

# 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. The mediated myth of rock and roll.**

---

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
- Author(s):** Walus, Scott M
- Institution:** U Missouri - Columbia, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The mediated myth (Barthes, 1957) of rock and roll is simultaneously simple and complex, discussed openly and mired in code, and contains both surface level and deep structures. It is at once a rejection of American capitalism through its insistence on the existence "pure" rock and roll outside of industry while being the very embodiment of it through its meritocratic and agentic views of rock and roll success, where the best product sells the most records. The myth of rock and roll contains promises of openness and equality to "anyone" who wishes to "do it" while disguising "averageness" as white, male, and heterosexual. As with the function of all myths, each of these dualistic statements contains a degree of truth to allow its circulation throughout culture (Dyer, 1982). However, musicians negotiate what constitutes "truth" through the lens of the myth throughout the various stages of their careers. Additionally, the cultural forms and individual concepts of rock and roll are not inherently good or bad, or true or false, rather, they serve different functions. In the myth of rock and roll, either form or concept by itself would not work; the interplay between the two provides the key to understanding the longevity of rock and roll. The forms provide a widely available cultural resource and draw musicians into "doing" rock and roll. The forms promise social/economic mobility and experiential pleasures that can be attained by "anyone" willing to follow a seductively logical set of steps. These musicians' concepts initially reflected the hopefulness of these forms, providing the logistics and encouragement for those willing to step into performing rock and roll. In this stage, musicians had agency in their own success through an egalitarian process. However, material reality cannot match the clarity and unity of the forms, and these musicians had to shift their concepts to continue doing rock and roll. These musicians recognized "truth" in experiential moments and valued present moments in pursuit of the ideal core of rock and roll. The ideal core contains the potential of a religion, magic, or drugs, providing both pleasures as well as a dependency. Rock and roll offers a spiritual, transformative, and pleasurable, but ultimately temporary, experience. When these pleasures combine with a mythic promise where "anything" can happen, doing rock and roll provides a rewarding alternative to ordinary life. While the myth promises unrivaled pleasure, these promises seldom come to fruition, and after the rock and roll experience, the magic show ends, the epiphany fades, and the drugs wear off until the next time. For all of rock and roll's promises of freedom from ordinary lives and day jobs, musicians become beholden to the mythic experience of rock and roll itself. This myth is terribly flawed, the promises largely unfulfilled, but in those brief present moments where these musicians believe they have touched the ideal core of rock and roll, all other experiences pale in comparison. While cultural pressures suggest that these musicians should be pursuing "better" endeavors than doing rock and roll, they can never know them as these musicians are blinded by a myth and addicted to finding that next moment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Myths](#)  
[\\*Truth](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**2. Transitioning youth into adult mental health and addiction services: An outcomes evaluation of the youth transition project.**

---

- Citation:** The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research, October 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1094-3412 (Oct 9, 2014)

**Author(s):** Cappelli, M; Davidson, S; Racek, J; Leon, S; Vloet, M; Tataryn, K; Gillis, K; Freeland, A; Carver, J; Thatte, S; Lowe, J

**Correspondence Address:** Cappelli, M.: Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, 401 Smyth Rd, Ottawa, Canada, K1H 8L1, cappelli@cheo.on.ca

**Institution:** Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, Ottawa, Canada; Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, Ottawa, Canada; Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, Ottawa, Canada; CHEO Research Institute, Ottawa, Canada; CHEO Research Institute, Ottawa, Canada; Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, Ottawa, Canada; University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada; University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada; Stella's Place, Toronto, Canada; Royal Ottawa Mental Health Centre, Ottawa, Canada; Youth Services Bureau, Ottawa, Canada

**Abstract:** The Youth Transition Project was designed to provide youth with mental health and addiction issues with individualized transitional care plans as they transition from Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) to Adult Mental Health Services (AMHS). Over an 18-month period, a total of 127 (59.1%) youth were transitioned and seen by an AMHS provider, 41 (19.1%) remained on a waitlist for services and 47 (21.8%) canceled services. The average time to transition was 110 days (SD = 100). Youth exhibited a wide range of diagnoses; 100% of the population was identified as having serious psychiatric problems. Findings demonstrate that the Youth Transition Project has been successful in promoting continuity of care by transitioning youth seamlessly from youth to adult services. Inconsistencies in wait times and service delivery suggest that further model development is needed to enhance the long-term sustainability of the Youth Transition Project. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: National Council for Behavioral Health; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Alpha-1 adrenoreceptors modulate gaba release onto ventral tegmental area dopamine neurons.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Sep 28, 2014)

**Author(s):** Velasquez-Martinez, Maria C; Vazquez-Torres, Rafael; Rojas, Legier V; Sanabria, Priscila; Jimenez-Rivera, Carlos A

**Abstract:** The ventral tegmental area (VTA) plays an important role in reward and motivational processes involved in drug addiction. Previous studies have shown that alpha1-adrenoreceptors (1-AR) are primarily found pre-synaptically at this area. We hypothesized that GABA released onto VTA-dopamine (DA) cells is modulated by pre-synaptic 1-AR. Recordings were obtained from putative VTA-DA cells of male Sprague-Dawley rats (28-50 days postnatal) using whole-cell voltage clamp technique. Phenylephrine (10 M; 1-AR agonist) decreased the amplitude of GABAA receptor-mediated inhibitory postsynaptic currents (IPSCs) evoked by electrical stimulation of afferent fibers (n = 7; p < 0.05). Prazosin (1 M, 1-AR antagonist), blocked this effect. Paired-pulse ratios were increased by phenylephrine application (n = 13; p < 0.05) indicating a presynaptic site of action. Spontaneous IPSCs frequency but not amplitude, were decreased in the presence of phenylephrine (n = 7; p < 0.05). However, frequency or amplitude of miniature IPSCs were not changed (n = 9; p > 0.05). Phenylephrine in low Ca<sup>2+</sup> (1 mM) medium decreased IPSC amplitude (n = 7; p < 0.05). Chelerythrine (a protein kinase C inhibitor) blocked the 1-AR action on IPSC amplitude (n = 6; p < 0.05). Phenylephrine failed to decrease IPSCs amplitude in the presence of paxilline, a BK channel blocker (n = 7; p < 0.05). Taken together, these results demonstrate that 1-ARs at presynaptic terminals can modulate GABA release onto VTA-DA cells. Drug-induced changes in 1-AR could contribute to the modifications occurring in the VTA during the addiction process. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled 'GABAergic signaling'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Neuropharmacology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

#### 4. Changes in resting eeg following methadone treatment in opiate addicts.

**Citation:** Clinical Neurophysiology, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1388-2457 (Sep 19, 2014)

**Author(s):** Wang, Grace Y; Kydd, Rob; Wouldes, Trecia A; Jensen, Maree; Russell, Bruce R

**Abstract:** OBJECTIVE: This study investigated the electrophysiological activity associated with methadone maintenance treatment (MMT). METHODS: The resting EEG spectrum of beta (14.5-30Hz), alpha (8-13Hz), theta (4-7.5Hz) and delta (1.5-3.5Hz) rhythm were measured in 32 patients undertaking chronic MMT, 17 opiate users and 25 healthy volunteers. Differences in the EEG components of each group were evaluated using a repeated measures Analyses of Variance (ANOVA). Post-hoc comparisons were Bonferroni corrected. RESULTS: Our results show that either patients undertaking MMT or active opiate users exhibited a significant increase in the power of beta and theta bands relative to healthy control subjects. However, the spectral power of patients undertaking MMT fell between that of current opiate users and healthy control subjects on many regional EEG measures. There was an inverse correlation between the power of beta or theta bands and cognitive performance. CONCLUSION: The abnormal neural electrical activity present in those still using illicit opiates might be reduced following MMT. SIGNIFICANCE: The present findings provide further support for MMT of opiate dependence and demonstrates potentially positive effects of substitution treatment on brain function. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Clinical Neurophysiology](#)

#### 5. Neural reward and punishment sensitivity in cigarette smokers.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Sep 28, 2014)

**Author(s):** Potts, Geoffrey F; Bloom, Erika L; Evans, David E; Drobles, David J

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Nicotine addiction remains a major public health problem but the neural substrates of addictive behavior remain unknown. One characteristic of smoking behavior is impulsive choice, selecting the immediate reward of smoking despite the potential long-term negative consequences. This suggests that drug users, including cigarette smokers, may be more sensitive to rewards and less sensitive to punishment. METHODS: We used event-related potentials (ERPs) to test the hypothesis that smokers are more responsive to reward signals and less responsive to punishment, potentially predisposing them to risky behavior. We conducted two experiments, one using a reward prediction design to elicit a Medial Frontal Negativity (MFN) and one using a reward- and punishment-motivated flanker task to elicit an Error Related Negativity (ERN), ERP components thought to index activity in the cortical projection of the dopaminergic reward system. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS: The smokers had a greater MFN response to unpredicted rewards, and non-smokers, but not smokers, had a larger ERN on punishment motivated trials indicating that smokers are more reward sensitive and less punishment sensitive than nonsmokers, overestimating the appetitive value and underestimating aversive outcomes of stimuli and actions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:**  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

#### 6. Is motor inhibition mediated by cerebello-cortical interactions?

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**Citation:** The Cerebellum, October 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1473-4222;1473-4230 (Oct 5, 2014)

**Author(s):** Picazio, Silvia; Koch, Giacomo

**Correspondence Address:** Koch, Giacomo: Stroke Unit, Polyclinic of "Tor Vergata", Rome, Italy, g.koch@hsantalucia.it

**Institution:** Non-invasive Brain Stimulation Unit, Clinical and Behavioural Neurology Department, IRCCS "Santa Lucia" Foundation, Rome, Italy; Non-invasive Brain Stimulation Unit, Clinical and Behavioural Neurology Department, IRCCS "Santa Lucia" Foundation, Rome, Italy

**Abstract:** Motor inhibition is an essential skill for fully adapted behavior requiring motor control and higher-order functions of motor cognition. A wide set of cortical and subcortical areas, including the right inferior frontal gyrus, the pre-supplementary motor area, and the subthalamic nucleus in the basal ganglia, contribute to convey the inhibitory command to the motor cortex. In the present review, we discuss how recent evidence supports the idea that the cerebellum may also have a relevant contribution in certain aspects of motor inhibition. This evidence were provided by behavioral data collected in patients with cerebellar lesions, functional magnetic resonance (fMRI) investigations conducted in clinical samples and in healthy participants, and by transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) techniques used to non-invasively test cerebello-motor functional connectivity. The application of these methods, combined with the execution of inhibitory tasks, could provide new evidence for a causal role of the effective cerebello-cortical connectivity in motor inhibition. Understanding the neurophysiological mechanisms that mediate motor inhibition through the cerebellum could be essential to design new rehabilitative protocols for treating several neurological and psychiatric disorders characterized by disinhibited behavior such as addiction, schizophrenia, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and Parkinson's disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 7. Point and click, carefully: Investigating inconsistent response styles in middle school and college students involved in web-based longitudinal substance use research.

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**Citation:** Assessment, August 2014, vol./is. 21/4(427-442), 1073-1911;1552-3489 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Wardell, Jeffrey D; Rogers, Michelle L; Simms, Leonard J; Jackson, Kristina M; Read, Jennifer P

**Correspondence Address:** Wardell, Jeffrey D.: Department of Psychology, The State University of New York at Buffalo, 206 Park Hall, Buffalo, NY, US, 14260, jwardell@buffalo.edu

**Institution:** The State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US; Brown University, Providence, RI, US; The State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US; Brown University, Providence, RI, US; The State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study investigated inconsistent responding to survey items by participants involved in longitudinal, web-based substance use research. We also examined cross-sectional and prospective predictors of inconsistent responding. Middle school (N = 1,023) and college students (N = 995) from multiple sites in the United States responded to online surveys assessing substance use and related variables in three waves of data collection. We applied a procedure for creating an index of inconsistent responding at each wave that involved identifying pairs of items with considerable redundancy and calculating discrepancies in responses to these items. Inconsistent responding was generally low in the Middle School sample and moderate in the College sample, with individuals showing only modest stability in inconsistent responding over time. Multiple regression analyses identified several baseline variables-including demographic, personality, and behavioral variables-that were uniquely associated with inconsistent responding both cross-sectionally and prospectively. Alcohol and substance involvement showed some bivariate associations with inconsistent responding, but these associations largely were accounted for by other factors. The results suggest that high levels of carelessness or inconsistency do not appear to characterize participants' responses to longitudinal web-based surveys of substance use and support the use of inconsistency indices as a tool for identifying potentially problematic responders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Middle School Students](#)  
[\\*Response Variability](#)  
[\\*Surveys](#)  
[Internet](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Assessment*

#### 8. The aetiology and trajectory of anabolic-androgenic steroid use initiation: A systematic review and synthesis of qualitative research.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, July 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Jul 2, 2014)

**Author(s):** Sagoe, Dominic; Andreassen, Cecilie Schou; Pallesen, Stale

**Correspondence Address:** Sagoe, Dominic: Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Christiesgate 12, Bergen, Norway, 5015, dominic.sagoe@psysp.uib.no

