and behavioral investigations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Consumer Behavior](#)  
[\\*Consumer Research](#)  
[\\*Quality of Life](#)  
[\\*Well Being](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 40. Inhalant abuse: A study from a tertiary care de-addiction clinic.

**Citation:** East Asian Archives of Psychiatry, December 2011, vol./is. 21/4(157-163), 2078-9947 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Verma, R; Balhar, Y. P. S; Deshpande, S. N

**Correspondence Address:** Balhar, Y. P. S.: Department of Psychiatry and Deaddiction, Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, India, 110001, vpsbalhaia@gmail.com

**Institution:** Verma, R.: Department of Psychiatry, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi, India

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: Inhalant use has been considered one of the most dangerous forms of substance abuse leading even to serious accidents and death. The current study explored the correlates of inhalant abuse in subjects from a drug de-addiction clinic. Methods: The study was conducted at a tertiary-level multi-specialty hospital in India, which entailed a chart review of patients with inhalant abuse / dependence presenting to the clinic over a 2-year period. All the treatment records of the de-addiction clinic were reviewed and information gathered regarding these patients. Results: The study involved the records of 36 subjects, with a mean age of 16 years (standard deviation, 4; range, 11-26 years). Most subjects (86%) were adolescents; three-quarters of whom had no family history of substance abuse. The mean (standard deviation) age of initiation of inhalant use was 14 (4) years. The commonest cause of first use reported by the subjects was experimentation (94%), and 97% of them came to know of inhalant from their inhalant-using friends. Conclusions: These findings provide important information on a relatively under-researched area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Hong Kong College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[\\*Inhalant Abuse](#)  
[Clinics](#)  
[Death and Dying](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 41. Does the EQ-5D measure quality of life in schizophrenia?

**Citation:** Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics, December 2011, vol./is. 14/4(187-196), 1091-4358;1099-176X (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Hastrup, Lene Hailing; Nordentoft, Merete; Hjortheoj, Carsten; Gyrd-Hansen, Dorte

**Correspondence Address:** Hastrup, Lene Hailing: Psychiatric Research Unit, Region Zealand, Toftebakken 9, Roskilde, Denmark, DK-4000, lenehastrup@yahoo.dk

**Institution:** Hastrup, Lene Hailing: Psychiatric Research Unit, Region Zealand, Roskilde, Denmark

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Most health economic evaluations in mental care include outcome measures aimed at specific aspects of health, like symptom improvement, functional improvement and quality of life instead of generic preference based outcome measures. The health economic guidelines (NICE) recommend to include a generic preference based outcome measure, like EQ-5D, in health economic evaluations in order to allow for comparisons of health related quality of life of patient groups across different diseases, providing information particular useful to support health policy decisions and cost-effectiveness analysis. Although the EQ-5D is by far the most widespread outcome measure within the context of economic evaluations, its validity in psychiatric populations has not yet been established unambiguously. An increasing number of articles have tested the validity of the EQ-5D in comparisons with clinical measures in mental health, but only few studies have addressed the correlation between the EQ-5D and a condition-specific quality of life measure in mental health. Aims of the Study: The aim of the article is to test for a potential correlation between the preferred generic outcome measure in health economic evaluations EQ-5D and Manchester Short Assessment of Quality of Life (MANSA A) in order to assess to what extent quality of life dimensions measured by a psychiatric quality of life measure are captured in the EQ-5D in a population of patients with schizophrenia and cannabis abuse. Methods: Data analysed is a part of a study of 103 patients with schizophrenia and abuse of cannabis participating in a randomized controlled trial testing a specialized addiction intervention during the period 2008-09. The correlation of the EQ-5D and scores of MANSA was assessed using the Spearman's correlation coefficient. In addition, we tested how the EQ-5D and MANSA correlated with PANSS, GAF and WHO-DAS in order to make comparisons with earlier studies. Results: We found moderate, statistically significant correlations between the EQ-5D index score and MANSA total score ( $\rho = 0.358^{**}$ ). The dimensions 'Mobility', 'Self-Care' and 'Pain/discomfort' on the EQ-5D were overall not sensitive in this population, while the dimensions 'Usual activities' and 'Anxiety/ depression' were moderately correlated with MANSA. The EQ-5D and MANSA both showed statistically significant moderate correlations with the clinical measures in the study PANSS, GAF and WHO-DAS. Discussion: Our results suggest that the EQ-5D and MANSA are complementary measures rather than substitutes. Implications for Health Policies: Mental health interventions often seek to improve the patients' quality of life in a broader perspective, like improving the patients' relationship with family, friends and other network, financial situation, employment and accommodation. If the EQ-5D is used as a single outcome in health economic evaluations of e.g. mental health community interventions, these factors may be overlooked. Based on a relatively small sample, we therefore recommend applying the EQ-5D together with conditionspecific quality of life measures in future health economic evaluations in mental health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Nordic Health Economists Study Group (NHESG) Meeting. 2009. Reykjavik. Iceland. An earlier version of this paper was presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Quality of Life](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[\\*Test Reliability](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[Test Construction](#)  
[Health Care Economics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 42. Indicators of course of inpatient therapy in offenders with substance dependency.

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**Original Title:** Indikatoren für den Verlauf einer stationären Behandlung bei Straftatern mit Substanzmittelabhängigkeit.

**Citation:** Fortschritte der Neurologie, Psychiatrie, July 2011, vol./is. 79/7(404-410), 0720-4299 (Jul 2011)

**Author(s):** Fries, D; Endrass, J; Ridinger, M; Urbaniok, F; Rossegger, A

**Correspondence Address:** Rossegger, A.: Amt für Justizvollzug, Psychiatrisch-Psychologischer Dienst, Justizvollzug Kanton Zurich, Feldstrasse 42, Zurich, Switzerland, 8004, astrid.rossegger@ji.zh.ch

**Institution:** Fries, D.: Psychiatrisch-Psychologischer Dienst, Justizvollzug Kanton Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

**Language:** German

**Abstract:** The objective of this review is to summarise the recent state of research on intake criteria for forensic psychiatry in Germany. Therefore, a systematic literature review was conducted on the legal basis of paragraph 64 of the German Penal Code for forensic psychiatry. Although the patients were very heterogeneous, relatively robust indicators were identified that may yield an unsuccessful therapy outcome. A younger age, previous delinquency, absence of an educational and vocational qualification, and personality disorders are the most robust indicators adversely affecting therapy in German forensic psychiatric institutions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Forensic Psychiatry](#)  
[\\*Mentally Ill Offenders](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Hospitalization](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. Adult memory and appraisal of maltreatment in childhood: Implications for problem substance use.

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**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2011, vol./is. 72/6-A(2156), 0419-4209 (2011)

**Author(s):** Elwyn, Laura J

**Institution:** Elwyn, Laura J.: State U New York at Albany, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective. Alcohol and drug abuse are major public health concerns. Child maltreatment has been identified as a risk factor that increases the likelihood of substance use problems

in adulthood. However, most studies have used retrospective reports of maltreatment and the few studies that have used prospective measures of maltreatment have found a weaker association with adult substance use problems. This study examines whether adult memory and appraisal of maltreatment is the primary pathway through which substantiated child maltreatment effects adult substance use problems. Methods. Data are from the Rochester Youth Development Study (RYDS), a longitudinal study of youth and young adult development spanning almost 20 years. RYDS provides multiple interviews with the sample of 1,000 participants and their caregivers as well as information from official sources including Child Protective Services (CPS). Substantiated CPS reports of child maltreatment and adult retrospective recall of childhood maltreatment were used to predict illegal drug use, alcohol related problems, and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol at two adult developmental stages. The effect of early adolescent attachment to parent was also examined, and analyses controlled for adolescent substance use problems, family poverty, parental substance use, and family instability. Multivariate path analyses were conducted using Mplus. Results. Memory of maltreatment was positively associated with all three substance use problems. Memory of maltreatment completely mediated any association between substantiated CPS reports and substance use problems in both early adulthood and adulthood. There was no direct association or other indirect association between prospectively measured CPS reports and adult substance use problems. Conclusion. These findings indicate that memory of maltreatment is the primary mediator between child and adolescent maltreatment and adult substance use problems. Thus, prospectively measured substantiated reports of maltreatment do not increase the likelihood of substance use problems in adulthood for the sizable proportion of persons who do not report memories of maltreatment. These results can inform our understanding of why abuse or neglect in childhood leads to substance use problems in adulthood for some people but not for others. This in turn has implications for prevention and treatment of substance use problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract  
**Subject Headings:** \*Adolescent Development  
 \*Child Abuse  
 \*Childhood Development  
 \*Cognitive Appraisal  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 Memory  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 44. Lessons in sobriety: An exploratory study of a recovery high school and its graduates.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2011, vol./is. 72/6-A(2179), 0419-4209 (2011)  
**Author(s):** Lanham, Carol Cirulli  
**Institution:** Lanham, Carol Cirulli: U Texas at Dallas, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** To describe educational and therapeutic programs, and explore graduate outcomes of one of the nation's longest-running, public recovery high schools. Method. Eighty alumni (55%) participated in a survey that included the self-administered Addiction Severity Index (McLellan et al. 2006). Results. Thirty two (40%) respondents reported no drug or alcohol use in the last 30 days. The total increased to 59% when those who were drinking alcohol but no longer using illicit drugs were included among the favorable outcomes. More than 90% of all subjects reported enrolling in college, and seven graduated. Conclusion. This exploratory study found relatively high rates of sobriety and educational attainment among participants, and paves the way for future research on outcomes of recovery school graduates. It also provides compelling evidence that the recovery school is meeting its stated mission to serve adolescents who have completed a recognized substance abuse treatment program and are committed to maintaining sobriety and

earning a high school diploma in a chemical-free environment that is both supportive and safe. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Graduate Schools](#)  
[\\*High Schools](#)  
[\\*Sobriety](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 45. Influence of parents and peers on Internet usage and addiction amongst school-going youths in Malaysia.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2011, vol./is. 72/6-A(2168), 0419-4209 (2011)