**Institution:** Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway; Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway; Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Abstract. Background: To our knowledge, there has never been a systematic review and synthesis of the qualitative literature on the trajectory and aetiology of nonmedical anabolic-androgenic steroid (AAS) use. Methods: We systematically reviewed and synthesized qualitative literature gathered from searches in PsycINFO, PubMed, ISI Web of Science, Google Scholar, and reference lists of relevant literature to investigate AAS users' ages of first use and source(s), history prior to use, and motives/drives for initiating use. We adhered to the recommendations of the UK Economic and Social Research Council's qualitative research synthesis manual and the PRISMA guidelines. Results: A total of 44 studies published between 1980 and 2014 were included in the synthesis. Studies originated from 11 countries: the United States (n=18), England (n=8), Australia (n=4), Sweden (n=4), both England and Wales (n=2), and Scotland (n=2). One study each originated from Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Great Britain, and Norway. The majority of AAS users initiated use before age 30. Sports participation (particularly power sports), negative body image, and psychological disorders such as depression preceded

initiation of AAS use for most users. Sources of first AAS were mainly users' immediate social networks and the illicit market. Enhanced sports performance, appearance, and muscle/strength were the paramount motives for AAS use initiation. Conclusions: Our findings elucidate the significance of psychosocial factors in AAS use initiation. The proliferation of AAS on the illicit market and social networks demands better ways of dealing with the global public health problem of AAS use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

<b>Country of Publication:</b>	STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License ( <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0</a> ), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly credited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver ( <a href="http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/</a> ) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.; HOLDER: Sagoe et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	*Drug Usage *Etiology *Steroids Interviews Qualitative Research
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO
<b>Full Text:</b>	Available from <i>ProQuest</i> in <i>Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy</i> ; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from <i>National Library of Medicine</i> in <i>Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy</i> Available from <i>BioMedCentral</i> in <i>Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy</i>

### 9. The national alcohol helpline in Sweden: An evaluation of its first year.

<b>Citation:</b>	Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, July 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Jul 11, 2014)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Ahacic, Kozma; Nederfeldt, Lena; Helgason, Asgeir R
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Ahacic, Kozma: Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Tomtebodavagen 18 A, Stockholm, Sweden, 171 77, Kozma.Ahacic@ki.se
<b>Institution:</b>	Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Centre for Epidemiology and Community Medicine, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Background: Telephone helplines are easily available and can offer anonymity. Alcohol helplines may be a potential gateway to a more advanced support protocol, and they may function as a primary support option for some. However, although telephone helplines (quitlines) make up an established evidence-based support arena for smoking cessation, few studies have described such telephone-based alcohol counseling. Methods: This study describes the basic characteristics of callers (n = 480) to the Swedish Alcohol Helpline during its first year of operation, and assesses aspects of change in alcohol behavior in a selected cohort of clients (n = 40) willing to abstain from anonymity and enter a proactive support protocol. Results: During the study period, 50% of callers called for consultation regarding their own alcohol use (clients), a third called about relatives with alcohol problems, and the others called for information. The clients' average age was 49 years, and half were females. The clients' average AUDIT score at baseline was 21 (std. dev. =7.2). Approximately a quarter had scores indicating hazardous alcohol use at baseline, while the others had higher scores. In a follow-up pilot study, the average AUDIT score had decreased from 21 to 14. While clients reporting more severe alcohol use showed a significant decrease at follow-up, hazardous users exhibited no change during the study period. Conclusion: The study indicates that telephone helplines addressing the general

public can be a primary-care option to reduce risky alcohol use. A randomized controlled study is needed to control for the effect of spontaneous recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Ahacic et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
\*Hot Line Services

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*  
Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

#### 10. Depressive symptoms and alcohol correlates among Brazilians aged 14 years and older: A cross-sectional study.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, July 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Jul 15, 2014)

**Author(s):** Coelho, Cassiano L S; Laranjeira, Ronaldo R; Santos, Jair L F; Pinsky, Ilana; Zaleski, Marcos; Caetano, Raul; Crippa, Jose Alexandre S

**Correspondence Address:** Coelho, Cassiano L S: Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), R. Felicio Antonio Siqueira, 2068, Higienopolis, CEP 15085-420 Sao Jose do Rio Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil, casscoelho@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department of Social Medicine of the Ribeirao Preto Medical School, Universidade de Sao Paulo (FMRP-USP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Departamento de Clinica Medica, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC), Centro de Ciencias da Saude, Brazil; Dallas Regional Campus, University of Texas, School of Public Health, Dallas, TX, US; Department of Neuroscience and Behavior of the Ribeirao Preto Medical School, Universidade de Sao Paulo (FMRP-USP), Sao Paulo, Brazil

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Abstract. Background: The associations between depressive symptoms and alcohol-related disorders, drinking patterns and other characteristics of alcohol use are important public health issues worldwide. This study aims to study these associations in an upper middle-income country, Brazil, and search for related socio-demographic correlations in men and women. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted between November 2005 and April 2006. The sample of 3,007 participants, selected using a multistage probabilistic sampling method, represents the Brazilian population aged 14 and older. Depressive symptoms were assessed using the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale and alcohol dependence was assessed using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview. Associations assessed using bi-variate analysis were tested using Rao-Scott measures. Gender specific multinomial logistic regression models were developed. Results: Among the participants with alcohol dependence, 46% had depressive symptoms (17.2% mild/moderate and 28.8% major/severe;  $p < 0.01$ ); 35.8% ( $p = 0.08$ ) of those with alcohol abuse and 23.9% ( $p < 0.01$ ) of those with a binge-drinking pattern also had depressive symptoms. Alcohol abstainers and infrequent drinkers had the highest prevalence of major/severe depressive symptoms, whereas frequent heavy drinkers had the lowest prevalence of major/severe depressive symptoms. In women, alcohol dependence and the presence of one or more problems related to alcohol consumption were associated with higher risks of major/severe depressive symptoms. Among men, alcohol dependence and being  $>45$  years old were associated with higher risks of major/severe depressive symptoms. Conclusions: In Brazil, the prevalence of depressive symptoms is strongly related to alcohol dependence; the strongest association

was between major/severe depressive symptoms and alcohol dependence in women. This survey supports the possible association of biopsychosocial distress, alcohol consumption and the prevalence of depressive symptoms in Brazil. Investing in education, social programs, and care for those with alcohol dependence and major/severe depressive symptoms, especially for such women, and the development of alcohol prevention policies may be components of a strategic plan to reduce the prevalence of depression and alcohol problems in Brazil. Such a plan may also promote the socio-economic development of Brazil and other middle-income countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly credited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.; HOLDER: Coelho et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)  
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

#### 11. Barriers to accessing substance abuse treatment in Mexico: National comparative analysis by migration status.

- Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, July 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Jul 30, 2014)
- Author(s):** Guerrero, Erick G; Villatoro, Jorge Ameth; Kong, Yinfei; Fleiz, Clara; Vega, William A; Strathdee, Steffanie A; Medina-Mora, Maria Elena
- Correspondence Address:** Guerrero, Erick G.: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, 655 West 34th Street, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90089, [erickgue@usc.edu](mailto:erickgue@usc.edu)
- Institution:** School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz,, Mexico; School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz,, Mexico; School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; School of Medicine, University of California, San Diego, CA, US; Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz,, Mexico
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: We examined Mexican migrants' perceived barriers to entering substance abuse treatment and potential differences by gender. Methods: This study analyzed a subset of household data collected in Mexico in 2011 via the Encuesta Nacional de Adicciones (National Survey of Addictions). A sample of 1,143 individuals who reported using illicit drugs was analyzed using multivariate negative binomial models to determine direct and moderated relationships of gender, migrant status, and drug dependence with perceived barriers to accessing treatment. Results: Significant findings included disparities in drug dependence by migrant status. Compared with non-migrant men, women who have traveled to the United States was associated with fewer (1.3) barriers to access treatment. Fewer barriers to access care were associated with individuals residing

in other regions of the country, compared to those living in Mexico City. Conclusions: Drug dependence, gender, migration status and regional location are factors associated with access to needed treatment. Implications for health care policy to develop treatment services infrastructure and for future research are discussed in the context of ongoing drug policy reform in Mexico. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Guerrero et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Human Migration](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)  
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

## 12. The effects of purchasing alcohol and marijuana among adolescents at-risk for future substance use.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, September 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Sep 18, 2014)

**Author(s):** Osilla, Karen Chan; Pedersen, Eric R; Ewing, Brett A; Miles, Jeremy NV; Ramchand, Rajeev; D'Amico, Elizabeth J

**Correspondence Address:** Osilla, Karen Chan: RAND Corporation, 1776 Main Street, P.O. Box 2138, Santa Monica, CA, US, 90407-2138, karenc@rand.org

**Institution:** RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US; RAND Corporation, Arlington, VA, US; RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Abstract. Background: Among high-risk youth, those who may be at increased risk for adverse alcohol and other drug (AOD) use outcomes may benefit from targeted prevention efforts; how youth acquire AOD may provide an objective means of identifying youth at elevated risk. Methods: We assessed how youth acquired alcohol and marijuana (purchasing vs. other means), demographics, AOD behaviors/consequences, and environment among adolescents referred to a diversion program called Teen Court (N = 180) at two time points (prior to the program and 180 days from baseline). Participants were predominantly White and Hispanic/Latino(a). Results: In cross-sectional analyses among alcohol and marijuana users, purchasing marijuana was associated with more frequent marijuana use and consequences, time spent around teens who use marijuana, higher likelihood of substance use disorders, and lower resistance self-efficacy compared to non-purchasers. Teens who purchased both alcohol and marijuana experienced similar outcomes to those who purchased only marijuana, and also reported more frequent and higher quantity of drinking, greater alcohol-related consequences, time spent around teens who use other drugs, and prescription drug misuse. Longitudinally, purchasing alcohol and marijuana at baseline was associated with more frequent and higher quantity of drinking compared to non-purchasers at follow-up. Marijuana only purchasers had a greater likelihood of substance use disorders at follow-up compared to non-purchasers. Conclusions: In an era where drinking is commonplace and attitudes towards marijuana use are becoming more tolerant, it is essential to evaluate how accessibility to AOD and subsequent purchasing behaviors affect youth consumption and intervene accordingly to prevent future consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
Alcohols  
Marijuana Usage  
Marijuana  
Side Effects (Drug)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*  
Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

### 13. Lucy, Major Tom, Bion and the psychotic vacuum.

**Citation:** Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy, July 2014, vol./is. 28/3(282-294), 0266-8734;1474-9734 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Winship, Gary

**Correspondence Address:** Winship, Gary, Gary.Winship@nottingham.ac.uk

**Institution:** School of Education, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Some of the material in this article was originally published in Addictive Personalities and Why People Take Drugs: The Spike and the Moon (see record 2012-02632-000). A triptych of clinical cases binds together a new frame for understanding the relationship vacuum that lies at the heart addiction to drugs. Beginning with a case anecdote about an amphetamine user who was troubled with an underlying psychotic condition, and much taken with David Bowie's song Space Oddity, the case draws attention to the emptiness in which the client's social relations were conducted. Bion's thoughts on the challenge of linking drug addiction and psychosis are refracted in his personal copy of Rosenfeld's (1965) book Psychotic States, where Bion made copious notes in the margins and coined the term 'concentration for annihilation'. Some of these notes throw new light on Bion's approach to working with psychotic fixation which he derived from working with clients using drugs as well as those who were suffering psychotic states. Particular attention is given to one of Bion's clients whose repetition-compulsion appeared to create what we might think of as a 'psychotic vacuum'. In the final case study the life and death of Lucy Cameron is cause for reflection. Lucy's poem 'The Space' draws attention to the devastating psychotic vacuum created by substance misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Association for Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy in the NHS; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Fixation \(Psychological\)](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)

[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Repetition Compulsion](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**14. Health-related quality of life in HIV-infected and at-risk women: The impact of illicit drug use and hepatitis C on a community preference weighted measure.**

**Citation:** Medical Decision Making, August 2014, vol./is. 34/6(800-808), 0272-989X;1552-681X (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Aden, Brandon; Nosyk, Bohdan; Wittenberg, Eve; Schackman, Bruce R

**Correspondence Address:** Aden, Brandon: Department of Public Health, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, US, 10065, bra2002@med.cornell.edu

**Institution:** Department of Public Health, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, US; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Center for Health Decision Science, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Department of Public Health, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: To assess the impact of illicit drug use and chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) on health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in women with HIV or at risk for HIV infection. Methods: Cross-sectional analysis of data from the Women's Interagency Health Study (WIHS) of women with HIV (n = 2508) and at high risk of HIV infection (n = 889) in the US. A Short-Form-6D (SF-6D) HRQoL measure derived from the Medical Outcomes Study-HIV (MOS-HIV) questionnaire, HIV infection status, CD4 cell count (a measure of immune status), antiretroviral treatment, current illicit drug use (heroin and/or cocaine), and HCV status were assessed at a recent study visit. We developed multivariate linear regression models adjusting for age, race/ethnicity, education, and testing for interactions. Results: HIV-infected women with <200 CD4 cells/L had lower mean HRQoL scores (0.69) than either HIV-infected women with >200 CD4 cells/L (0.78) or HIV-uninfected women (0.80) (P < 0.01). In multivariate analysis, illicit drug use, chronic HCV, and low CD4 count were independently associated with lower HRQoL. There was a differential effect of HCV and illicit drug use for HIV-infected women depending on CD4 cell count: HIV-infected women with >200 CD4 cells/L had a significantly greater reduction in HRQoL associated with illicit drug use (-0.063) and chronic HCV (-0.036) than women with <200 CD4 cells/L (-0.017, -0.005 respectively). Conclusions: Poorly controlled HIV, illicit drug use, and chronic HCV are associated with lower HRQoL. Illicit drug use and chronic HCV have greater HRQoL impacts for HIV-infected women with well-controlled HIV versus those with poorly controlled HIV, which may affect clinical and policy priorities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Society for Medical Decision Making Annual Meeting. Oct, 2012. Phoenix. AZ, US. Portions of this manuscript were previously presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Hepatitis](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Quality of Life](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Health](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Medical Decision Making](#)