**Author(s):** Chin Hooi, Patrick Soh

**Institution:** Chin Hooi, Patrick Soh: Multimedia U., Malaysia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The Internet is becoming an integral part of daily lives of youths in many parts of the world. The purpose of this thesis is to study the motives of Internet usage among school-going youths in Malaysia and the impact on Internet addiction by the motives, as well as the influence by parents and peers. To the best knowledge of the researcher, there has been no study conducted to date on Internet usage, which integrates both the influence of parents and peers. A modified Uses and Gratifications model comprising of Internet motives, parents, peers and Internet addiction is proposed. Furthermore, no large-scale systematic study of Internet usage and addiction has been conducted in Malaysia to date, though many such studies had been conducted in other countries. The sample of this thesis consisted of 1,608 school students between the ages of 15-17 year-old sampled randomly in Malaysia. Exploratory factor analysis was used to extract the Internet motives. It was found that entertainment, social-interaction, eroticism, information surveillance and product-related information form the major Internet motivations of school-going children in Malaysia. Structural Equation Modelling was used to test the study hypotheses. Results found that the modified model explained 52.6% of Internet addiction. According to the findings, parents reduced their children's entertainment, social-interaction, erotic motivations as well as Internet addiction. Friends' increased online entertainment and social-interaction motivations but have no direct influences on online erotic motivations and Internet addiction. Implications for families, research, theory, policy, and education are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Parents](#)  
[\\*Peers](#)  
[\\*Schools](#)  
[Countries](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Correlates of drug use and criminal behavior among prisoners re-entering the community: A focus on race and gender.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2011, vol./is. 72/6-A(2162), 0419-4209 (2011)

**Author(s):** Mooney, Jennifer L

**Institution:** Mooney, Jennifer L.: U Kentucky, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The high prevalence of drug use among criminal offenders complicates the deterrence/incapacitation goals of the criminal justice system since the relapsing nature of the disease often requires treatment/rehabilitative approaches. Women contribute to the rise in incarceration as the fastest growing group of prisoners in United States suggesting an increase in female crime and/or changes in the social conditions experienced by women (e.g., more women in the workforce, responsibility of children, etc.). Examinations of the differences between African Americans and whites pertaining to drug use, incarceration, and successful re-entry are also imperative. African Americans are disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system and traditionally suffer greater social consequences of criminal behavior and drug use than whites. Research suggests that these consequences along with historical factors influence cultural perceptions of the criminal justice system. Thus, building on a social learning/neutralization theoretical framework, the measure, "criminal rationalization" was examined as a gauge of negative sentiment toward the criminal justice system. Prisoners from four states were recruited 3-months prior to release and were interviewed again 9-months post-release. A series of t-tests and chi-square tests examined group (gender, race) differences on demographic variables and on criminal rationalization. Through the use of binary logistic regression, the effects of the independent variables on the change score for drug use and then on the change score for criminal behavior between gender and race were examined. Results suggested that for the 625 participants recruited, criminal rationalization was relatively static over time despite the increase in negative sentiment during the transition from prison to the community. Women (n=144) appeared to be chronic drug users with greater frequencies of lifetime overdoses, use of "hard" drugs, and lifetime treatment episodes. Men (n=481) appeared to be more "criminal" with greater self-reported criminal involvement. African Americans (n=241) experienced longer lifetime periods of incarceration while whites (n=384) reported greater probation/parole violations suggesting different sentencing strategies. In addition, African Americans reported greater crack cocaine use than their white counterparts who were more likely to report cocaine use. Results support the need for gender-specific drug treatment as well as the need to move toward egalitarian sentencing practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Communities](#)  
[\\*Criminal Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Prisoners](#)  
[Criminal Justice](#)  
[Criminals](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. Understanding operational dynamics of drug courts.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2011, vol./is. 72/6-A(2164), 0419-4209 (2011)

**Author(s):** Van Wormer, Jacqueline G

**Institution:** Van Wormer, Jacqueline G.: Washington State U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drug courts seek to provide a coordinated and comprehensive approach to addressing the complex intersection of defendant addiction and crime that plagues our court system. Under the layers of activity and services that occurs in a drug court model exists a team that is charged with carrying out the goals and objectives of the designed program. This program should represent, in most courtrooms, a drastic departure from business as usual. History has shown, however, that proper implementation and maintenance of criminal justice reform and program efforts over time is difficult, and mission creep or program drift is not uncommon. This research analyzes the ability of drug court teams to follow recommended operational standards and explores whether drug courts are able to reach a

strong state of collaboration. In addition, this research examines philosophical and ideological program change over time to assess if drug courts have drifted away from the balanced approach that should be applied within the model. This study found that survey respondents report strong adherence to the recommended drug court components and strategies, although juvenile drug court team members are embracing components built for adult drug courts. Training was significantly correlated across many scales and revealed that as training increases for team members, so to does perceptions of model adherence. As training increases, so to does perceptions of personal and system wide benefits associated with drug court operations. Findings also reveal that the prosecutor and probation officer express less overall systems and personal benefit with participation on the team and within the drug court. In terms of assessing program drift, those team members that have received varied types of training perceive more drift and mission creep of the program over time. These findings offer important new insights into the inner working of the drug court model. Policy implications and recommendations for standardization are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adjudication](#)  
[\\*Crime](#)  
[\\*Defendants](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. Self-reported consumption of alcohol and other drugs in a Spanish university population.

**Citation:** Electronic Journal of Research in Educational Psychology, April 2011, vol./is. 9/1(113-131), 1699-5880,1696-2095 (Apr 2011)

**Author(s):** Zaldivar, Flor; Lopez, Francisca; Garcia-Montes, Jose Manuel; Molina, Antonio

**Correspondence Address:** Lopez, Francisca: Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Almeria, Carretera de Sacramento s/n. 04120, Almeria, Spain, flrios@ual.es

**Institution:** Zaldivar, Flor: Dept. of Personality, Assessment and Psychological Treatment, University of Almeria, Almeria, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: This study aims to explore the consumption of alcohol and other drugs in university students and to verify whether there are gender differences in the consumption of these substances. Method: A descriptive study using self-reports. Drug consumption was evaluated in 506 students from the University of Almeria (60.9% women and 34.6% men). A self-report measure was created specifically for this investigation; it collects information about the intensity and frequency of alcohol and other drug use. Other instruments used were the CAGE (alcohol), the AAS, the APS, the AUDIT and the MAC. Results: Results show that alcohol is the preferred substance, the most widely consumed, and the substance most often used by university students to achieve states of inebriation (about 70% of subjects). The second most consumed and preferred substance used by students for "getting high" is cannabis. If we analyze consumption in the past month, 82.6% of subjects have consumed alcohol, 32.6% cannabis and 3.0% designer drugs. In relation to gender, men consumed significantly more alcohol and cannabis than women, when analyzing the past week. Discussion and Conclusion: These results are similar to those obtained at other Spanish universities, but prevalence rates exceed those found in studies that examine a general, young population, or students between the ages of 14 and 18. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Education & Psychology I+D+i and Editorial EOS (Spain)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)

[\\*Self Report](#)  
[College Students](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 49. Obituary: Alfred M. Freedman.