**15. Community impact of pharmacy-randomized intervention to improve access to syringes and services for injection drug users.**

- Citation:** Health Education & Behavior, August 2014, vol./is. 41/4(397-405), 1090-1981;1552-6127 (Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Crawford, Natalie D; Amesty, Silvia; Rivera, Alexis V; Harripersaud, Katherine; Turner, Alezandria; Fuller, Crystal M
- Correspondence Address:** Crawford, Natalie D.: Division of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Georgia State University, 1 Park Place, Room 630B, Atlanta, GA, US, 30303, nbeamer@gsu.edu
- Institution:** Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US; Columbia University, New York, NY, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: In an effort to reduce HIV transmission among injection drug users (IDUs), New York State deregulated pharmacy syringe sales in 2001 through the Expanded Syringe Access Program by removing the requirement of a prescription. With evidence suggesting pharmacists' ability to expand their public health role, a structural, pharmacy-based intervention was implemented to determine whether expanding pharmacy practice to include provision of HIV risk reduction and social/medical services information during the syringe sale would (a) improve pharmacy staff attitudes toward IDUs (b) increase IDU syringe customers, and (c) increase prescription customer base in New York City neighborhoods with high burden of HIV and illegal drug activity. Methods: Pharmacies (n = 88) were randomized into intervention (recruited IDU syringe customers into the study and delivered intervention activities), primary control (recruited IDU syringe customers only) and secondary control (did not recruit IDUs or deliver intervention activities) arms. Results: Pharmacy staff in the intervention versus secondary control pharmacies showed significant decreases in the belief that selling syringes to IDUs causes community loitering. Conclusions: Structural interventions may be optimal approaches for changing normative attitudes about highly stigmatized populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for Public Health Education; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Injections](#)  
[\\*Pharmacology](#)  
[\\*Risk Assessment](#)  
[Disease Transmission](#)  
[Harm Reduction](#)  
[Medical Sciences](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Health Education and Behavior](#)

**16. Male inmate profiles and their biological correlates.**

- Citation:** The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue canadienne de psychiatrie, August 2014, vol./is. 59/8(441-449), 0706-7437;1497-0015 (Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Horn, Mathilde; Potvin, Stephane; Allaire, Jean-Francois; Cote, Gilles; Gobbi, Gabriella; Benkirane, Karim; Vachon, Jeanne; Dumais, Alexandre
- Correspondence Address:** Horn, Mathilde: Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Lille (CHU Lille), Hopital Fontan, Lille, France, F-59037, horn.mathilde@gmail.com
- Institution:** Philippe-Pinel Institute of Montreal, Mental Health University Institute of Montreal, Department of Psychiatry, University of Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Mental Health

University Institute of Montreal, Department of Psychiatry, University of Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Philippe-Pinel Institute of Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Research Centre, Philippe-Pinel Institute of Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Maisonneuve-Rosemont Hospital, Biochemistry Laboratory, Department of Biochemistry, University of Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Philippe-Pinel Institute of Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Philippe-Pinel Institute of Montreal, Mental Health University Institute of Montreal, Department of Psychiatry, University of Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** Borderline and antisocial personality disorders (PDs) share common clinical features (impulsivity, aggressiveness, substance use disorders [SUDs], and suicidal behaviours) that are greatly overrepresented in prison populations. These disorders have been associated biologically with testosterone and cortisol levels. However, the associations are ambiguous and the subject of controversy, perhaps because these heterogeneous disorders have been addressed as unitary constructs. A consideration of profiles of people, rather than of exclusive diagnoses, might yield clearer relationships. **Methods:** In our study, multiple correspondence analysis and cluster analysis were employed to identify subgroups among 545 newly convicted inmates. The groups were then compared in terms of clinical features and biological markers, including levels of cortisol, testosterone, estradiol, progesterone, and sulfoconjugated dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA-S). **Results:** Four clusters with differing psychiatric, criminal, and biological profiles emerged. Clinically, one group had intermediate scores for each of the tested clinical features. Another group comprised people with little comorbidity. Two others displayed severe impulsivity, PD, and SUD. Biologically, cortisol levels were lowest in the last 2 groups and highest in the group with less comorbidity. In keeping with previous findings reported in the literature, testosterone was higher in a younger population with severe psychiatric symptoms. However, some apparently comparable behavioural outcomes were found to be related to distinct biological profiles. No differences were observed for estradiol, progesterone, or DHEA-S levels. **Conclusions:** The results not only confirm the importance of biological markers in the study of personality features but also demonstrate the need to consider the role of comorbidities and steroid coregulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Biological Markers  
 \*Human Males  
 \*Prisoners  
 Antisocial Personality Disorder  
 Cluster Analysis  
 Drug Abuse  
 Hydrocortisone  
 Profiles (Measurement)  
 Testosterone

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**

Available from *ProQuest* in *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

**17. Competent psychopharmacology.****Citation:**

The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue canadienne de psychiatrie, August 2014, vol./is. 59/8(406-411), 0706-7437;1497-0015 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):**

Gardner, David M

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**Institution:**

Department of Psychiatry, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada

<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	There is little doubt that undergraduate and post-graduate training of physicians, pharmacists, and nurses is insufficient to prepare them to use psychotropics safely and effectively, especially in the context of their expanded off-label uses. Therefore, the development of competencies in psychotropic prescribing needs to be approached as a long-term, practice-based learning commitment. Proposed are the abilities and knowledge components necessary for safe and effective use of psychotropics. Typical challenges in prescribing for chronic and recurrent illnesses include highly variable responses and tolerability, drug interactions, and adverse effects that can be serious, irreversible, and even fatal. Prescribing psychotropics is further complicated by negative public and professional reports and growing patient concerns about the quality of care, and questions about the efficacy, safety, and addictive risks of psychotropics. Increased efforts are needed to enhance clinical training and knowledge in psychopharmacology among trainees and practising clinicians, with more comprehensive and sustained attention to the assessment of individual patients, and greater reliance on patient education and collaboration. Improved competence in psychotropic prescribing should lead to more informed, thoughtful, and better-targeted applications as one component of more comprehensive clinical care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Drug Therapy</a> <a href="#">*Postgraduate Training</a> <a href="#">*Prescribing (Drugs)</a> <a href="#">*Professional Competence</a> <a href="#">*Psychopharmacology</a> <a href="#">Antidepressant Drugs</a> <a href="#">Client Characteristics</a> <a href="#">Continuing Education</a> <a href="#">Mental Disorders</a> <a href="#">Neuroleptic Drugs</a> <a href="#">Nurses</a> <a href="#">Physicians</a> <a href="#">Psychiatry</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO
<b>Full Text:</b>	Available from <i>ProQuest</i> in <i>Canadian Journal of Psychiatry</i> ; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 18. Predictors of alcohol and drug dependence.

<b>Citation:</b>	The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue canadienne de psychiatrie, April 2014, vol./is. 59/4(203-212), 0706-7437;1497-0015 (Apr 2014)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Fleury, Marie-Josée; Grenier, Guy; Bamvita, Jean-Marie; Perreault, Michel; Caron, Jean
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Fleury, Marie-Josée: Douglas Mental Health University Institute, 6875 LaSalle Boulevard, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H4H 1R3, flemar@douglas.mcgill.ca
<b>Institution:</b>	Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Douglas Mental Health University Institute, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Douglas Mental Health University Institute, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, PQ, Canada
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Objective: Our study sought to identify sociodemographic, clinical, life perception, and service use characteristics that distinguish new cases of people dependent on substances from the general population; and to determine predictors of substance dependence over a 2-year period. Variables that differentiate people dependent on substances according to sex and age were also assessed. Methods: Among 2434 people who took part in an epidemiologic catchment area health survey at baseline, 2.2% were identified with

substance dependence at the second measurement time only. Using a comprehensive framework, various aspects were considered as predictors for multivariate statistics. Results: Participants with substance dependence at time 2 only showed worse clinical conditions, life events, life and health perception, and neighbourhood characteristics than other participants, but only 2.5% used health care services. Male sex, younger age, stigmatization, and impulsiveness were predictors of substance dependence. Regarding sex, females with dependence were only more likely to suffer from social phobia than males. In terms of age categories, participants over 50 with substance dependence were more likely to have a lower household income and less social support than younger people. Conclusion: Stigmatization was the strongest predictor of substance dependence. Our study also confirmed that males and younger people were more likely to have substance dependence. Anti-stigmatization, prevention, and outreach programs are needed to overcome the reluctance of this clientele to use health care services. Health professionals should also pay more attention to life and health perception and neighbourhood characteristics of newly identified drug users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Prediction](#)  
[Age Differences](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 19. Review of Recover to live: Kick any habit, manage any addiction (conversations with 100 of the world's top treatment experts).

**Citation:** Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, July 2014, vol./is. 9/3(271-274), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Lederman, Linda Costigan

**Institution:** Hugh Downs School of Human Communication, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Recover to Live: Kick Any Habit, Manage Any Addiction (Conversations with 100 of the World's Top Treatment Experts)* by Christopher Kennedy Lawford (2013). This is the author's most recent book on addiction and recovery. It is an encyclopedic review of addictions and their treatment(s) written by a man who himself has been substance-free for 25 years and draws upon evidence and testimony from more than 100 scientists and clinicians. The book is written for the general public rather than those of us in academic and/or treatment circles. In this sense, it can be viewed as translational: taking much of what is known about addiction and recovery and writing it for the popular audience who might not find scientific work accessible. The book's strengths lie in the author's ability to translate scientific and clinical information into language and examples accessible to readers, its attempts to demystify addiction, to describe the role of the brain, and to address current knowledge on the brain, best clinical practices, and the wide array of treatment options for those with concerns about their own behaviors. Its weaknesses are that at times it is too simplistic in its presentation of information and that it makes addiction seem more easily curable and manageable than it is. But the author's intentions appear to be good: It took him 10 years on his own to be ready to avail himself of treatment and he wants to help others find help more quickly. It is one, the reviewer, recommend for an introduction to the topic of addiction and treatment for those who are beginning their journeys into self reflection and into the

willingness to be ready to change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Experience Level](#)  
[\\*Readiness to Change](#)  
[Habits](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 20. The recovery community center: A new model for volunteer peer support to promote recovery.

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**Citation:** Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, July 2014, vol./is. 9/3(257-270), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Haberle, Beverly J; Conway, Stacey; Valentine, Phil; Evans, Arthur C; White, William L; Davidson, Larry

**Correspondence Address:** Davidson, Larry: Department of Psychiatry, Yale Program for Recovery and Community Health, Yale University School of Medicine, 319 Peck Street, New Haven, CT, US, 06514, Larry.Davidson@Yale.edu

**Institution:** Council of Southeast Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Council of Southeast Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Connecticut Community for Addiction Recovery, Hartford, CT, US; Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbility Services, Philadelphia, PA, US; Chestnut Health Systems, Punta Gorda, FL, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale Program for Recovery and Community Health, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The last decade has seen new forms of peer support emerge from a "new addiction recovery advocacy movement." One structure for organizing these services is the recovery community center (RCC), which combines the social fellowship of AA with the service mission of a drop-in center, while offering new services like recovery coaching. The backbone of the RCC is its volunteers from the recovery community, who instill hope, role model recovery, and dispel stigma. We describe this model and provide data from two RCCs. These data suggest that RCCs may serve as hubs of recovery-oriented systems of care, serving as the impetus for more rigorous research to be conducted on the role and effectiveness of this emerging form of service delivery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Peers](#)  
[\\*Rehabilitation Centers](#)  
[Communities](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Coaching](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 21. A conceptual review of the integration of professional practices within mutual-aid organizations.

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**Citation:** Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, July 2014, vol./is. 9/3(237-256), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Litwicki, Tom; White, William L

**Correspondence Address:** Litwicki, Tom: Center for Applied Behavioral Health Policy, Arizona State University, 500 N. 3rd St, Ste 200, Phoenix, AZ, US, 85004-2135, emergentrecovery@gmail.com

**Institution:** Center for Applied Behavioral Health Policy, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US; Chestnut Health Systems, Punta Gorda, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Resources beyond self and family to resolve significant alcohol and other drug problems have historically been provided in two venues: professionally directed addiction treatment and peer-based recovery mutual aid. Recently, recovery support organizations have emerged that share characteristics of both venues, what we identify as hybrid mutual aid (HMA). The purpose of this article is to offer a conceptual framework for HMA followed by analysis of the philosophical positions and practices of two contemporary HMA groups. The integration of these practices has the potential to impact group emergence and maintenance, while raising significant ethical questions related to governance and fiscal management. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Peers](#)  
[\\*Support Groups](#)  
[Organizations](#)  
[Practice](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. 12 steps for best practices in referral to mutual self-help groups.

**Citation:** Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, July 2014, vol./is. 9/3(222-236), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Kelch, Benjamin P

**Correspondence Address:** Kelch, Benjamin P., 6715 Wanamaker Drive, Reynoldsburg, OH, US, 43068, bkelch@insight.rr.com

**Institution:** Department of Psychology and Counseling, Substance Abuse Counseling Program, Ohio Christian University, Circleville, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** While membership is completely voluntary, mutual self-help group participation represents a significant portion of the de facto system of care for substance use disorders in the United States. Clinicians who treat patients with substance use disorders often refer patients to Mutual Self Help Groups (MSHG) and are met with resistance by patients who do not engage in MSHG involvement. A brief historical overview of the original 12-step program, Alcoholics Anonymous, will be provided as well as subsequent derivatives of this program. In addition, this paper will, summarize the existing literature concerning attendance at mutual self-help groups and outcomes, and make recommendations about "best practices" for clinicians contemplating referral. This discussion will be limited to mutual self-help groups that address substance use disorders (AA, NA, CA, etc.), both 12-step and non-12 step. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Self Help Techniques](#)  
[\\*Support Groups](#)  
[\\*Best Practices](#)

[Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 23. Mutual-aid support groups: Benefits and recommendations.