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2011, vol./is. 36/13(2784), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Fink, Max

**Institution:** Fink, Max: Department of Psychiatry, State University of New York at Stony Brook, St James, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents an obituary of Alfred M. Freedman (1917-2011), an enthusiastic psychiatric educator and community leader willing to challenge public perceptions and prejudices. He received his MD from the University of Minnesota in 1941, served a stint in Army service when he studied the effects of anticholinergic drugs with Harold Himwich, served residencies in child psychiatry at Bellevue Hospital in New York with Lauretta Bender, and graduated from the William Alanson White Institute of Psychoanalysis. Owing to lack of adequate clinical facilities and finding that the Federal government was supporting new psychiatric treatment facilities, he organized the first Community Mental Health Center in New York City. When a crisis in marijuana and heroin abuse challenged New York City, he established a drug addiction unit for adults at the Metropolitan Hospital, followed quickly by a second for adolescents. He established narcotic detoxification and methadone substitution programs and encouraged the search for effective narcotic antagonists. He retired from the New York Medical College in 1988, and turned his attention to the role of psychiatry in death-penalty cases. He sought to prevent psychiatrists from testifying to the sanity of prisoners or to prescribing drugs to normalize psychosis so that they could be executed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Psychiatrists](#)  
[\\*Neuropsychopharmacology](#)  
[Educational Personnel](#)  
[Professional Recognition](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 50. Obituary: Thomas P. Detre.

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2011, vol./is. 36/13(2783), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Kupfer, David J

**Correspondence Address:** Kupfer, David J., kupferdj@upmc.edu

**Institution:** Kupfer, David J.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents an obituary of Thomas P. Detre (1924-2010), renowned psychiatrist, academic leader and health-care visionary. His creative approaches also provided a model for the treatment of mental and addictive disorders to move closer to that in other domains of medicine. His pioneering approach to relationships between clinical and research activities with academic medical centers was carried forward in his new position when in 1973 he left Yale to become the Chair of the Department of Psychiatry at the University

of Pittsburgh Medical Center. Tom Detre proved to be a creative academic leader whose ambition, drive, and vision are credited with the transformation of, first, the Department of Psychiatry and, then, the entire medical center at the University of Pittsburgh to a position of international prominence. Detre also was a terrific organizer, pulling together researchers from different disciplines and programs. He was a wonderful role model of what a physician could do at the interface between psychiatry and medicine. Tom created a culture of collaboration, a pervasive attitude that welcomed men and women, junior faculty, as well as established MDs and PhDs. He will be missed by many. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Professional Recognition](#)  
[\\*Psychiatrists](#)  
[\\*Psychiatry](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 51. Obituary: Charles Roberts Schuster.

**Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2011, vol./is. 36/13(2782), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Bergman, Jack; Woods, James H

**Correspondence Address:** Bergman, Jack, jack\_Bergman@hms.harvard.edu

**Institution:** Bergman, Jack: McLean Hospital, Preclinical Pharmacology, Belmont, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents an obituary of Charles Roberts Schuster (1930-2011). After graduate study at the University of Maryland, Schuster partnered with Travis Thompson on a seminal set of observations in morphine-dependent rhesus monkeys that self-administered morphine intravenously. Following his doctoral thesis, he took a position in the Department of Pharmacology at the University of Michigan, a mecca of preclinical academic opioid research. Having established a very productive laboratory in pharmacology, he left for a promotion at the University of Chicago. Given an opportunity to work with addict patients, he developed a strong research group embracing pharmacology, psychology, and psychiatry. He chaired the Department of Psychiatry briefly before being appointed as Director of the National Institute for Drug Abuse at the NIH for six expansive years. Following his resignation he took responsibility for forming a drug abuse research center at Wayne State University, and established a unit that specialized in human drug abuse research along with excellent clinical care. Following this, he took a position at Loyola at its Institute for Neuroscience, where he was Head until retirement last year. Schuster continued an active role in professional societies; he was always ready to contribute his time and effort to support his devotion to the activities of the sciences he loved. He suffered a stroke and died on 21 February 2011. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Pharmacology](#)  
[\\*Scientists](#)  
[\\*Neuropharmacology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**52. Effects of varenicline on the reinforcing and discriminative stimulus effects of cocaine in rhesus monkeys.**

- Citation:** The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, November 2011, vol./is. 339/2(678-686), 0022-3565;1521-0103 (Nov 2011)
- Author(s):** Gould, Robert W; Czoty, Paul W; Nader, Susan H; Nader, Michael A
- Correspondence Address:** Nader, Michael A.: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, 546 NRC, Medical Center Boulevard, Winston-Salem, NC, US, 27157-1083, mnader@wakehealth.edu
- Institution:** Gould, Robert W.: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Varenicline is a low-efficacy alpha 4beta 2\* subtype-selective nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) agonist that has shown success in smoking cessation and promise in preclinical assessments relating to other drugs of abuse. The primary goal of the present study was to examine the effects of varenicline on cocaine self-administration and cocaine discrimination and to compare these effects to those of the nAChR agonist nicotine and antagonist mecamylamine. One limitation of agonist treatments is the potential for abuse. Thus, a second goal was to examine the abuse potential of varenicline in rhesus monkeys. In the first experiment, rhesus monkeys (n = 3) were trained to self-administer cocaine (saline, 0.01-0.56 mg/kg) under a progressive-ratio schedule of reinforcement; monkeys also earned all their food by responding on another lever under a fixed-ratio 50 schedule of reinforcement. Chronic administration of varenicline (0.01-0.56 mg/kg, p.o.) potentiated the reinforcing effects of cocaine, while mecamylamine (0.3-1.7 mg/kg, p.o, i.m., i.v., salt) had no significant effects on cocaine self-administration up to doses that disrupted food-maintained responding. Neither varenicline (0.01-0.17 mg/kg, salt) nor nicotine (0.01-0.1 mg/kg, base) functioned as reinforcers when substituted for cocaine. Finally, in monkeys trained to discriminate self-administered 0.3 mg/kg cocaine, varenicline (0.1-0.3 mg/kg, i.v.) did not substitute for cocaine but, along with mecamylamine (0.3-1.7 mg/kg, i.v.) and nicotine (0.03-0.1 mg/kg, i.v.), potentiated the discriminative stimulus effects of cocaine. These results suggest that varenicline has low abuse liability in monkey models of cocaine abuse, but would not be an effective medication for cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** 2009 experimental biology meeting 2009. Apr, 2009. New Orleans. LA, US. A preliminary account of these data was presented previously. Gould RW, Czoty PW, Nader SH, and Nader MA (2009) Effects of varenicline on the reinforcing and discriminative stimulus effects of cocaine in rhesus monkeys, at the aforementioned conference and at the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Bethesda, MD. FASEB J 23 588.6.
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Acetylcholine](#)  
[\\*Cholinergic Receptors](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Discrimination](#)  
[\\*Reinforcement](#)  
[Conditioned Stimulus](#)  
[Drug Self Administration](#)  
[Monkeys](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**53. Pharmacological characterization of 2-Methyl-N-((2'-(pyrrolidin-1-ylsulfonyl)biphenyl-4-yl)methyl)propan-1-amine (PF-04455242), a high-affinity antagonist selective for Kappa -opioid receptors.**

**Citation:** The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, November 2011, vol./is. 339/2(555-566), 0022-3565;1521-0103 (Nov 2011)

**Author(s):** Grimwood, S; Lu, Y; Schmidt, A. W; Vanase-Frawley, M. A; Sawant-Basak, A; Miller, E; McLean, S; Freeman, J; Wong, S; McLaughlin, J. P; Verhoest, P. R

**Correspondence Address:** Grimwood, S.: Pfizer Inc., MS 8220-3464, Eastern Point Road, Groton, CT, US, 06340, sarah.grimwood@pfizer.com

**Institution:** Grimwood, S.: Neuroscience Research Unit, Pfizer Inc., Groton, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** 2-Methyl-N-((2'-(pyrrolidin-1-ylsulfonyl)biphenyl-4-yl)methyl)propan-1-amine (PF-04455242) is a novel kappa -opioid receptor (KOR) antagonist with high affinity for human (3 nM), rat (21 nM), and mouse (22 nM) KOR, a similar to 20-fold reduced affinity for human mu -opioid receptors (MORs;  $K_i = 64$  nM), and negligible affinity for delta -opioid receptors ( $K_i > 4$   $\mu$  M). PF-04455242 also showed selectivity for KORs in vivo. In rats, PF-04455242 blocked KOR and MOR agonist-induced analgesia with ID50 values of 1.5 and 9.8 mg/kg, respectively, and inhibited ex vivo [<sup>3</sup>H](2-(benzofuran-4-yl)-N-methyl-N-((5S,7R,8R)-7-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)-1-oxaspiro[4.5]decan-8-yl)acetamide ([<sup>3</sup>H]CI977) and [<sup>3</sup>H](2S)-2-[[2-[[[(2R)-2-[[[(2S)-2-amino-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoyl]amino]propanoyl]amino]acetyl]-methylamino]-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-phenylpropanamide ([<sup>3</sup>H]DAMGO) binding to KOR and MOR receptors with ID50 values of 2.0 and 8.6 mg/kg, respectively. An in vivo binding assay was developed using (-)-4-[<sup>3</sup>H]methoxycarbonyl-2-[(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1-[(3,4-dichlorophenyl)acetyl]-piperidine ([<sup>3</sup>H]PF-04767135), a tritiated version of the KOR positron emission tomography ligand (-)-4-[<sup>1</sup>C]methoxycarbonyl-2-[(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1-[(3,4-dichlorophenyl)acetyl]-piperidine ([<sup>1</sup>C]GR103545) in which PF-04455242 had an ID50 of 5.2 mg/kg. PF-04455242 demonstrated antidepressant-like efficacy (mouse forced-swim test), attenuated the behavioral effects of stress (mouse social defeat stress assay), and showed therapeutic potential in treating reinstatement of extinguished cocaine-seeking behavior (mouse conditioned place preference). KOR agonist-induced plasma prolactin was investigated as a translatable mechanism biomarker. Spiradoline (0.32 mg/kg) significantly increased rat plasma prolactin levels from 1.9  $\pm$  0.4 to 41.9  $\pm$  4.9 ng/ml. PF-04455242 dose-dependently reduced the elevation of spiradoline-induced plasma prolactin with an ID50 of 2.3  $\pm$  0.1 mg/kg, which aligned well with the ED50 values obtained from the rat in vivo binding and efficacy assays. These data provide further evidence that KOR antagonists have potential for the treatment of depression and addiction disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Narcotic Antagonists](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*Neuropharmacology](#)  
[Amines](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 54. Problem amphetamine and methamphetamine use in Europe.