**Citation:** Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, July 2014, vol./is. 9/3(197-198), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Matto, Holly C

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This editorial briefs the articles featured in this issue of Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery. This issue's contributions focus on mutual-aid groups and collectively offer readers a better understanding of the historical seeds of the self-help movement, current recommendations for facilitating enhanced clinician referrals to such groups, exploration of the ways in which family members of problem drinkers may benefit from their own participation in mutual-aid support groups, presentation of contemporary hybrid mutual-aid group approaches, and examination of the recovery community center model and its quantitative and qualitative support. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Self Help Techniques](#)  
[\\*Support Groups](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 24. Using mindfulness in a harm reduction approach to substance abuse treatment: A literature review.

**Citation:** International Journal of Behavioral Consultation and Therapy, 2014, vol./is. 9/2(22-25), 1555-7855 (2014)

**Author(s):** Bayles, Corliss

**Institution:** Walden University, MN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Harm reduction, a modern post-2000 form of treatment for substance use behaviors, provided a public health and disease model for the reduction of the spread of the human immunodeficiency virus in the early 1980s. Different from the traditional choice of treatment, abstinence, harm reduction is designed to meet people "where they are at". The traditional 12-step treatment for substance use disorders does not allow the individual to relapse, lest it is considered the treatment has failed. Harm reduction focuses on the reduction of negative consequences of substance use and allows the substance user to accept moderate and safer use, thereby, reducing the harmful effects of the disorder. The inclusion of mindfulness with harm reduction places the individual in the present state of awareness, the here and now, making them aware of cues that trigger the desire to use substances. This article will compare the use of harm reduction treatments combined with mindfulness techniques as an alternative treatment for substance abuse when the 12-step substance abuse program does not work for everyone. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Mindfulness](#)

Cognitive Behavior Therapy  
Twelve Step Programs

**Source:** PsycINFO

**25. Mindfulness, mode deactivation, and family therapy: A winning combination for treating adolescents with complex trauma and behavioral problems.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Behavioral Consultation and Therapy, 2014, vol./is. 9/2(9-14), 1555-7855 (2014)

**Author(s):** Swart, Joan; Apsche, Jack

**Institution:** Walden University, MN, US; Walden University, MN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Mode Deactivation Therapy (MDT) was conceptualized in recognition that the available therapy approaches were not effective in treating adolescents with behavioral problems and comorbid conditions. By combining unique assessment and process components with the acceptance and mindfulness elements of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy and Dialectical Behavior therapy as well as family systems theory, the MDT methodology was formulated. This study is the most recent in a series that establishes an evidence base of the effectiveness of MDT as a treatment protocol for adolescents with conduct issues. Eighty-four (84) male adolescents between 14- and 17-years-old were randomly assigned either a Cognitive Behavioral Therapy control group or a Mode Deactivation Therapy experimental group and received structured treatment for six to eight months. Pre- and post-treatment STAXI-2, CBCL, and other test results reconfirmed the effectiveness of MDT as a superior treatment for this population. Target behavioral outcome effects improved consistently by an average of 36%, while the control group only achieved improvements of around 5% in treatment. These results reconfirm and expand the existing evidence base of the superior effectiveness MDT for an adolescent population with multi-problem psychopathology, especially reactive aggression and internalized affective difficulties. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Conduct Disorder](#)  
[\\*Contextual Associations](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[Aggressiveness](#)  
[Child Abuse](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Mindfulness](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**26. Psychosocial groupwork for older adults having substance use and mental health issues: The participants speak.**

**Citation:** Groupwork: An Interdisciplinary Journal for Working with Groups, 2014, vol./is. 24/1(60-80), 0951-824X (2014)

**Author(s):** White-Campbell, Marilyn; Luketic, Lea; MacDonald, Stephanie

**Correspondence Address:** White-Campbell, Marilyn: Community Outreach Programs in Addictions, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5V 2T2, m\_whitecampbell@copacommunity.ca

**Institution:** Community Outreach Programs in Addictions, Toronto, ON, Canada; University of Toronto Medical School, Toronto, ON, Canada; McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Community Outreach Programs in Addictions (COPA) is a Canadian organization that assists older adults who live with substance misuse and mental health issues. COPA

College, a psycho educational mutual aide support group consists of weekly group sessions. The program uses a Solution Focussed approach ( De Jong, Insoo Kimberg, 2008) which provides support to socially disadvantaged older adults with substance and mental health issues through a group format. This article sets out to evaluate participant reactions and determine if participants decrease substance use following completion of the group. One-on-one semi-structured interviews with ten participants were conducted. Participants were asked to rate the importance of different aspects of the program and discuss alcohol intake following involvement in the group. Aspects of the program rated highly by all the participants included learning new information, the breadth of topics discussed and the harm reduction approach taken by the program. Finally, the general atmosphere of the group was considered very important, especially being comfortable in the group and combining humour with learning, and an opportunity for reflective, sharing peer support. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Group Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Outreach Programs](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Rehabilitation](#)  
[Aging](#)  
[Harm Reduction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**27. Use of psychotropic substances and personality traits in a sample of workers involving risk to third parties subjected to the investigation of 2nd level (DGR 332/09) studied through the MMPI-2.**

**Original Title:** Uso di sostanze psicotrope e tratti di personalita in un campione di lavoratori a rischio di terzi sottoposto agli accertamenti di 2degree livello (DGR 332/09) studiato attraverso la somministrazione del MMPI-2.

**Citation:** Psichiatria e Psicoterapia, September 2013, vol./is. 32/3(163-180), 1724-4919 (Sep 2013)

**Author(s):** Grassi, Antonio; Berivi, Sandra; Palummieri, Antonio; Scevola, Sabrina

**Correspondence Address:** Berivi, Sandra, sert.direzione@aslromad.it

**Institution:** University Urbaniana, Rome, Italy; University Urbaniana, Rome, Italy; Universita Pontificia Salesiana - Roma, Roma, Italy; Volontaria U.O.C.I. Servizio per le Dipendenze ASL RME, Italy

**Language:** Italian

**Abstract:** The Permanent Conference of 30/10/2007 for the rapport between State and Regions concerning safety at work established that each employer is obliged to verify that his employees whose tasks involve risks for their own health and safety and other peoples' are not taking drugs and/or psychotropic substances even out of the working environment. If workers are found to be positive when they are tested, they will be dispatched to the ASL centre for further examination. Our survey takes place in that context. It aims to make a comparison between normal and pathological personality features of the Italian population with that of our given sample evaluated by the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2), The survey aims to examine as well the different personality features among people who have received a final certification of ("Absence of drug addiction", "Absence of drug addiction with spotted use", "Drug addiction"). Of the 90 workers who were recommended to UOCI Dependence Service ASL Rome D, 58 people represented our survey sample as they had completed the procedure thus receiving a final certification. Data demonstrates that 50% of ourdegreesample shows personality features which are traditionally connected to people using and/or misusing drugs, to the point of aggressiveness towards other people. Therefore it is necessary that each workplace increases 2nd level testing and raises awareness about the effects of drugs and psychotropic substances to avoid damage to health for the employees themselves and others. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Giovanni Fioriti Editore s.r.l.  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory](#)  
[\\*Personality Traits](#)  
[\\*Personnel](#)  
[Pathology](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Working Conditions](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 28. The Enigma of Ana: Lost or found in cyberspace?

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**Citation:** Journal of Infant, Child & Adolescent Psychotherapy, July 2014, vol./is. 13/3(224-234), 1528-9168;1940-9214 (Jul 2014)  
**Author(s):** Ferguson, Heather; Klebanoff, Susan  
**Correspondence Address:** Ferguson, Heather: Private Practice, 24 West 9th St., Suite 1G, New York, NY, US, 10011, fergh@earthlink.net  
**Institution:** Institute for the Psychoanalytic Study of Subjectivity, New York, NY, US; Ferkauf School, Yeshiva University, New York, NY, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Comments on an by article Tom Wooldridge (see record 2014-36690-005). In his article "The Enigma of Ana: A Psychoanalytic Exploration of Pro-Anorexia Internet Forums," Dr. Tom Wooldridge highlights the positive, transitional potential of cyber communities, specifically the pro-anorexia web culture, for otherwise isolated patients. In our discussion, we describe theoretical parallels between a self-psychological and relational orientation and Dr. Wooldridge's perspective on eating disorders as well as the transitional experience that chat rooms on pro-anorexia websites can provide. Additionally, we raise concerns about his thesis, specifically, the dangerous addictive lure of the pro-anorexia sites that can flood users with anxiety-provoking images and tips for maintaining severe restriction. We suggest that these problematic dimensions, in addition to the features of boundlessness and disembodiment inherent in cyberspace, may negatively interact with and reinforce maladaptive disordered eating, poor reality testing, and dangerously omnipotent defenses. The authors suggest a comprehensive approach that honors the adaptive, transitional function of chat rooms while actively addressing the problematic and negatively reinforcing aspects of these websites in the ongoing treatment dialogue. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Psychoanalytic Interpretation](#)  
[\\*Psychological Development](#)  
[\\*Websites](#)  
[Anorexia Nervosa](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 29. A critique of the codependency concept considering the best interests of the child.

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**Citation:** Families in Society, July 2014, vol./is. 95/3(171-178), 1044-3894 (Jul-Sep 2014)  
**Author(s):** Calderwood, Kimberly A; Rajesparam, Anne  
**Correspondence Address:** Calderwood, Kimberly A.: University of Windsor, School of Social Work, 401 Sunset Avenue, Windsor, ON, Canada, N98 3P4, kcalder@uwindsor.ca  
**Institution:** University of Windsor, Windsor, ON, Canada; University of Windsor, Windsor, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Codependency (CD) is a concept that initially emerged in the addictions field in the 1970s to address unhealthy family relations that occurred as a result of substance dependencies. Despite several feminist critiques of the concept around 1990, the CD self-help movement has continued to grow, resulting in over one million hits on an online search today. In this article, we reopen the debate about the therapeutic utility of CD by supporting previous feminist critiques, and by providing an updated critique that addresses societal shifts in gender roles and the movement in family law toward decision making in the best interests of the child. Recommendations are made for frontline social service workers who use and/or work with people who use the CD concept. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Alliance for Children and Families; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Childhood Development](#)  
[\\*Codependency](#)  
[\\*Family](#)  
[Decision Making](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. Research support for effective state and community tobacco control programme response to electronic nicotine delivery systems.

**Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, July 2014, vol./is. 23/Supp 3(54-57), 0964-4563 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Schmitt, Carol L; Lee, Youn Ok; Curry, Laurel E; Farrelly, Matthew C; Rogers, Todd

**Correspondence Address:** Lee, Youn Ok: RTI International, Public Health Research Division, 3040 E. Cornwallis Road, P.O. Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC, US, 27709, younlee@rti.org

**Institution:** Public Health Research Division, RTI International, Washington, DC, US; Public Health Research Division, RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US; Public Health Research Division, RTI International, Washington, DC, US; Public Health Research Division, RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US; Public Health Research Division, RTI International, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To identify unmet research needs of state and community tobacco control practitioners pertaining to electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS or e-cigarettes) that would inform policy and practice efforts at the state and community levels, and to describe ENDS-related research and dissemination activities of the National Cancer Institute-funded State and Community Tobacco Control Research Initiative. Methods: To determine specific research gaps relevant to state and community tobacco control practice, we analysed survey data collected from tobacco control programmes (TCPs) in all 50 US states and the District of Columbia (N = 51). Survey items covered a range of ENDS issues: direct harm to users, harm of secondhand vapour, cessation, flavours, constituents and youth access. Results: There is no ENDS topic on which a majority of state TCP managers feel very informed. They feel least informed about harms of secondhand vapour while also reporting that this information is among the most important for their programme. A majority (N = 31) of respondents indicated needs for research on the implications of ENDS products for existing policies. Conclusions: TCP managers report that ENDS research is highly important for practice and need research-based information to inform decision making around the inclusion of ENDS in existing tobacco control policies. For optimal relevance to state and community TCPs, research on ENDS should prioritise study of the health effects of ENDS use and secondhand exposure to ENDS vapour in the context of existing tobacco control policies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Community Services](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Health Promotion](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Health Care Policy](#)  
[Health Care Delivery](#)  
[Program Development](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

### 31. Use of e-cigarettes by individuals with mental health conditions.

**Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, July 2014, vol./is. 23/Supp 3(48-53), 0964-4563 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Cummins, Sharon E; Zhu, Shu-Hong; Tedeschi, Gary J; Gamst, Anthony C; Myers, Mark G

**Correspondence Address:** Cummins, Sharon E.: Department of Family and Preventive Medicine, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, MC 0905, La Jolla, CA, US, 92093-0905, scummins@ucsd.edu

**Institution:** Department of Family and Preventive Medicine, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Family and Preventive Medicine, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Cancer Center, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Family and Preventive Medicine, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Psychology Service, Veteran Affairs San Diego Healthcare System, Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Individuals with mental health conditions (MHC) have disproportionately high tobacco-related morbidity and mortality due to high smoking prevalence rates. As high consumers of cigarettes, smokers with MHC may consider using e-cigarettes as an alternative form of nicotine delivery. Objective Examination of the susceptibility to use e-cigarettes by individuals with MHC. Methods: A US population survey with a national probability sample (n = 10 041) was used to assess ever use and current use of regular cigarettes, e-cigarettes, and US Food and Drug Administration-approved pharmacotherapy for smoking cessation. Survey respondents provided information about whether they had been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder, depression, or other MHC. Results: Individuals with MHC were more likely to have tried e-cigarettes (14.8%) and to be current users of e-cigarettes (3.1%) than those without MHC (6.6% and 1.1%, respectively;  $p < 0.01$ ). Ever smokers with MHC were also more likely to have tried approved pharmacotherapy (52.2% vs 31.1%,  $p < 0.01$ ) and to be currently using these products (9.9% vs 3.5%,  $p < 0.01$ ) than those without MHC. Additionally, current smokers with MHC were more susceptible to future use of e-cigarettes than smokers without MHC (60.5% vs 45.3%, respectively,  $p < 0.01$ ). Conclusions: Smokers with MHC are differentially affected by the rise in popularity of e-cigarettes. Clinical interventions and policies for tobacco control on e-cigarettes should take into account the possible outcomes and their implications for this priority population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Health Promotion](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

### 32. The impact of price and tobacco control policies on the demand for electronic nicotine delivery systems.

**Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, July 2014, vol./is. 23/Supp 3(41-47), 0964-4563 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Huang, Jidong; Tauras, John; Chaloupka, Frank J

**Correspondence Address:** Huang, Jidong; Health Policy Center, Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1747 West Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, IL, US, 60608, [jhuang12@uic.edu](mailto:jhuang12@uic.edu)

**Institution:** Health Policy Center, Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Economics, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Health Policy Center, Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: While much is known about the demand for conventional cigarettes, little is known about the determinants of demand for electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS or e-cigarettes). The goal of this study is to estimate the own and cross-price elasticity of demand for e-cigarettes and to examine the impact of cigarette prices and smoke-free policies on e-cigarette sales. Methods: Quarterly e-cigarette prices and sales and conventional cigarette prices from 2009 to 2012 were constructed from commercial retail store scanner data from 52 US markets, for food, drug and mass stores, and from 25 markets, for convenience stores. Fixed effects models were used to estimate the own and cross price elasticity of demand for e-cigarettes and associations between e-cigarette sales and cigarette prices and smoke-free policies. Results: Estimated own price elasticities for disposable e-cigarettes centred around -1.2, while those for reusable e-cigarettes were approximately -1.9. Disposable e-cigarette sales were higher in markets where reusable e-cigarette prices were higher and where less of the population was covered by a comprehensive smoke-free policy. There were no consistent and statistically significant relationships between cigarette prices and e-cigarette sales. Conclusions: E-cigarette sales are very responsive to own price changes. Disposable e-cigarettes appear to be substitutes for reusable e-cigarettes. Policies increasing e-cigarette retail prices, such as limiting rebates, discounts and coupons and imposing a tax on e-cigarettes, could potentially lead to significant reductions in e-cigarette sales. Differential tax policies based on product type could lead to substitution between different types of e-cigarettes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Retailing](#)  
[Consumer Behavior](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

### 33. Effects of advertisements on smokers' interest in trying e-cigarettes: The roles of product comparison and visual cues.

**Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, July 2014, vol./is. 23/Supp 3(31-36), 0964-4563 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Pepper, Jessica K; Emery, Sherry L; Ribisl, Kurt M; Southwell, Brian G; Brewer, Noel T

- Correspondence Address:** Pepper, Jessica K.: Department of Health Behavior, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina, 319D Rosenau Hall, CB 7440, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27599-7440, pepper@unc.edu
- Institution:** Department of Health Behavior, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Health Behavior, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Department of Health Behavior, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Department of Health Behavior, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction: Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) are battery-powered nicotine delivery devices that have become popular among smokers. We conducted an experiment to understand adult smokers' responses to e-cigarette advertisements and investigate the impact of ads' arguments and imagery. Methods: A US national sample of smokers who had never tried e-cigarettes (n = 3253) participated in a between-subjects experiment. Smokers viewed an online advertisement promoting e-cigarettes using one of three comparison types (emphasising similarity to regular cigarettes, differences or neither) with one of three images, for nine conditions total. Smokers then indicated their interest in trying e-cigarettes. Results: Ads that emphasised differences between ecigarettes and regular cigarettes elicited more interest than ads without comparisons ( p < 0.01), primarily due to claims about e-cigarettes' lower cost, greater healthfulness and utility for smoking cessation. However, ads that emphasised the similarities of the products did not differ from ads without comparisons. Ads showing a person using an e-cigarette created more interest than ads showing a person without an e-cigarette ( p < 0.01). Conclusions: Interest in trying e-cigarettes was highest after viewing ads with messages about differences between regular and electronic cigarettes and ads showing product use. If e-cigarettes prove to be harmful or ineffective cessation devices, regulators might restrict images of e-cigarette use in advertising, and public health messages should not emphasise differences between regular and electronic cigarettes. To inform additional regulations, future research should seek to identify what advertising messages and features appeal to youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Advertising](#)  
[\\*Health Promotion](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

#### 34. A cross-sectional examination of marketing of electronic cigarettes on Twitter.

- Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, July 2014, vol./is. 23/Supp 3(26-30), 0964-4563 (Jul 2014)
- Author(s):** Huang, Jidong; Kornfield, Rachel; Szczypka, Glen; Emery, Sherry L
- Correspondence Address:** Huang, Jidong: Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1747 West Roosevelt Rd, Chicago, IL, US, 60608, jhuang12@uic.edu
- Institution:** Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Rapid increases in marketing of e-cigarettes coincide with growth in e-cigarette use in recent years; however, little is known about how e-cigarettes are marketed on social media platforms. Methods: Keywords were used to collect tweets related to e-cigarettes from the Twitter Firehose between 1 May 2012 and 30 June 2012. Tweets were coded for smoking cessation mentions, as well as health and safety mentions, and were classified as commercial or non-commercial ('organic') tweets using a combination of Naive Bayes machine learning methods, keyword algorithms and human coding. Metadata associated with each tweet were used to examine the characteristics of accounts tweeting about e-cigarettes. Results: 73 672 tweets related to e-cigarettes were captured in the study period, 90% of which were classified as commercial tweets. Accounts tweeting commercial e-cigarette content were associated with lower Klout scores, a measure of influence. Commercial tweeting was largely driven by a small group of highly active accounts, and 94% of commercial tweets included links to websites, many of which sell or promote e-cigarettes. Approximately 10% of commercial and organic tweets mentioned smoking cessation, and 34% of commercial tweets included mentions of prices or discounts for e-cigarettes. Conclusions: Twitter appears to be an important marketing platform for e-cigarettes. Tweets related to e-cigarettes were overwhelmingly commercial, and a substantial proportion mentioned smoking cessation. E-cigarette marketing on Twitter may have public health implications. Continued surveillance of e-cigarette marketing on social media platforms is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Marketing](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Online Social Networks](#)  
[\\*Social Media](#)  
[Health Promotion](#)  
[Public Health](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

### 35. Wanna know about vaping? Patterns of message exposure, seeking and sharing information about e-cigarettes across media platforms.

**Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, July 2014, vol./is. 23/Supp 3(17-25), 0964-4563 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Emery, Sherry L.; Vera, Lisa; Huang, Jidong; Szczypka, Glen

**Correspondence Address:** Emery, Sherry L.: Health Media Collaboratory, Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1747 West Roosevelt Rd, Chicago, IL, US, 60608, [slemery@uic.edu](mailto:slemery@uic.edu)

**Institution:** Health Media Collaboratory, Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Moores Cancer Center, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Health Media Collaboratory, Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Health Media Collaboratory, Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Awareness and use of electronic cigarettes has rapidly grown in the USA recently, in step with increased product marketing. Using responses to a population survey of US adults, we analysed demographic patterns of exposure to, searching for and sharing of e-cigarette-related information across media platforms. Methods: An online survey of 17 522 US adults was conducted in 2013. The nationally representative sample was drawn from GfK Group's Knowledge Panel plus off-panel recruitment. Fixed effects

logit models were applied to analyse relationships between exposure to, searching for and sharing of e-cigarette-related information and demographic characteristics, e-cigarette and tobacco use, and media behaviours. Results: High levels of awareness about e-cigarettes were indicated (86% aware; 47% heard through media channels). Exposure to e-cigarette-related information was associated with tobacco use, age, gender, more education, social media use and time spent online. Although relatively small proportions of the sample had searched for (~5%) or shared (~2%) e-cigarette information, our analyses indicated demographic patterns to those behaviours. Gender, high income and using social media were associated with searching for e-cigarette information; lesbian, gay and bisexual and less education were associated with sharing. Current tobacco use, age, being Hispanic and time spent online were associated with both searching and sharing. Conclusions: US adults are widely exposed to e-cigarette marketing through the media; such marketing may differentially target specific demographic groups. Further research should longitudinally examine how exposure to, searching for and sharing of e-cigarette information relate to subsequent use of e-cigarettes and/or combustible tobacco. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Messages](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Social Media](#)  
[Awareness](#)  
[Health Knowledge](#)  
[Information](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

### 36. The availability of electronic cigarettes in US retail outlets, 2012: Results of two national studies.

**Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, July 2014, vol./is. 23/Supp 3(10-16), 0964-4563 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Rose, Shyanika W; Barker, Dianne C; D'Angelo, Heather; Khan, Tamkeen; Huang, Jidong; Chaloupka, Frank J; Ribisl, Kurt M

**Correspondence Address:** Rose, Shyanika W.: Department of Health Behavior, UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health, CB 7440, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27599-7440, rosesw@email.unc.edu

**Institution:** Department of Health Behavior, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Barker Bi-Coastal Health Consultants, Inc., Calabasas, CA, US; Department of Health Behavior, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Department of Economics, College of Liberal Arts & Sciences, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Health Policy Center, Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Economics, College of Liberal Arts & Sciences, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Health Behavior, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Since their introduction in 2007, electronic cigarette ('e-cigarette') awareness and use has grown rapidly. Little is known about variation in ecigarette availability across areas with different levels of tobacco taxes and smoke-free air policies. This paper looks at US retail availability of e-cigarettes and factors at the store, neighbourhood and policy levels associated with it. Methods: In-person store audit data collected in 2012 came from two national samples of tobacco retailers in the contiguous US. Study 1 collected data from a nationally representative sample of tobacco retailers (n = 2165). Study 2 collected data from tobacco retailers located in school enrolment zones for nationally representative samples of 8th, 10th and 12th grade public school students (n = 2526). Results: In 2012, e-cigarette retail availability was 34% in study 1 and 31% in study 2. Tobacco, pharmacy and gas/convenience stores were more likely to sell ecigarettes than beer/wine/liquor

stores. Retail availability of e-cigarettes was more likely in neighbourhoods with higher median household income (study 1), and lower percent of African-American (studies 1 and 2) and Hispanic residents (study 2). Price of traditional cigarettes was inversely related to e-cigarette availability. Stores in states with an American Lung Association Smoke-Free Air grade of F (study 1) or D (study 2) compared with A had increased likelihood of having e-cigarettes. Conclusions: Currently, e-cigarette availability appears more likely in areas with weak tax and smoke-free air policies. Given the substantial availability of e-cigarettes at tobacco retailers nationwide, states and localities should monitor the sales and marketing of e-cigarettes at point of sale (POS). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Retailing](#)  
[Health Promotion](#)  
[Health Care Policy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

### 37. Four hundred and sixty brands of e-cigarettes and counting: Implications for product regulation.

**Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, July 2014, vol./is. 23/Supp 3(3-9), 0964-4563 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Zhu, Shu-Hong; Sun, Jessica Y; Bonnevie, Erika; Cummins, Sharon E; Gamst, Anthony; Yin, Lu; Lee, Madeleine

**Correspondence Address:** Zhu, Shu-Hong: Department of Family and Preventive Medicine, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, MC 0905, La Jolla, US, 92093-0905, szhu@ucsd.edu

**Institution:** Moores Cancer Center, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Moores Cancer Center, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Moores Cancer Center, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Moores Cancer Center, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Moores Cancer Center, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Moores Cancer Center, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Moores Cancer Center, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Moores Cancer Center, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: E-cigarettes are largely unregulated and internet sales are substantial. This study examines how the online market for e-cigarettes has changed over time: in product design and in marketing messages appearing on websites. Methods: Comprehensive internet searches of English language websites from May-August 2012 and December 2013-January 2014 identified brands, models, flavours, nicotine strengths, ingredients and product claims. Brands were divided into older and newer groups (by the two searches) for comparison. Results: By January 2014 there were 466 brands (each with its own website) and 7764 unique flavours. In the 17 months between the searches, there was a net increase of 10.5 brands and 242 new flavours per month. Older brands were more likely than newer brands to offer cigalikes (86.9% vs 52.1%,  $p < 0.01$ ), and newer brands more likely to offer the more versatile eGos and mods (75.3% vs 57.8%,  $p < 0.01$ ). Older brands were significantly more likely to claim that they were healthier and cheaper than cigarettes, were good substitutes where smoking was banned and were effective smoking cessation aids. Newer brands offered more flavours per brand (49 vs 32,  $p < 0.01$ ) and were less likely to compare themselves with conventional cigarettes. Conclusions: The number of e-cigarette brands is large and has been increasing. Older brands tend to highlight their advantages over conventional cigarettes while newer brands emphasise consumer choice in multiple flavours and product versatility. These results can serve as a benchmark for future research on the impact of upcoming regulations on product design and advertising messages of e-cigarettes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Marketing](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Product Design](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Consumer Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

### 38. Cognitive function in patients with alcoholic and nonalcoholic chronic liver disease.

**Citation:** The Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, 2014, vol./is. 26/3(241-248), 0895-0172;1545-7222 (Sum, 2014)

**Author(s):** Brodersen, Carlos; Koen, Eduardo; Ponte, Alicia; Sanchez, Silvina; Segal, Eduardo; Chiapella, Alberto; Fernandez, Maria; Torres, Maria; Tripodi, Valeria; Lemberg, Abraham

**Correspondence Address:** Lemberg, Abraham, alemberg@ffyb.uba.ar

**Institution:** Gastroenterology Division, Hospital Durand, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Psychology Service, Hospital Durand, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Dept. of Pathophysiology, School of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Dept. of Pathophysiology, School of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Dept. of Analytical Chemistry, School of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Dept. of Pathophysiology, School of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The aim of the present study was to characterize the neurophysiological profile of cognitive impairment associated with patients with chronic alcoholic and nonalcoholic liver disease. The authors evaluated 43 patients with cirrhotic liver disease: 19 patients with chronic alcohol ingestion and 24 nonalcoholic patients who had been infected with hepatitis B or C virus. Eleven healthy subjects were included as control subjects. A battery of 12 psychological tests was used to investigate cognitive deficits in the patients with chronic liver disease. It was observed that alcoholic patients with chronic liver disease showed a more important cognitive deterioration than those affected by hepatitis B or C virus. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Psychiatric Association; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Ability](#)  
[\\*Liver Disorders](#)  
[\\*Neurophysiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. Substance use and delinquency: High-risk behaviors as predictors of teen pregnancy among adolescents involved with the child welfare system.