**Citation:** Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, December 2011, vol./is. 28/4(234-235), 0790-9667 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Subramanian, Narayanan

**Institution:** Subramanian, Narayanan: St John Of God Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Problem Amphetamine And Methamphetamine Use in Europe by European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction, (2010). Although amphetamine and methamphetamine has been available on the streets of Ireland for the last several years, it is not as popular as in some European countries and the United States of America. This selected issue gives a comprehensive summary of the historical aspects, effects of these substances on the health, its prevalence and the services available for problem amphetamine and methamphetamine users in Europe. The authors give a brief account of the long term and short term effects of these stimulants including suicidal thoughts which are common when the user 'crashes' after using high quantities of these drugs. The authors have also discussed the use of antidepressants such as fluoxetine in stimulant detox and the use of antipsychotics in 'acute toxic states' due to amphetamine misuse in some of the European centers. This publication makes it a good read with ample information on amphetamine and methamphetamine use across European countries. A few graphical and diagrammatic representations of the statistical data in addition to the pictorial representations of countrywide distribution across Europe would have made this a more interesting publication. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 55. Treatment and care for older drug users.

**Citation:** Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, December 2011, vol./is. 28/4(234), 0790-9667 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Subramanian, Narayanan

**Institution:** Subramanian, Narayanan: St John Of God Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Treatment And Care For Older Drug Users by European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), (2010). The issue of drug misuse among the older population has gained greater significance in recent years due to the longer life span of drug users with growing advances in health care across the European countries. The readers could be misled initially by the terminology 'older drug users' as in fact this term has been used to indicate those aged 40yrs and above in this report. The authors have tried to justify this by stating that drug users have pre mature metabolic ageing process as early as 40yrs of age due to their long standing drug misuse. The report also points out the need to establish separate accommodation facilities such as nursing homes for the ageing drug users which are only available in select countries like Denmark, Germany and Netherlands at present. The lack of adequate data on mental health issues among the older drug users is disappointing and hard to ignore. This report could be best described as an epidemiological report on drug use among older users in Europe, the data for which are not widely available at present. The use of this data by individual governments in Europe would help the countries greatly in designing drug policies tailored for this age group which is widely absent across most European countries at present. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Nursing Homes](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Aging](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**56. Review of Overcoming alcohol misuse - A 28 day guide.**

- Citation:** Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, December 2011, vol./is. 28/4(232), 0790-9667 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Anderson, Rolande
- Correspondence Address:** Anderson, Rolande: Charlemont Clinic, Dublin, Ireland, 2
- Institution:** Anderson, Rolande: Charlemont Clinic, Dublin, Ireland
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, Overcoming Alcohol Misuse--A 28 Day Guide by Conor Farren (2011). This book is very timely. Ireland is at low ebb economically and, not surprisingly, drug and alcohol problems are increasing at an alarming rate, according to all of the experts working in the healthcare field. Remarkably and tragically at the same time services are being curtailed. The author uses many of his own sayings and phrases throughout the book displaying in particular his knowledge of dual diagnosis as it relates to alcohol problems. He also has highlighted truisms in every chapter, for example, "Sometimes the damage done by alcohol is irreversible". He is realistic about relapse rates. This is not a negative book however; rather it is honest and offers tangible hope for people with alcohol problems, "Effort triumphs over any other factor as a predictor of success". He emphasizes the importance of persistence in efforts to recover. In another part of the book he says that research reveals that treatment retention equates to treatment success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**57. Prevalence of substance misuse comorbidity in an Irish university training hospital.**

- Citation:** Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, December 2011, vol./is. 28/4(201-204), 0790-9667 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Dixit, Ajay; Payne, Ann
- Correspondence Address:** Dixit, Ajay: Home-Based Crisis Team, Mercy University Hospital, Cork, Ireland, drajaydixit@yahoo.com
- Institution:** Dixit, Ajay: Home-Based Crisis Team, Mercy University Hospital, Cork, Ireland
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: Substance misuse complicates an individual's management in adult Mental Health services. This study aimed to examine both the overall prevalence of substance misuse in those admitted to the psychiatric unit and additionally those admitted with a primary diagnosis and comorbid substance misuse. The study focuses on the associated diagnoses and demographics in 100 consecutive admissions to an acute psychiatric unit in an Irish university hospital. Method: Clinical notes were reviewed independently by two members (one being a doctor), of the multi-professional research team within four days of their admission. Substance misuse proximal to the/at the time of admission (reflecting the current usage) was noted. Results: The combined prevalence of mental illness and substance misuse was 47% (CI 37-57%). Twenty two out of 100 (22%, CI 14-32%) were admitted primarily for the management of substance misuse and dependence (plus psychosocial reasons). Twenty-five of the patients admitted with a primary psychiatric illness (25%, CI 17-31%) were discovered to have comorbid substance misuse. At risk groups were found to be males and aged under 45 years. Conclusion: Our study demonstrates the importance of screening and identification for substance misuse in psychiatric inpatient units; and consequently, the need for individual case management, additional development of dual diagnosis services and accurate patient data reporting to

facilitate forward service-planning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
 Psychiatric Units

**Source:** PsycINFO

**58. A novel recruitment message to increase enrollment into a smoking cessation treatment program: Preliminary results from a randomized trial.**

**Citation:** Health Communication, December 2011, vol./is. 26/8(735-742), 1041-0236;1532-7027 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Schnoll, Robert A; Cappella, Joseph; Lerman, Caryn; Pinto, Angela; Patterson, Freda; Wileyto, E. Paul; Bigman, Cabral; Leone, Frank

**Correspondence Address:** Schnoll, Robert A.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, 3535 Market Street, 4th Floor, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, schnoll@mail.med.upenn.edu

**Institution:** Schnoll, Robert A.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Most smokers do not utilize approved interventions for nicotine dependence, reducing the probability of cessation. Smoking cessation programs typically use recruitment messages emphasizing the health threats of smoking. Augmenting this threat message by describing the genetic aspects of nicotine addiction may enhance enrollment into a cessation program. During telephone recruitment, 125 treatment-seeking smokers were randomized to receive by phone either a standard threat message or a threat plus genetic prime message and were offered open-label varenicline and counseling. There was a greater rate of enrollment into the cessation program for the threat plus genetic prime participants (51.7%) versus the threat-only participants (37.7%;  $p = .03$ ). Smokers who self-identified from racial/ethnic minority groups were less likely to enroll in the cessation program ( $p = .01$ ) versus smokers who self-identified as Caucasian. These preliminary data suggest that a simple, affordable, and transportable communication approach enhances enrollment of smokers into a smoking cessation program. A larger clinical trial to evaluate a genetic prime message for improving recruitment into smoking cessation programs is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**59. Ink and holes: Correlates and predictive associations of body modification among adolescents.**

**Citation:** Youth & Society, December 2011, vol./is. 43/4(1547-1569), 0044-118X;1552-8499 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Dukes, Richard L; Stein, Judith A

**Correspondence Address:** Dukes, Richard L.: Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, 1420 Austin Bluffs Parkway, Colorado Springs, CO, US, 80918, rdukes@uccs.edu

**Institution:** Dukes, Richard L.: University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, Colorado Springs, CO, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We examined correlates and predictive associations of tattoos and body piercings among 1,462 Colorado students in grades 9 to 12. More boys (19%) than girls (17%) reported tattoos, but more girls (42%) than boys (16%) reported piercings (earlobes not included). Older students reported more body modification. Structural equation models showed that although girls generally reported less deviant behavior, the indirect effect of female gender mediated through piercings was toward greater deviance that was not an artifact of girls having more piercings. Pierced girls were less school oriented than girls without piercings; they reported more substance use than boys without piercings, and pierced girls did not differ from boys in weapons possession and delinquency. However, among pierced respondents, boys still reported a greater number of deviant behaviors than girls. Educators and other adults should become aware of the possible at-risk status of body-modified adolescents, especially among girls who have piercings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Body Modification](#)  
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[Age Differences](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Educational Aspirations](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[Parent Educational Background](#)  
[Self Esteem](#)  
[Weapons](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **60. The effects of childhood exposure to drug users and religion on drug use in adolescence and young adulthood.**

**Citation:** Youth & Society, December 2011, vol./is. 43/4(1220-1245), 0044-118X;1552-8499 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Jang, Sung Joon; Johnson, Byron R

**Correspondence Address:** Jang, Sung Joon: Department of Sociology, Baylor University, One Bear Place #97326, Waco, TX, US, 76798-7326, sung\_oon\_jang@baylor.edu

**Institution:** Jang, Sung Joon: Institute for Studies of Religion, Baylor University, Waco, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Previous research finds drug-using peers and religiosity to be key predictors of drug use among youth, but the effects of childhood exposure to drug users and religion on later drug use have been understudied. The authors hypothesize a child's exposure to parental drug use and religious upbringing have a causal influence on drug use in youth primarily through drug-using peer association and religiosity during adolescence and young adulthood. To test this hypothesis, the authors analyze nationally representative three-wave panel data spanning ages 6 to 22. Results from estimating a structural equation model provide empirical support for the hypothesis, as the causal influence was found to be indirect via the proximate predictors of drug use among youths; that is, childhood risk and protective factors were positively associated with their adolescent and young adulthood counterparts, which in turn had a causal effect on drug use by youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Parents](#)  
[\\*Peers](#)

[\\*Religiosity](#)  
[Causality](#)  
[Social Influences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 61. Factors related to past HIV testing among South African non-injection drug users.

**Citation:** AIDS Care, November 2011, vol./is. 23/11(1519-1526), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Nov 2011)

**Author(s):** Ropelewski, Lauren; Hulbert, Alicia; Latimer, William

**Correspondence Address:** Ropelewski, Lauren, lropelew@jhsph.edu

**Institution:** Ropelewski, Lauren: Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** South Africa has some of the highest estimates of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in the world, with a prevalence of 21.5%. Despite this, based on population-level data, 39% of sexually active South Africans have never been tested for HIV. Non-injection drug users (NIDUs) are a high-risk and increasingly prevalent group in South Africa. However, few studies have examined HIV test utilization among high-risk groups such as drug users in South Africa. The study was conducted in Pretoria, South Africa between 2002 and 2006. Of the 382 individuals surveyed, 31% had been tested for HIV in the past. Results indicate that females and older individuals were significantly more likely to have been tested for HIV at some point in the past, while individuals who did not know someone with HIV/AIDS as well as individuals who are unsure of their risk of HIV infection were significantly less likely to have ever accessed testing. Identification of these subgroups has implications for the development of targeted interventions to promote greater HIV testing among at-risk groups in South Africa. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*HIV Testing](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 62. Professional attitude of health care workers toward serving HIV/AIDS patients and drug users: Questionnaire design and evaluation of reliability and validity.

**Citation:** AIDS Care, November 2011, vol./is. 23/11(1448-1455), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Nov 2011)

**Author(s):** See, Lai-Chu; Shen, Yu-Ming; Chen, Chia-Ling; Huang, Tsuei-Mi; Huang, Yi-Hua; Huang, Hui-Chun; Lin, Sheue-Rong

**Correspondence Address:** See, Lai-Chu, lichu@mail.cgu.edu.tw

**Institution:** See, Lai-Chu: Department of Public Health, Chang Gung University, Taoyuan, Taiwan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The manner in which health care workers (HCWs) interact with HIV/AIDS patients and drug users during their work clearly influences the sustainability of harm reduction programs. To evaluate the professional attitudes of HCWs, we designed a questionnaire with four constructs--discrimination, acceptance of HIV/AIDS patients, acceptance of drug users, and fear--and tested its reliability and validity. Ten experts rated the questionnaire and the mean content validity index was 85.6%. Analysis of 251 anonymous questionnaires from HCWs in Taiwan yielded a composite reliability and Cronbach's alpha for the four constructs of >0.7. First-order and second-order confirmatory factor analysis revealed a chi superscript 2/degrees of freedom <3,

goodness-of-fit index (GFI) >0.9, adjusted goodness-of-fit index (AGFI) >0.9, Bentler-Bonnett normal fit index >0.9, and a root mean square error of approximation between 0.00 and 0.07 indicating a good fit of the model. HCWs with training in HRPs or AIDS prevention had higher questionnaire scores than those without such training, indicating good known-group validity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*AIDS](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)  
[Harm Reduction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 63. Sexual risk taking and club drug use across three age cohorts of HIV-positive gay and bisexual men in New York City.

**Citation:** AIDS Care, November 2011, vol./is. 23/11(1410-1416), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Nov 2011)

**Author(s):** Pappas, Molly K; Halkitis, Perry N

**Correspondence Address:** Halkitis, Perry N., pnh1@nyu.edu

**Institution:** Pappas, Molly K.: Center for Health, Identity, Behavior, and Prevention Studies (CHIBPS), Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development, New York University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examined club drug use (i.e., cocaine, ecstasy, ketamine, gamma-hydroxybutyrate [GHB], and methamphetamine) and unprotected anal intercourse (UAI) in an ethnically and racially diverse sample of 166 New York City-based seropositive, club drug-using, gay and bisexual men, ages 19-61, and considered these behaviors in relation to age category (20s, 30s, and 40+) and number of years living with HIV. Club drug use was common across all age categories, with differences arising only in the type of club drug used. Multivariate logistic regression modeling indicated older participants (30s and 40+) were more likely to use cocaine and methamphetamine and less likely to use GHB and ketamine than those in their 20s. We examined UAI with casual partners in relation to age category, the number of years living with HIV, and club drug use. The likelihood of engaging in UAI with seronegative casual partners was greater among those in their 20s than those in their 30s or 40+. Further, participants were equally likely to engage in unprotected receptive anal intercourse and unprotected insertive anal intercourse with each casual partner serostatus type. With regard to number of years living with HIV, those living longer with the disease were more likely to report UAI with casual partners with a seropositive status than with a negative or unknown serostatus. Our findings suggest that UAI and club drug use is common among seropositive gay and bisexual men regardless of age category, but that differential patterns of risk emerge in relation to the number of years one has been living with HIV and age. These findings are of significance as both the aging population of seropositive gay and bisexual men and HIV infection rates continue to grow, and demonstrate a need for differentiated and tailored prevention strategies across the age continuum. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Bisexuality](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Male Homosexuality](#)

[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Ketamine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 64. Common mental health problems and antiretroviral therapy adherence.

**Citation:** AIDS Care, November 2011, vol./is. 23/11(1360-1365), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Nov 2011)

**Author(s):** Nel, Adriaan; Kagee, Ashraf

**Correspondence Address:** Kagee, Ashraf, skagee@sun.ac.za

**Institution:** Nel, Adriaan: Department of Psychology, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, South Africa

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This paper reviews the literature on various mental health problems and their impact on adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Depression, anxiety disorders, and disorders related to substance abuse were identified as key role-players influencing adherence. The severity of symptoms related to these disorders was found to be inversely related to ART adherence, with the possible exception of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). PTSD was found to have both positive and negative implications for adherence, with severity of symptoms ranging from health-protective concern to disabling distress. Possible solutions aimed at addressing the adverse effects of mental health problems on adherence are discussed. Routine screening in ART settings is suggested in settings where follow-up of positive screen scores are possible, along with the necessary interventions to resolve the disorder of concern. Suggested interventions include utilising psychotherapeutic treatment, both in isolation and in conjunction with medication, to address mental health problems. Furthermore, finding effective ways of marshalling social support is recommended for ensuring optimal adherence, and possibly mitigating the adverse effects of mental health problems. Further research is needed to find feasible ways of identifying, assessing and treating patients with mental health problems in resource-constrained settings where HIV prevalence is highest. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Treatment Compliance](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Mental Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 65. Acceptability of financial incentives to improve health outcomes in UK and US samples.