**Citation:** Journal of Family Issues, August 2014, vol./is. 35/10(1322-1338), 0192-513X;1552-5481 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Helfrich, Christine M; McWey, Lenore M

**Correspondence Address:** Helfrich, Christine M.: Florida State University, 225 Sandels Building, Tallahassee, FL, US, 32306, Cmh10f@my.fsu.edu

**Institution:** Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US; Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Although there has been a decline in teen pregnancy in recent decades, reports have provided evidence that the decline is reversing. Adolescents involved in the child welfare system (CWS) are vulnerable to engage in high-risk behaviors including sexual behaviors, substance use, and delinquency. The literature on sexual risk behaviors in adolescents in the CWS has emphasized that such behaviors are associated with unplanned pregnancies; however, few studies have explored the co-occurrence of other risk behaviors and sexual behaviors. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which substance use and delinquent acts predict teen pregnancy of youths involved with the CWS. The sample consisted of 291 female adolescents in the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being study. Results indicated females who engage in substance use or delinquency at baseline were more likely to have been pregnant 36 months later than those who did not engage in such behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Child Welfare](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[Prediction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 40. Substance use, policy, and foster care.

**Citation:** Journal of Family Issues, August 2014, vol./is. 35/10(1298-1321), 0192-513X;1552-5481 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Harris-McKoy, DeAnna; Meyer, Andrea S; McWey, Lenore M; Henderson, Tammy L

**Correspondence Address:** Harris-McKoy, DeAnna: Department of Family & Child Sciences, Florida State University, Sandels Building, Tallahassee, FL, US, 32306-1491, dh09c@my.fsu.edu

**Institution:** Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US; Mercer University, School of Medicine, Macon, GA, US; Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US; Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) may have an impact on parents struggling with alcohol or other drug (AOD) problems, who are appealing the termination of their parental rights. We conducted a mixed-methods content analysis of court cases from Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, and Georgia involving parental appeals of the termination of their parental rights pre- and post-ASFA. Decisions to uphold termination of parental rights for parents with AOD issues were statistically more frequent post-ASFA. Qualitative differences emerged between pre- and post-ASFA cases with regard to reasons for appeals, substance use factors considered in the appeals, and rationale for final decisions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Child Welfare](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)

\*Foster Care  
 \*Foster Parents  
 \*Policy Making

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 41. Binge drinking, smoking, and marijuana use: The role of women's labor force participation.

**Citation:** Journal of Workplace Behavioral Health, July 2014, vol./is. 29/3(210-223), 1555-5240;1555-5259 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Cunradi, Carol B; Ames, Genevieve M; Xiao, Hong

**Correspondence Address:** Cunradi, Carol B.: Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, 180 Grand Avenue, Suite 1200, Oakland, CA, US, 94612, Cunradi@prev.org

**Institution:** Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Oakland, CA, US; Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Oakland, CA, US; Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Oakland, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study analyzed the role of women's labor force participation in relation to binge drinking, smoking, and marijuana use among employment-age married/cohabiting women. The sample consisted of 956 women who were employed as construction workers (n = 104) or were unemployed (n = 101), homemakers (n = 227), or employed in non-physically demanding occupations (n = 524). Results of multivariate logistic regression analyses showed that women construction workers were at an elevated risk for smoking and monthly binge drinking and unemployed women were more likely to use marijuana. Women in both categories were at risk for polysubstance use. Additional research is needed to explicate how labor force participation influences women's substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Binge Drinking  
 \*Employment Status  
 \*Marijuana  
 \*Tobacco Smoking  
 Drug Usage  
 Human Females

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 42. Psychosocial burdens negatively impact HIV antiretroviral adherence in gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men aged 50 and older.

**Citation:** AIDS Care, November 2014, vol./is. 26/11(1426-1434), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Halkitis, Perry N; Perez-Figueroa, Rafael Eduardo; Carreiro, Timothy; Kingdon, Molly J; Kupprat, Sandra A; Eddy, Jessica

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

**Institution:** Department of Applied Psychology, New York University, New York, NY, US; Center for Health, Identity, Behavior & Prevention Studies, New York University, New York, NY, US; Center for Health, Identity, Behavior & Prevention Studies, New York University, New York, NY, US; Center for Health, Identity, Behavior & Prevention Studies, New York University, New York, NY, US; Center for Health, Identity, Behavior & Prevention Studies, New York University, New York, NY, US; Center for Health, Identity, Behavior & Prevention Studies, New York University, New York, NY, US; Center for Health, Identity, Behavior & Prevention Studies, New York University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We sought to characterize HIV antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence and psychosocial correlates of adherence in a sample of gay, bisexual, and other non-gay or -bisexual identified men who have sex with men aged 50 and over. As part of a cross-sectional study we recruited a community-based sample of 199 men and assessed adherence to current ART medications along four domains: (1) missing doses in the past 4 days, (2) taking doses on the specified schedule in the past 4 days, (3) following instructions about how to take the medications (e.g., to take medications with food), and (4) missing doses in the last weekend. A total adherence score was also computed. Bivariable analyses indicated negative associations between depression, sexual compulsivity, and HIV-related stigma with each of the individual adherence variables and the composite adherence score, while an older age was found to be protective. In multivariable analyses, controlling for age and educational attainment, a higher likelihood of missing doses and failing to follow instructions were related to higher levels of HIV-related stigma, while dosing off-schedule and missing doses on weekends was associated with higher levels of sexual compulsivity. These results indicate that psychosocial burdens undermine the adherence behaviors of older HIV-positive sexual minority men. Programming and services to address this compromising health behavior must embrace a holistic approach to health as informed by syndemics theory, while attending to the developmental and age-specific needs of older men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aging](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Male Homosexuality](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Factors](#)  
[\\*Treatment Compliance](#)  
[Bisexuality](#)  
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Educational Attainment Level](#)  
[Sexual Addiction](#)  
[Stigma](#)  
[Same Sex Intercourse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. HIV-related behavioral risk factors among older female sex workers in Guangxi, China.

**Citation:** AIDS Care, November 2014, vol./is. 26/11(1407-1410), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Shen, Zhiyong; Zhang, Chen; Li, Xiaoming; Su, Shaobing; Cui, Yan; Zhou, Yuejiao; Tang, Zhenzhu

**Correspondence Address:** Zhang, Chen, chen.zhang.1@vanderbilt.edu

**Institution:** Department of STD/HIV Prevention, Guangxi Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Nanning, China; Department of Epidemiology, Vanderbilt Institute for Global Health, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, US; Department of Pediatrics, School of Medicine, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US; Department of Pediatrics, School of Medicine, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US; Department of STD/HIV Prevention, Guangxi Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Nanning, China; Department of STD/HIV Prevention, Guangxi Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Nanning, China; Department of STD/HIV Prevention, Guangxi Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Nanning, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Previous literature suggests a high rate of HIV infections among older female sex workers (FSWs) in China. However, limited data are available regarding HIV-related behavioral risk factors among this population. In the current study, we aim to examine the

demographic and behavioral factors that place older FSWs at a high risk of HIV infection. We conducted secondary analysis of the 2010 National Sentinel Surveillance (NSS) data from Guangxi, China. A self-administered, standard behavioral surveillance survey was completed by a total of 12,622 FSWs in Guangxi, China. The Guangxi 2010 NSS sample included 19.4% FSWs aged 35 years or older ("older FSWs"). The overall HIV prevalence was 1.0% for the entire sample with 2.0% among older FSWs and 0.8% among younger ones. Older age was an independent predictor of unprotected sex, injection drug use, and a self-reported history of syphilis infection. Future HIV prevention interventions targeting FSWs should consider older FSWs' vulnerable status. Efforts are needed to address their financial needs and invest in skills for socio-economic empowerment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health Behavior](#)  
[\\*Prostitution](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[HIV](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Injections](#)  
[Syphilis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 44. High prevalence of suicide risk in people living with HIV: Who is at higher risk?

**Citation:** AIDS Care, November 2014, vol./is. 26/11(1379-1382), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Nov 2014)

**Author(s):** Passos, Susane Muller Klug; de Mattos Souza, Luciano Dias; Spessato, Barbara Coiro

**Correspondence Address:** Passos, Susane Muller Klug, susanekpassos@gmail.com

**Institution:** Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Saude e Comportamento, Universidade Catolica de Pelotas, Pelotas, Brazil; Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Saude e Comportamento, Universidade Catolica de Pelotas, Pelotas, Brazil; Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Saude e Comportamento, Universidade Catolica de Pelotas, Pelotas, Brazil

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A cross-sectional study was developed to evaluate suicide risk and associated factors in HIV/AIDS patients at a regional reference center for the treatment of HIV/AIDS in southern Brazil. We assessed 211 patients in regard to suicide risk, clinical and sociodemographic characteristics, drug use, depression, and anxiety. Suicide risk was assessed with Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview, Module C. Multivariate analysis was performed using Poisson regression. Of the total sample, 34.1% were at risk of suicide. In the multivariate analysis, the following variables were independently associated with suicide risk: female gender; age up to 47 years; unemployment; indicative of anxiety; indicative of depression; and abuse or addiction on psychoactive substances. Suicide risk is high in this population. Psychosocial factors should be included in the physical and clinical evaluation, given their strong association with suicide risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*AIDS](#)  
[\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Suicide](#)  
[Anxiety](#)

[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)  
[Psychosocial Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 45. Identification and management of prescription drug abuse in pregnancy.

**Citation:** The Journal of Perinatal & Neonatal Nursing, July 2014, vol./is. 28/3(196-203), 0893-2190 (Jul-Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Worley, Julie

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**Institution:** Rush University College of Nursing, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Prescription drug abuse is a growing problem in the United States and many other countries. Estimates of prescription drug abuse rates during pregnancy range from 5% to 20%. The primary prescription drugs designated as controlled drugs with abuse potential in pregnancy are opiates prescribed for pain, benzodiazepines prescribed for anxiety, and stimulants prescribed for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Prescription drugs are obtained for abuse through diversion methods, such as purchasing them from others or by doctor shopping. The use of prescription drugs puts both the mother and the fetus at high risk during pregnancy. Identification of women who are abusing prescription drugs is important so that treatment can be ensured. It is crucial for healthcare professionals to use a multidisciplinary approach and be supportive and maintain a good rapport with pregnant women who abuse prescription drugs. Management includes inpatient hospitalization for detoxification and withdrawal symptoms, and in the case of opiate abuse, opiate maintenance is recommended for pregnant women for the duration of their pregnancy to reduce relapse rates and improve maternal and fetal outcomes. Other recommendations include referral for support groups and supportive housing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Motivational Interviewing](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Psychosocial interventions for substance use during pregnancy.

**Citation:** The Journal of Perinatal & Neonatal Nursing, July 2014, vol./is. 28/3(169-177), 0893-2190 (Jul-Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Brandon, Anna R

**Correspondence Address:** Brandon, Anna R.: Department of Psychiatry, Neurosciences Hospital, 101 Manning Dr, CB 7160, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27599, annarbrandonphd@me.com

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Center for Women's Mood Disorders, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Psychosocial and behavioral interventions are used to address substance use and dependence during pregnancy, having particular value when providers and pregnant women are seeking to minimize drug exposures to the fetus. Numerous factors, including difficulty recruiting participants and the ethical challenges to conducting randomized controlled trials with women during pregnancy, have limited research in this area. The existing literature, however, does contain early investigations into the practicality and

efficacy of contingency management, motivational support, and cognitive behavioral therapies adapted for pregnant women. This article describes these approaches to treatment, summarizes programmatic examples, and highlights the role nurses may play with this special population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Rehabilitation Intervention](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. The impact of shyness on problematic Internet use: The role of loneliness.