**Citation:** Journal of Medical Ethics: Journal of the Institute of Medical Ethics, November 2011, vol./is. 37/11(682-687), 0306-6800 (Nov 2011)

**Author(s):** Promberger, Marianne; Brown, Rebecca C. H; Ashcroft, Richard E; Marteau, Theresa M

**Correspondence Address:** Promberger, Marianne: King's College London, Guy's Hospital, Fifth Floor Bermondsey Wing, London, United Kingdom, SE1 9RT, marianne.promberger@kcl.ac.uk

**Institution:** Promberger, Marianne: King's College London, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In an online study conducted separately in the UK and the US, participants rated the acceptability and fairness of four interventions: two types of financial incentives (rewards

and penalties) and two types of medical interventions (pills and injections). These were stated to be equally effective in improving outcomes in five contexts: (a) weight loss and (b) smoking cessation programmes, and adherence in treatment programmes for (c) drug addiction, (d) serious mental illness and (e) physiotherapy after surgery. Financial incentives (weekly rewards and penalties) were judged less acceptable and to be less fair than medical interventions (weekly pill or injection) across all five contexts. Context moderated the relative preference between rewards and penalties: participants from both countries favoured rewards over penalties in weight loss and treatment for serious mental illness. Only among US participants was this relative preference moderated by perceived responsibility of the target group. Overall, participants supported funding more strongly for interventions when they judged members of the target group to be less responsible for their condition, and vice versa. These results reveal a striking similarity in negative attitudes towards the use of financial incentives, rewards as well as penalties, in improving outcomes across a range of contexts, in the UK and the USA. The basis for such negative attitudes awaits further study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Finance](#)  
[\\*Health Promotion](#)  
[\\*Incentives](#)  
[\\*Medical Treatment \(General\)](#)  
[Rewards](#)  
[Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Weight Loss](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 66. Average and bright adults with parents with mild cognitive difficulties: The Huck Finn syndrome 20 years later.

**Citation:** Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities, November 2011, vol./is. 24/6(566-572), 1360-2322;1468-3148 (Nov 2011)

**Author(s):** O'Neill, Audrey Myerson

**Correspondence Address:** O'Neill, Audrey Myerson, 19 Warren Street, Plymouth, NH, US, 03264, [audreymoneill@myfairpoint.net](mailto:audreymoneill@myfairpoint.net)

**Institution:** O'Neill, Audrey Myerson: National Coalition of Independent Scholars, Plymouth, NH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: This longitudinal study of 20 average and bright adults with parents with cognitive difficulties follows a study 20 years earlier of their childhood adaptation to their parents. Method: Semistructured interviews about life situation and changes and perception of family-of-origin. Results: The participants' socioeconomic status changed from poverty to a bell curve from upper middle class to underclass, with working class the mode. There was a high incidence of psychological disorders, especially depression and drug disorders, but two-fifths were currently diagnosis-free and one-fifth lifetime diagnosis-free. Three-fourths expressed a realistic view of their parents' difficulties. Nearly half the parents have received social support from their adult children, both those without and those with cognitive difficulties. Conclusion: Professionals should recognize the potential of children of parents with cognitive difficulties and their need for opportunity and family guidance on their behalf. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Child Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Impairment](#)  
[\\*Parents](#)

[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Family of Origin](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Socioeconomic Status](#)

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

#### 67. Dating violence and substance use in college students: A review of the literature.

**Citation:** Aggression and Violent Behavior, November 2011, vol./is. 16/6(541-550), 1359-1789 (Nov-Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Shorey, Ryan C; Stuart, Gregory L; Cornelius, Tara L

**Correspondence Address:** Shorey, Ryan C., 1404 Circle Drive, Knoxville, TN, US, 37996, Rshorey@utk.edu

**Institution:** Shorey, Ryan C.: University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Dating violence is a serious and prevalent problem among college-aged dating couples. Although substance use has been shown to be associated with dating violence among college students in empirical studies, the use of substances as they relate to dating violence has yet to be systematically reviewed. The purpose of the present manuscript is to review research on dating violence (perpetration and victimization) and substance use (alcohol and drugs). First, theoretical explanations for the association between substances and dating violence are presented. Second, the literature on substance use and dating violence is reviewed. The literature suggests a consistent association between alcohol and dating violence perpetration and victimization, although the association between drug use and dating violence is less clear. Implications of this review for dating violence prevention programming and future research are discussed. (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:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Intimate Partner Violence](#)  
[Victimization](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 68. Time in jail or prison is associated with an increased risk of STDs.

**Citation:** Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health, September 2011, vol./is. 43/3(207), 1538-6341;1931-2393 (Sep 2011)

**Author(s):** Rosenberg, J

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article briefly summarizes research investigating whether time in jail or prison is associated with an increased risk of STDs. Researchers recruited 112 males and females older than age 18 living in Brooklyn, New York, between 2002 and 2004 through random sampling on selected blocks and through convenience sampling of injection-drug users and individuals involved in the local group sex party culture. An additional 353 people were recruited after being identified by initial participants as individuals with whom they had had sex, injected drugs or attended a group sex event in the previous three months. All 465 participants completed a survey that included questions about their incarceration, sexual and drug use histories, and their social and demographic characteristics; in addition, participants gave blood and urine for STD testing. For analysis, the sample was restricted to the 343 respondents who were involved in at least one sexual partnership for which interview data for both partners were available. Bivariate analyses were conducted

to examine relationships between participants' characteristics and STD status, and multivariate analyses were conducted to examine associations between incarceration and both STD infection and sex with an infected partner. Findings suggest that, compared with their counterparts who had never been in jail or prison, residents of Brooklyn, New York, who had been incarcerated for a cumulative total of less than a year had an approximately 30% increased risk of currently having an STD, including HIV, and those who had been incarcerated for a year or more had an approximately 40% increased risk. In addition, individuals who had been incarcerated for less than a year were more likely than those who had never been to have had at least one recent sex partner who currently had an STD; having at least one recent sex partner with a history of incarceration was positively associated with recently having had sex with an infected partner. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Prisons](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[\\*Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[HIV](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 69. Reproductive health characteristics of marijuana and cocaine users: Results from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth.

**Citation:** Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health, September 2011, vol./is. 43/3(164-172), 1538-6341;1931-2393 (Sep 2011)

**Author(s):** van Gelder, Marleen M. H. J.; Reefhuis, Jennita; Herron, Anne M; Williams, Mark L; Roeleveld, Nel

**Correspondence Address:** van Gelder, Marleen M. H. J., [M.vanGelder@ebh.umcn.nl](mailto:M.vanGelder@ebh.umcn.nl)

**Institution:** van Gelder, Marleen M. H. J.: Department of Epidemiology, Biostatistics and HTA, Radboud University, Nijmegen Medical Centre, Nijmegen, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Context: Illicit drug use is associated with risky sexual behaviors in adolescents and young adults. However, few studies have examined these associations among drug users of all reproductive ages, using a control group of nonusers. Methods: Associations between marijuana and cocaine use, and outcomes related to sexual behaviors and reproductive health, were assessed using data from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth. Overall, 4,928 men and 7,643 women aged 15-44 were interviewed. Chi-square tests, t tests and multivariable logistic regression analyses were used; in supplementary analyses, men and women were stratified by age-group (25 or younger, and older than 25), to capture the understudied older adults who use drugs. Results: Twenty-seven percent of men and 16% of women reported use of marijuana or cocaine in the last year. Drug users were younger than nonusers at first vaginal sex (mean, 15.2-16.1 vs. 17.3-17.5 years) and were more likely to have engaged in risky sexual behaviors in the last year, including having had sex with a nonmonogamous partner (odds ratios, 3.3-5.2 for men and 2.9-6.5 for women), while high on alcohol or drugs (10.1-18.0 and 8.1-24.2), or in exchange for money or drugs (2.7-2.8 and 2.3-9.2). They also were more likely to have undergone STD testing or treatment. Drug use was associated with risky sexual behaviors in both age-groups. Conclusion: Programs aimed at reducing sexual risks among drug users should address the behaviors of men and women of all reproductive ages. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Age Differences](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Marijuana](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[\\*Reproductive Health](#)  
 Adolescent Development  
 Adult Development  
 Drug Usage

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 70. Differences in the personality profile of medication-overuse headache sufferers and drug addict patients: A comparative study using MMPI-2.

**Citation:** Headache: The Journal of Head and Face Pain, September 2011, vol./is. 51/8(1212-1227), 0017-8748;1526-4610 (Sep 2011)

**Author(s):** Galli, Federica; Pozzi, Gino; Frustaci, Alessandra; Allena, Marta; Anastasi, Serena; Chirumbolo, Antonio; Ghiotto, Natascia; Guidetti, Vincenzo; Matarrese, Adriana; Nappi, Giuseppe; Pazzi, Stefania; Quartesan, Roberto; Sances, Grazia; Tassorelli, Cristina

**Correspondence Address:** Galli, Federica: Headache Science Center, "National Neurological Institute C. Mondino" Foundation, Via Mondino 2, Pavia, Italy, 27100, federica.galli@mondino.it

**Institution:** Galli, Federica: Department of Child and Adolescent Neurology, Psychiatry and Rehabilitation, "Sapienza" University of Rome, Rome, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Medication-overuse headache (MOH) refers to headache attributed to excessive use of acute medications. The role of personality needs studies to explain the shifting from drug use to drug abuse. The main aim of this study is to study personality, according to Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, comparing MOH, episodic headache, substance addicts (SA) vs healthy controls. Methods: Eighty-two MOH patients (mean age 44.5; 20 M, 62 F) and 35 episodic headache (mean age 40.2; 8 M, 27 F), were compared to 37 SA (mean age 32.5; 29 M, 8 F) and 37 healthy controls (mean age: 32.49; 20 M, 17 F). International Classification of Headache Disorders 2nd Edition criteria were employed. Chi-square test, Kruskal-Wallis test, and post hoc comparisons were used for statistics. Results: MOH patients scored higher on Hypochondriasis, Depression (only females), Hysteria (only females) ( $P < .000$ ). MOH did not show higher scores than episodic headache or healthy controls in dependency scales, while SA did. Conclusion: The data obtained show that MOH and SA do not share common personality characteristics linked to dependence. Although further studies are needed to understand if such a difference is related to instrumental characteristics or to yet undiscovered psychobiological characteristics of MOH patients; however, we hypothesize that the detected difference may rely on the fact that drug dependence in the 2 groups is promoted by entirely different needs: pleasure seeking in the SA group, pain avoidance in the MOH group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Headache Society; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Headache](#)  
[\\*Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory](#)  
[\\*Personality Traits](#)  
 Drug Dosages

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 71. Delta 9-THC increases endogenous AHA1 expression in rat cerebellum and may modulate CB1 receptor function during chronic use.