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**Citation:** The Journal of Psychology: Interdisciplinary and Applied, November 2014, vol./is. 148/6(699-715), 0022-3980;1940-1019 (Nov 2014)  
**Author(s):** Huan, Vivien S; Ang, Rebecca P; Chong, Wan Har; Chye, Stefanie  
**Correspondence Address:** Huan, Vivien S.: National Institute of Education, 1, Nanyang Walk, Singapore, Singapore, 637616, vivien.huan@nie.edu.sg  
**Institution:** Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; Nanyang Technological University, Singapore  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** In recent years, research indicated that the problematic effects of Internet use must be examined together with individual differences present in its users with which such effects are contingent. This study examined loneliness in adolescents as a mediator of the relationship between shyness and their generalized problematic Internet use (PIU). A total of 1469 adolescents (48.5% male, 51.5% female) from Grade 8 and Grade 9 classes participated in this study. Using the Social Reticence Scale (SRS), the revised UCLA Loneliness scale and the Generalized Problematic Internet Use scale, initial findings indicated significant correlations among the three variables. Results from the study further revealed that loneliness completely mediated the relationship between shyness and generalized problematic Internet use. Implications for intervention work addressing both loneliness and shyness issues facing adolescents who are problematic users of the Internet were discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Loneliness](#)  
[\\*Timidity](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. Examining the effects of social bonds and shame on drug recovery within an on-line support community.

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**Citation:** Deviant Behavior, November 2014, vol./is. 35/11(938-958), 0163-9625;1521-0456 (Nov 2014)  
**Author(s):** Woodward, Vanessa H; Misis, Marcos Luis; Griffin, O. Hayden III  
**Correspondence Address:** Griffin, O. Hayden, III: University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1201 University Blvd.-210, Birmingham, AL, US, 35294, hgriffin@uab.edu

**Institution:** University of West Georgia, Carrollton, GA, US; Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY, US; University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Past research has demonstrated the utility of on-line support groups for individuals to form relationships and make connections. Additionally, some on-line communities have expanded to provide various types of support, particularly for deviant behavior. These virtual communities may be particularly indispensable to individuals who, out of fear of condemnation, are reluctant to seek traditional forms of social support. For purposes of this study, we examined how members of a substance abuse recovery on-line support group expressed feelings pertaining to their own substance abuse, as well as their processes of attempted or successful recovery. Using an inductive approach for our preliminary analysis, we first assessed which theories were most prevalent throughout the writers' journals. We then used these theories, both Hirschi's theory of social control and Braithwaite's theory of reintegrative shaming, as frameworks to explore the differences between those who were in recovery and those who were still using. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Shame](#)  
[\\*Social Support](#)  
[\\*Support Groups](#)  
[Social Networks](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 49. ADHD and child sexual abuse.

**Original Title:** ADHS und sexueller Missbrauch.

**Citation:** Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie, Psychologie und Psychotherapie, July 2014, vol./is. 62/3(175-181), 1661-4747 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Retz-Junginger, Petra; Retz, Wolfgang; Koch, Ann-Kathrin; Rosler, Michael

**Correspondence Address:** Retz-Junginger, Petra: Institut für Gerichtliche Psychologie und Psychiatrie, Universität des Saarlandes, Homburg/Saar, Germany, 66421, petra.retz-junginger@uks.eu

**Institution:** Institut für Gerichtliche Psychologie und Psychiatrie, Universität des Saarlandes, Homburg/Saar, Germany; Universitätsmedizin Mainz, Mainz, Germany; Institut für Gerichtliche Psychologie und Psychiatrie, Universität des Saarlandes, Homburg/Saar, Germany; Institut für Gerichtliche Psychologie und Psychiatrie, Universität des Saarlandes, Homburg/Saar, Germany

**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Child sexual abuse is a worldwide important phenomenon. Prevalence rates of sexual child abuse vary greatly. Results of studies show a higher number of female victims (girls) in cases of sexual abuse compared to the number of male victims (boys). As a consequence many victims display other behavioral problems, which do not specifically refer to sexual abuse. Symptoms of acute stress disorders or posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety disorders, substance abuse-/addiction, and other psychiatric disorders are considered as common sequelae. In addition to female gender, age constitutes a major risk factor. There is a greater risk for older children to experience sexual abuse. Results of studies indicate associations between ADHD and child sexual abuse, higher rates of ADHD diagnoses are typical for patients who suffered a sexual abuse compared to the standard population. Female ADHD patients often claimed to have experienced abuse in their childhood or adolescence. Results of recent studies do not consistently point in the same direction. The results also depend on methods employed. Further systematic studies are recommended. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Child Abuse](#)  
[\\*Sexual Abuse](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 50. DRD2/DRD4 heteromerization may influence genetic susceptibility to alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Molecular Psychiatry, April 2013, vol./is. 18/4(401-402), 1359-4184;1476-5578 (Apr 2013)

**Author(s):** Mota, N. R.; Rovaris, D. L.; Bertuzzi, G. P.; Contini, V.; Vitola, E. S.; Grevet, E. H.; Roman, T.; Callegari-Jacques, S. M.; Hutz, M. H.; Bau, C. H. D.

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**Institution:** Department of Genetics, Instituto de Biociencias, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Department of Genetics, Instituto de Biociencias, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Department of Genetics, Instituto de Biociencias, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Department of Genetics, Instituto de Biociencias, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Department of Psychiatry, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Department of Psychiatry, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Department of Genetics, Instituto de Biociencias, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Department of Genetics, Instituto de Biociencias, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Department of Genetics, Instituto de Biociencias, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Department of Genetics, Instituto de Biociencias, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A major limitation of candidate gene studies in psychiatric genetics is the lack of evidence-based hypotheses for the study of gene-gene interactions. An emerging field that may provide such evidence is the analyses of oligomerization of G-protein-coupled receptors such as dopamine receptors (DRs). It has recently been shown that DRD4 and DRD2 are able to form heteromers and that specific variants in both genes may interfere in this process. We wondered if this heteromerization process might help to elucidate the controversial but repeated findings regarding DRD4 and DRD2 genes in some behavioral phenotypes. We tested if there is an interaction effect between the DRD4 7R variant and the DRD2 rs2283265T allele on the susceptibility to alcohol dependence. The logistic regression model revealed a significant interaction effect between the studied polymorphisms. The estimation of odds ratio in the presence of interaction was performed by separating the logits at the two levels of the risk factor, followed by computing the exponentiated value of the difference between the two logits. Our results suggest that the concomitant presence of both DRD2 and DRD4 risk alleles may confer a protective effect. Considering that the presence of 7R implies a less efficient heteromerization process, it is possible that the presence of both DRD4 2R and/or 4R alleles, fully heteromerizing with the overexpressed D2L and therefore further activating it, might confer a higher risk than the presence of at least one 7R allele. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2013

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

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



increasing cocaine use. Clinical parameters such as latest viral load, CD4+ T-cell counts, and CD4:CD8 ratio were also significantly associated with cocaine use, depending on the statistical model used. Conclusions: Based on these assessments, cocaine use seems to be associated with more severe HIV-1 disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Society on NeuroImmune Pharmacology Conference. Apr, 2013. San Juan. PR, US. This research was presented at the aforementioned conference.

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Blacks](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Cytokines](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[AIDS](#)  
[Cohort Analysis](#)  
[Genetics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Ovid* in *JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes*

## 52. Neurologic complications of illicit drug abuse.

**Citation:** CONTINUUM: Lifelong Learning in Neurology, June 2014, vol./is. 20/3(642-656), 1080-2371;1538-6899 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Brust, John C. M

**Correspondence Address:** Brust, John C. M.: Department of Neurology, Columbia University Medical Center, Neurological Institute of New York, 710 West 168th St, New York, NY, US, 10032, Jcb2@columbia.edu

**Institution:** Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose of Review: This review familiarizes clinicians with the symptoms of overdose and withdrawal, as well as neurologic complications, associated with particular illicit drugs. Recent Findings: Recent arrivals on the recreational drug scene include synthetic cathinone analogs, synthetic cannabinoid agonists, and a variety of novel hallucinogens. Summary: Clinicians need to be aware of neurologic disorders associated with particular illicit drugs and should consider drug abuse in any patient with unexplained symptoms and signs. In addition to tobacco and alcohol, a large number of substances, legal and illegal, are used recreationally. Broad categories include opioids, psychostimulants, marijuana and related agents, sedatives, hallucinogens, inhalants, phencyclidine and related agents, and anticholinergics. Each type of agent has its own characteristic symptoms of overdose and withdrawal, and many agents are associated with trauma, infection, seizures, stroke, cognitive impairment, and teratogenicity. Some drugs have unique neurologic complications not encountered with other agents. A history of recreational drug use should be sought in any neurologic patient regardless of age or socioeconomic status. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: American Academy of Neurology; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Overdoses](#)  
[\\*Drug Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[\\*Complications \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 53. Neurologic complications of alcoholism.

**Citation:** CONTINUUM: Lifelong Learning in Neurology, June 2014, vol./is. 20/3(624-641), 1080-2371;1538-6899 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Noble, James M; Weimer, Louis H

**Correspondence Address:** Noble, James M.: Neurological Institute of New York, Columbia University Medical Center, 710 W 168th St, New York, NY, US, 10032, jn2054@columbia.edu

**Institution:** Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Columbia University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose of Review: This review serves as an overview of neurologic conditions associated with alcohol abuse or withdrawal, including epidemiology, clinical symptoms, diagnostic approach, and treatment. Recent Findings: Frequent alcohol abuse and frank alcoholism are very common among adults in the United States. Although rates decline with each decade, as many as 10% of the elderly drink excessively. Given the ubiquitous nature of alcoholism in society, its complications have been clinically recognized for generations, with recent advances focusing on improved understanding of ethanol's biochemical targets and the pathophysiology of its complications. Summary: The chronic effects of alcohol abuse are myriad and include neurologic complications through both direct and indirect effects on the central and peripheral nervous systems. These disorders include several encephalopathic states related to alcohol intoxication, withdrawal, and related nutritional deficiencies; acute and chronic toxic and nutritional peripheral neuropathies; and myopathy. Although prevention of alcoholism and its neurologic complications is the optimal strategy, this article reviews the specific treatment algorithms for alcohol withdrawal and its related nutritional deficiency states. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: American Academy of Neurology; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Complications \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Alcohol Withdrawal](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Symptoms](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 54. Neurophysiological correlates of response inhibition predict relapse in detoxified alcoholic patients: Some preliminary evidence from event-related potentials.

**Citation:** Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, June 2014, vol./is. 10/, 1176-6328 (Jun 9, 2014)

**Author(s):** Petit, Geraldine; Cimochovska, Agnieszka; Kornreich, Charles; Hanak, Catherine; Verbanck, Paul; Campanella, Salvatore

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**Institution:** Laboratory of Psychological Medicine and Addictology, ULB Neuroscience Institute (UNI), Universite Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Brussels, Belgium; Laboratory of Psychological Medicine and Addictology, ULB Neuroscience Institute (UNI), Universite Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Brussels, Belgium; Laboratory of Psychological Medicine and Addictology, ULB Neuroscience Institute (UNI), Universite Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Brussels, Belgium; Laboratory of Psychological Medicine and Addictology, ULB

Neuroscience Institute (UNI), Universite Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Brussels, Belgium; Laboratory of Psychological Medicine and Addictology, ULB Neuroscience Institute (UNI), Universite Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Brussels, Belgium; Laboratory of Psychological Medicine and Addictology, ULB Neuroscience Institute (UNI), Universite Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Brussels, Belgium

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

**Background:** Alcohol dependence is a chronic relapsing disease. The impairment of response inhibition and alcohol-cue reactivity are the main cognitive mechanisms that trigger relapse. Despite the interaction suggested between the two processes, they have long been investigated as two different lines of research. The present study aimed to investigate the interaction between response inhibition and alcohol-cue reactivity and their potential link with relapse. **Materials and methods:** Event-related potentials were recorded during a variant of a "go/no-go" task. Frequent and rare stimuli (to be inhibited) were superimposed on neutral, non-alcohol-related, and alcohol-related contexts. The task was administered following a 3-week detoxification course. Relapse outcome was measured after 3 months, using self-reported abstinence. There were 27 controls (seven females) and 27 patients (seven females), among whom 13 relapsed during the 3-month follow-up period. The no-go N2, no-go P3, and the "difference" wave (P3d) were examined with the aim of linking neural correlates of response inhibition on alcohol-related contexts to the observed relapse rate. **Results:** Results showed that 1) at the behavioral level, alcohol-dependent patients made significantly more commission errors than controls ( $P < 0.001$ ), independently of context; 2) through the subtraction no-go P3 minus go P3, this inhibition deficit was neurophysiologically indexed in patients with greater P3d amplitudes ( $P = 0.034$ ); and 3) within the patient group, increased P3d amplitude enabled us to differentiate between future relapsers and nonrelapsers ( $P = 0.026$ ). **Conclusion:** Our findings suggest that recently detoxified alcoholics are characterized by poorer response-inhibition skills that demand greater neural resources. We propose that event-related potentials can be used in conjunction with behavioral data to predict relapse; this would identify patients that need a higher level of neural resources when suppressing a response is requested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

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**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Alcoholism  
 \*Evoked Potentials  
 \*Neurophysiology  
 \*Relapse (Disorders)  
 \*Response Inhibition  
 Detoxification

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment](#)**55. The nexus of religion and addiction counseling: A reflective perspective.****Citation:**

Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, July 2014, vol./is. 24/5(621-634), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):**

Cogdell, Carl; Jackson, Mary S; Adedoyin, Christson

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**Institution:** Department of Veterans Affairs, Greenville Healthcare Center, Greenville, NC, US; School of Social Work, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US; School of Social Work, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Religion can serve the purpose of providing comfort during times of physical and/or emotional stress and can fill a void in the life of an individual experiencing substance use disorders. Neuroscience sheds some light and raises questions as to how the inner workings of the brain can affect the level of one's spirituality and the likelihood to engage in substance abuse. This article provides insight into factors that influence religiosity and considers the role that religion plays in the substance abuse recovery process. A reflective synopsis of a 6-week religious abstinence experience is discussed, and initial steps to abstain from using alcohol and other drugs are explained demonstrating the interconnectedness of religion and drug abuse. Implications for practice are also delineated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Emotional States](#)  
[\\*Neurosciences](#)  
[\\*Religion](#)  
[Counseling](#)  
[Drug Abstinence](#)  
[Stress](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 56. Support systems provided by faith-based organizations to families of clients undergoing substance use disorder treatment.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, July 2014, vol./is. 24/5(589-596), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Adedoyin, Christson; Beacham, Jessie; Jackson, Mary S

**Correspondence Address:** Adedoyin, Christson: School of Social Work, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US, 27858, adedoyina@ecu.edu

**Institution:** School of Social Work, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US; School of Social Work, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US; School of Social Work, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We articulate the manner in which some faith-based organizations assist families to maintain or resume appropriate social functioning while their family members are undergoing substance use disorder (SUD) treatment. The application of systematic intervention methods by faith-based organizations to assist families is discussed. In addition, the roles that religion and spirituality play in overcoming the duo of substance use disorder and family dysfunction are delineated. Other interventional strategies that faith-based organizations deploy in ensuring family cohesion during SUD treatment for a family member are discussed. Implications for social work practice and identified knowledge gaps for further research are explored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Faith Based Organizations](#)

\*Spirituality  
 \*Support Groups  
 Intervention  
 Religion

**Source:** PsycINFO

**57. Increasing cultural awareness and sensitivity: Effective substance treatment in the adult lesbian population.**

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, July 2014, vol./is. 24/5(582-588), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Taliaferro, Jocelyn D; Lutz, Brittany; Moore, Amy Kay; Scipien, Kaitlyn

**Correspondence Address:** Taliaferro, Jocelyn D.: Department of Social Work, North Carolina State University, CB 7639, Raleigh, NC, US, 27695, Jocelyn\_Taliaferro@ncsu.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In the United States, lesbians are the subject of discrimination due to homophobic practices. Within the realm of substance abuse, there are disparities in substance use and treatment. Literature was reviewed to assess factors that contribute to lesbian substance abuse and effective treatment modalities that provide positive outcomes for this population. Literature suggested several reasons for a lesbian's higher risk for substance abuse including social stigma, discrimination, difficulty with identity development, and obstacles in relationship acceptance by society. Literature points to the importance of cultural competency and gay affirmative substance abuse treatment practitioners when working with lesbian clients. Recommendations for substance abuse practitioners are presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Lesbianism  
 \*Treatment Outcomes  
 Bisexuality  
 Cultural Sensitivity  
 Heterosexuality  
 Male Homosexuality

**Source:** PsycINFO

**58. Substance abuse treatment: Spice and bath salt addiction-So what's next?**

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, July 2014, vol./is. 24/5(573-581), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Carroll, Kathryn Slocumb; Alston, Wayne; Marsal, Elizabeth S; Harris, Angela

**Correspondence Address:** Marsal, Elizabeth S.: Criminal Justice Program, North Carolina Wesleyan College, Rocky Mount, NC, US, emarsal@ncwc.edu

**Institution:** Criminal Justice Program, North Carolina Wesleyan College, Rocky Mount, NC, US; Uplift Comprehensive Services, Greenville, NC, US; Criminal Justice Program, North Carolina Wesleyan College, Rocky Mount, NC, US; School of Social Work, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Synthetic drugs such as Spice and bath salts have been around since the late 1990s, and their use has become widespread around the world. Extensive research into the effects of

these drugs is lacking, and health care providers struggle to deal with the increased numbers of patients intoxicated on these substances. Because these drugs are usually labeled "not for human consumption," it has been difficult to curb them through legal efforts. The fact that these synthetic drugs are continually being revised further complicates the issue. In order to treat individuals effectively, more research must be done, and providers must be educated about the best methods to treat this epidemic of Spice and bath salt users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Government Treatment](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 59. Off the court: Helping African American athletes address behavioral health concerns while using motivational interviewing.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, July 2014, vol./is. 24/5(557-564), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Jul 2014)  
**Author(s):** Outlaw, Kimberly R; Toriello, Paul J  
**Correspondence Address:** Outlaw, Kimberly R.: Department of Addictions and Rehabilitation, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US, 27834, kimberlyoutlaw@yahoo.com  
**Institution:** Department of Addictions and Rehabilitation, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US; Department of Addictions and Rehabilitation, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Alcohol and drug use among collegiate student athletes has been noted to be a significant issue of concern, prompting increased efforts to determine what works for addressing the specific needs of this group. A closer examination of African American collegiate athletes suggests that drug and alcohol use in this group may be a serious issue of concern, given the unique pressures faced by this group. Motivational interviewing has been reported to be an effective intervention for improving outcomes for at-risk college students. The current investigation explores the potential for using motivational interviewing as an intervention to address the specific needs of African American collegiate athletes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Athletes](#)  
[\\*Blacks](#)  
[\\*Health Care Psychology](#)  
[\\*Motivational Interviewing](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Students](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 60. The early detection and proper treatment of bipolar disorder: Implications for social work practice with substance-abusing clients.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, July 2014, vol./is. 24/5(547-556), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Jul 2014)  
**Author(s):** Ladson, Darnell; Kornegay, Bradley; Lesane, Shakara

**Correspondence Address:** Ladson, Darnell: Ohio University, Dayton, OH, US, [dladson@tcn-bhs.org](mailto:dladson@tcn-bhs.org)

**Institution:** Ohio University, Dayton, OH, US; East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The article describes the history of bipolar disorder diagnostics and the emerging trends of earlier detection and treatment. It explores the link between bipolar disorder and frequent co-occurring disorders, including substance abuse. There are discussions regarding the need for early detection of mood disorders in these individuals and the impact that treatment of mental health issues have on substance abuse prevention in this population. The practice implications for medical, substance abuse, and mental health professionals are examined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Bipolar Disorder](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Social Casework](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)  
[Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 61. Revisiting holistic interventions in substance abuse treatment.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, July 2014, vol./is. 24/5(538-546), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Adedoyin, Christson; Burns, Nalalia; Jackson, Heather M; Franklin, Sarah

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Holism is regarded as an effective means of alternative treatment, and there has been an increase in the number of innovative holistic treatment interventions in diverse fields of practice. Holistic practices in substance abuse treatment programs encompass therapies such as expressive therapy, art therapy, spiritual, or religious interventions; osteopathic treatment; acupuncture; and more. Although there is limited research on the effectiveness and use of holism in the field of substance abuse, there is consistent evidence of its success in other areas of treatment or counseling. A holistic perspective explains the necessity of treating all aspects of the self to improve success in treatment and altered lifestyles. A review of the benefits and types of holistic interventions in substance abuse treatment is provided, along with suggestions for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Holistic Health](#)  
[\\*Osteopathic Medicine](#)  
[Art Therapy](#)  
[Dance Therapy](#)  
[Expressive Psychotherapy](#)

[Intervention](#)  
[Spirituality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 62. Attachment theory and substance abuse: Etiological links.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, July 2014, vol./is. 24/5(531-537), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Cihan, Abdullah; Winstead, David Anthony; Laulis, Jonathan; Feit, Marvin D

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**Institution:** Department of Criminal Justice, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US; Department of Criminal Justice, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US; Department of Criminal Justice, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US; Ethelyn R. Strong School of Social Work, Norfolk State University, Norfolk, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Some often describe substance abuse as a disease with no cure. An alternative etiology of substance abuse may be examined through a modern attachment theory lens. Examining substance abuse as a symptom of an underlying problem rather than a stand-alone disease leads to discussing alternative treatments. This article explores substance abuse as a faulty activation of attachment strategies stemming from insecure attachment relationships in infancy and early childhood. Attachment theory-based clinical treatment of this disorder could both diminish symptoms and cure the incurable. Implications for practice are also discussed as future research in the area of attachment and substance abuse is greatly encouraged. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attachment Theory](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 63. Integrated care services: Practice reflections working with substance-abusing clients.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, July 2014, vol./is. 24/5(529-530), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Jackson, Mary S; Feit, Marvin

**Institution:** School of Social Work, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US; Ethelyn R. Strong School of Social Work, Norfolk State University, Norfolk, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drug use and abuse continues to be one of America's major dilemmas, and for decades there have been formal discourses regarding drug abuse as a major societal problem. These discussions have shifted to debate as to which is the best mechanism to employ to reduce drug abuse: Is it rehabilitation (drug treatment) or punishment (incarceration)? Sadly enough, both approaches have been met with minimal successful outcomes. This special issue does not advocate for AA, 12-Steps, traditional theoretical interventions, or the disease model of practice when working with substance use disorders: But, hopefully, the message is clear that we must not continue to function in the same manner as was acceptable in the past. There is an urgent need to work collaboratively and begin to change negative jargon and images if we are to seriously have an impact on improving the quality of health care and obtaining greater numbers of successful treatment results to be able to provide an array of coordinated services for mental health and substance-abusing clients. Not only is there reason to work more collaboratively but there is also an

increased urgency for colleges and universities to encourage research agendas that will provide more insight into trends, prevalence, and incidence of substance use disorders related to quality of care and service delivery that focuses on ensuring more positive recovery outcomes. Historically, in mental health and substance abuse discussions, it has been a choice debate of which to treat first. This special issue does not advocate for one over the other. The articles address issues that practitioners face and must continue to discuss in efforts to increase the rate of successful treatment outcomes. We do advocate for the paradigm to shift to a point where practitioners begin to consider integration of care as the inclusion of all aspects of the client's life from a strengths perspective as the client struggles with the long-term recovery process. Second, there is an avocation for practitioners working with this client population to utilize eclectic interventions that are effective and will provide positive outcomes. Next, we promote the need to be honest with this client population and, if practitioners really believe in the disease model of practice, it is then also logical to believe that these patients should receive similar treatment protocols that patients with other illnesses also undergo when in treatment. Finally, we advocate for more research, specifically in areas of substance abuse among unwed fathers, the lesbian population, the elderly, athletes, designer drugs, and areas of spirituality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[Clients](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Messages](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **64. Associations of hair cortisol concentration with self-reported measures of stress and mental health-related factors in a pooled database of diverse community samples.**

**Citation:** Stress: The International Journal on the Biology of Stress, July 2014, vol./is. 17/4(334-342), 1025-3890;1607-8888 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Wells, Samantha; Tremblay, Paul F; Flynn, Andrea; Russell, Evan; Kennedy, James; Rehm, Jurgen; Van Uum, Stan; Koren, Gideon; Graham, Kathryn

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A pooled database from diverse community samples was used to examine the associations of hair cortisol concentration (HCC) with self-reported stress and stress-linked mental health measures, including depression, anxiety, alcohol and drug use, disability and experiences with aggression. As part of innovative research using a mobile laboratory to study community mental health, data were pooled from five sub-studies: a random sample of the general population (n = 70), people who had received treatment for a mental health and/or substance use problem (n = 78), family members of people treated for mental

health and/or substance use problems (n = 49), community volunteers who sometimes felt sad or blue or thought they drank too much (n = 83) and young adults in intimate partner relationships (n = 44). All participants completed a computerized questionnaire including standard measures of perceived stress, chronic stress, depression, anxiety, hazardous drinking, tobacco use, prescription drug use, illicit drug use, disability and intimate partner aggression. HCC was significantly associated with use of antidepressants, hazardous drinking, smoking and disability after adjusting for sub-study and potential confounders (sex, body-mass index, use of glucocorticoids and hair dyed). In addition, preliminary analyses suggest a significant curvilinear relationship between HCC and perceived stress; specifically, HCC increased with higher perceived stress but decreased at the highest level of stress. Overall, HCC was associated with mental health-related variables mainly reflecting substance use or experiencing a disability. The relationship between HCC and self-reported stress is unclear and needs further research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Hydrocortisone](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[Aggressive Behavior](#)  
[Communities](#)  
[Disabilities](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Hair](#)  
[Major Depression](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Stress](#)

#### 65. Childhood socio-economic status and ethnic disparities in psychosocial outcomes in New Zealand.

**Citation:** Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 48/7(672-680), 0004-8674;1440-1614 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Marie, Dannette; Fergusson, David M; Boden, Joseph M

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The present study examined the extent to which childhood socio-economic status (SES) could account for differences in adult psychosocial outcomes between Maori and non-Maori individuals in a birth cohort of more than 1000 individuals studied to age 30. Methods: Data were gathered on three measures of childhood SES (family SES, family living standards, family income) and adult psychosocial outcomes including mental health, substance use, criminal offending, and education/welfare dependence outcomes, as part of a longitudinal study of a New Zealand birth cohort (the Christchurch Health and Development Study). Results: Those reporting Maori ethnicity had significantly ( $p < 0.0001$ ) poorer scores on the three measures of childhood SES, with estimates of Cohen's d indicating a moderate effect size. Maori cohort members also had significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) greater rates of adverse psychosocial outcomes in adulthood. Controlling for childhood SES reduced the magnitude of the ethnic differences in psychosocial outcomes, but did