- Citation:** Journal of Neurochemistry, September 2011, vol./is. 118/6(1101-1112), 0022-3042;1471-4159 (Sep 2011)
- Author(s):** Filipeanu, Catalin M; Guidry, Jesse J; Leonard, Stuart T; Winsauer, Peter J
- Correspondence Address:** Filipeanu, Catalin M.: Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, 1901 Perdido Street, New Orleans, LA, US, cfilip@lsuhsc.edu
- Institution:** Filipeanu, Catalin M.: Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** To characterize the long-term effects of adolescent marijuana abuse, we performed a proteomic analysis of cerebellar extracts from adult female rats with and without ovariectomy that were treated with Delta 9-THC for 40 days during adolescence. Six proteins were found to significantly differ among the four treatment groups, with Delta 9-THC and ovariectomy (OVX) decreasing the mitochondrial proteins, pyruvate carboxylase and NADH dehydrogenase, whereas the levels of putative cytosolic molecular chaperones NM23B, translationally controlled tumor protein, DJ-1 and activator of heat-shock 90kDa protein ATPase homolog 1 (AHA1) were increased. We further analyzed the effects of AHA1, a HSP90 co-chaperone, on CB1R and CB2R trafficking and signaling in transfected HEK293T and Neuro-2A cells. In HEK293T cells, AHA1 over-expression enhanced plasma membrane levels of CB1R and increased CB1R-mediated effects on cAMP levels and on MAPK phosphorylation. AHA1 over-expression also enhanced cell surface levels of endogenous CB1R and the effects of Delta 9-THC on the cAMP levels in Neuro-2A cells. In contrast, over-expression of AHA1 did not affect the subcellular localization and signaling of CB2R. Our data indicate that chronic Delta 9-THC administration in adolescence altered the endogenous levels of specialized proteins in the cerebellum, such as AHA1, and that this protein can change CB1R cell surface levels and signaling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Neurochemistry--International Society for Neurochemistry; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Cerebellum](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Gene Expression](#)  
[\\*Marijuana Usage](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

### 72. Development and validation of a quality of life instrument for patients with drug dependence: Comparisons with SF-36 and WHOQOL-100.

- Citation:** International Journal of Nursing Studies, September 2011, vol./is. 48/9(1080-1095), 0020-7489 (Sep 2011)
- Author(s):** Wan, Chonghua; Fang, Jiqian; Jiang, Runsheng; Shen, Jie; Jiang, Dan; Tu, Xin; Messing, Susan; Tang, Wan
- Correspondence Address:** Wan, Chonghua: School of Humanities and Management, Guangdong Medical College, Dongguan, China, 523808, wanchh@hotmail.com
- Institution:** Wan, Chonghua: School of Humanities and Management, Guangdong Medical College, Dongguan, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: Our goal was to develop a self-administered quality of life scale for patients with drug addiction/dependence (QOL-DA) and compare it with the SF-36 and the WHOQOL-100. Methods: Employing theory and methodology of rating scale construction, a self-administered quality of life instrument for individuals with drug dependence QOL-DA was developed and evaluated utilizing responses from 212 drug-dependent subjects at the Kunming Municipal Mandatory Detoxification and Rehabilitation Center in China. Quality of life was measured using the SF-36, WHOQOL-100 and QOL-DA three times during the detoxification. Results: Test-retest reliability in the domains of physical function, psychological function, social function and toxicity were 0.82, 0.64, 0.78, and 0.76, respectively. Cronbach's coefficient  $\alpha$  for the 4 domains was 0.87, 0.89, 0.93 and 0.86, respectively. Correlations and factor analysis showed good construct validity. Criterion-related and convergent validity was confirmed by using the SF-36 and the WHOQOL-100 simultaneously. The instrument does show the change in QOL after two weeks of detoxification with higher standardized response mean higher than that of SF-36 and WHOQOL-100. Conclusion: The instrument developed has good validity, reliability and better responsiveness than instruments currently used, and can be employed effectively to measure the quality of life of individuals with drug dependence. (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:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Quality of Life](#)  
[\\*Test Construction](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 73. Linezolid-associated peripheral and optic neuropathy in children.

**Citation:** Pediatrics, June 2011, vol./is. 127/6(e1528-e1532), 0031-4005;1098-4275 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Nambiar, Sumathi; Rellosa, Neil; Wassel, Ronald T; Borders-Hemphill, Vicky; Bradley, John S

**Correspondence Address:** Nambiar, Sumathi: US Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave, Silver Spring, MD, US, 20993, sumathi.nambiar@fda.hhs.gov

**Institution:** Nambiar, Sumathi: Office of New Drugs, Office of Antimicrobial Products, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, US Food and Drug Administration, Silver Spring, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Peripheral neuropathy (PN) and optic neuropathy (ON) associated with linezolid use are described in the adult literature; however limited information is available in pediatrics. The purpose of this communication is to summarize pediatric cases of linezolid-associated neuropathy and to increase awareness of these neurologic side effects so that clinicians can most appropriately balance the benefits and risks of linezolid in the pediatric population. Methods: A search of the FDA Adverse Events Reporting System was performed for all pediatric cases of neuropathy from April 2000-2009. AERS includes both inpatient and outpatient data. Inpatient utilization patterns for linezolid were also assessed from January 2000 to December 2008. Results: Eight pediatric cases of linezolid-associated neuropathy were identified. Treatment duration ranged from 4 weeks to 1 year. Five patients had PN alone, one had only ON and two had both. Symptoms of PN included pain, numbness, weakness, and paresthesias. Symptoms of ON included decreased visual acuity and color vision. Three children had other adverse events associated with linezolid including acidosis, anemia, and leukopenia. Outcomes were

reported in 5 cases. Resolution of symptoms occurred between 2 weeks and 6 months after discontinuation of linezolid. Utilization data showed that during the study period, overall inpatient utilization of linezolid had increased. Conclusions: While linezolid may be used to treat serious infections often needing extended courses of therapy, potential safety concerns should be kept in mind. In the circumstance of prolonged use of linezolid in children, it is likely that more cases of neuropathy may occur. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Academy of Pediatrics; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Pediatrics](#)  
[\\*Peripheral Neuropathy](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Treatment\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [American Academy of Pediatrics](#)  
Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

#### 74. Physician communication regarding smoking and adolescent tobacco use.

**Citation:** Pediatrics, June 2011, vol./is. 127/6(e1368-e1374), 0031-4005;1098-4275 (Jun 2011)

**Author(s):** Hum, Ashley M; Robinson, Leslie A; Jackson, Ashley A; Ali, Khatidja S

**Correspondence Address:** Robinson, Leslie A.: Department of Psychology, University of Memphis, 400 Innovation Dr., Memphis, TN, US, 38152, l.robinson@mail.psy.memphis.edu

**Institution:** Hum, Ashley M.: Department of Psychology, University of Memphis, Memphis, TN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Physician advice increases quit rates 1% to 3% above unassisted quit rates among adults, an increase sufficient to be ranked as a high-priority, evidence-based preventive service. However, there is little research on the potential impact of physician advice on adolescent smoking. Objective: The purpose of this study was to examine the association between recalled physician communication and adolescents' attitudes toward smoking, knowledge about smoking, intentions to smoke, tobacco use, and quitting behaviors. Methods: This study was a retrospective observational study of 5154 students (82.9% black, 17.1% white) from an urban, mid-South school system. Outcome variables included adolescents' self-rated attitudes toward smoking, knowledge about smoking, intentions to smoke, tobacco use, and quitting behaviors. Results: Physician advice and the combination of screening and advice were associated with healthier attitudes about smoking. Physician screening and advice were also associated with a more accurate knowledge regarding tobacco-related damage. Among current smokers, recalled physician advice was also associated with reduced intentions to smoke in 5 years. Importantly, advised teens were more likely to plan to quit smoking in 6 months. Furthermore, teens who were screened by their physician reported significantly more quit attempts than those who were neither screened nor advised ( $P = .007$ ). Conclusions: Physician's tobacco-related interactions with adolescents seemed to positively impact their attitudes, knowledge, intentions to smoke, and quitting behaviors. Brief physician interventions have the potential to be a key intervention on a public health level through the prevention, cessation, and reduction of smoking and smoking-related disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Academy of Pediatrics; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Physicians](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [American Academy of Pediatrics](#)  
 Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

**75. Loss-of-control eating as a predictor of weight gain and the development of overweight, depressive symptoms, binge drinking, and substance use.**

**Citation:** Developing an evidence-based classification of eating disorders: Scientific findings for DSM-5., 2011(77-88) (2011)

**Author(s):** Field, Alison E; Corliss, Heather L; Skinner, Hayley H; Horton, Nicholas J

**Institution:** Field, Alison E.: Division of Adolescent/Young Adult Medicine, Department of Medicine, Children's Hospital Boston, Boston, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The aim of the present investigation was to assess whether loss of control during an overeating episode is predictive of adverse outcomes, including becoming overweight or obese, starting to use drugs, starting to binge drink frequently, and developing high levels of depressive symptoms. Our secondary aim was to assess how the risk of adverse outcomes varied by frequency of binge eating or overeating without a loss of control. To assess these aims, we used seven follow-up assessments over 9 years of more than 7,200 females in the Growing Up Today Study (GUTS) who were 9-15 years of age at baseline. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)  
[\\*Eating Disorders](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[Binge Drinking](#)  
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Eating Behavior](#)  
[Overweight](#)  
[Self Control](#)  
[Weight Gain](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**76. Review of Hypnotically enhanced treatment for addictions: Alcohol abuse, drug abuse, gambling, weight control, and smoking cessation.**

**Citation:** American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis, October 2010, vol./is. 53/2(139-141), 0002-9157 (Oct 2010)

**Author(s):** Weiss, Jerry

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Hypnotically Enhanced Treatment for Addictions: Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, Gambling, Weight Control, and Smoking Cessation by J. Tramontana (see record 2009-16115-000). As the title infers, the book describes treatment procedures in depth for a number of addictions. This is in contrast to books and workshops that tend to focus on only one addiction, usually smoking or over-eating. Thus, this book is recommended as an exemplary primer for those individuals just beginning to whet their appetite for the research behind the more esoteric of the behavioral phenomena. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Society of Clinical Hypnosis; YEAR: 2010

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

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

\*Hypnosis  
 \*Treatment  
 Alcohol Abuse  
 Alcoholism  
 Drug Abuse  
 Drug Rehabilitation  
 Gambling  
 Hypnotherapy  
 Smoking Cessation  
 Weight Control

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 77. Review of Substance use disorders in lesbian, gay, bisexual, & transgender clients.

**Citation:** Journal of Gay & Lesbian Mental Health, March 2010, vol./is. 14/2(165-168), 1935-9705;1935-9713 (Mar 2010)

**Author(s):** Lee, Steven J

**Correspondence Address:** Lee, Steven J.: Columbia University, 130 West 19th Street, Suite THFB, New York, NY, US, 10011, steven10011@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Lee, Steven J.: Columbia University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Substance Use Disorders in Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender Clients by Sandra Anderson (see record 2009-17172-000). Substance abuse in the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community is often discussed but not well understood. The likelihood of clinical training with these groups is even less likely. This book fills this tremendous gap in mental-health education. Major areas covered include definitions of sexual orientation and gender identity, definitions of addiction and substance abuse, social issues for LGBT clients, fundamental principles of substance abuse assessment, substance abuse issues specific to LGBT clients, current addiction treatment strategies and data-driven practices, and the adaptation of innovative strategies to LGBT concerns. Throughout the book, Anderson maintains a multidisciplinary approach, including biological, psychological, and social perspectives of both sexuality and addiction, and integrating the three into a comprehensive assessment and treatment strategy. He uses case examples to illustrate salient social issues faced by LGBT individuals. Thus, this book is an impressive work that provides a thorough review of current academic literature on addiction in the LGBT community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Homosexuality  
 \*Medical Education  
 \*Mental Health  
 Bisexuality  
 Lesbianism  
 Transgender

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 78. 'Internet addiction' in relation to cognitive or somatic depression symptoms.

**Citation:** Journal of Cognitive and Behavioral Psychotherapies, September 2010, vol./is. 10/2(187-197), 1584-7101 (Sep 2010)

**Author(s):** Hinic, Darko; Mihajlovic, Goran; Dukic-Dejanovic, Slavica

**Correspondence Address:** Hinic, Darko, dhinic@np.ac.rs

**Institution:** Hinic, Darko: University of Novi Pazar, Serbia and Montenegro

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In the treatment of excessive Internet use, it is vital to define all the consequences of this disorder so that the therapeutic procedure may be directed to the core of the problem. Recent studies concerning the relations between excessive Internet use and behavioral disorders have shown that various forms of psychological disorders (e.g., depression, OCD, other anxiety disorders) are associated with excessive Internet use. The aim of the study was to examine the correlation of increased Internet use with the two types of depressive symptoms (cognitive and somatic). A total of 100 Internet users were examined, divided into a clinical and control group. Only participants who did not have clinical records of depression history were included in the study. The severity of the Internet addiction was evaluated with the Internet Addiction Test. The correlations between Internet addiction and depression (measured with the Beck Depression Inventory) were investigated, with cognitive and somatic symptoms analysed separately. Results indicated that Internet addiction was not significantly associated with depressive symptoms in general, although there was an increased level of depression within the clinical group. In regard to the type of depressive symptoms, Internet addiction is significantly related to somatic but not cognitive symptoms. In conclusion, there is no correlation between excessive Internet use and depression as such, but an overlapping in the somatic/ affective symptoms these disorders. We assume that these symptoms are primarily influenced by excessive Internet use, but this hypothesis still needs to be reassessed in future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 79. Co-occurring conditions and health-related quality of life in patients with bipolar disorder.

**Citation:** Psychosomatic Medicine, October 2009, vol./is. 71/8(894-900), 0033-3174;1534-7796 (Oct 2009)

**Author(s):** Kilbourne, Amy M; Perron, Brian E; Mezuk, Briana; Welsh, Deborah; Ilgen, Mark; Bauer, Mark S

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**Institution:** Kilbourne, Amy M.: VA Ann Arbor Health Services Research & Development, Ann Arbor, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To assess changes in health-related quality of life (HRQOL) and to determine whether co-occurring substance use and medical comorbidities were associated with worse HRQOL over a 1-year period in a naturalistic sample of patients with bipolar disorder. Method: Patients enrolled in the Continuous Improvement for Veterans in Care: Mood Disorders (CIVIC-MD), a large prospective study from July 2004 to July 2006, completed baseline and follow-up assessments related to bipolar symptoms, comorbidity, and Short Form 12 HRQOL assessment at baseline and at 1 year later. Predictors of changes in HRQOL mental and physical health component scores were determined, using multivariable linear regression models and path analyses. Results: Of 334 participants, the mean age was 49 years (standard deviation [SD] = 10.1 years; range = 21-78 years), 15.9% women, and 10.8% African American. At baseline, 19.8% reported hazardous drinking, 25.5% reported illicit drug use, and the mean number of co-occurring medical conditions was 2.70 (SD = 2.02). Illicit drug use was associated with worse mental HRQOL (beta = -2.01; p < .05), and increased number of medical comorbidities was significantly associated with worse physical HRQOL over time (beta = -0.71; p < .01). Depressive symptoms exhibited a strong and consistent influence on mental health scores over time, but path analyses revealed that they did not seem to mediate effects of

comorbidities on lower HRQOL. Conclusions: Illicit drug use and medical comorbidity negatively affected mental HRQOL over time, independent of bipolar symptoms, suggesting the need for interventions that address physical health and drug treatment needs for patients with bipolar disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Psychosomatic Society; YEAR: 2009

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Bipolar Disorder](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health](#)  
[\\*Quality of Life](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 80. Binge eating disorder: An addiction perspective.

**Citation:** Directions in Psychiatry, 2009, vol./is. 29/3(177-188), 0891-3870 (2009)

**Author(s):** Davis, Caroline

**Institution:** Davis, Caroline: Department of Kinesiology and Health Sciences, York University, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This lesson argues that binge eating disorder (BED) which has many compelling similarities to conventional drug addiction is indeed a type of "substance" abuse. To date, most approaches for understanding BED have neglected the accumulating evidence favoring this perspective. The case presented here is based, in the first instance, on the highly comparable clinical features of the two disorders. For example, Cassin and von Ranson have reported that 94% of their adult BED sample described themselves as "food addicts" or "compulsive overeaters," and met criteria for substance- dependence disorder in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) when the term "substance" referred to "binge eating." Both conditions also share psychobiological mechanisms, and a strongly shared diathesis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Binge Eating Disorder](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO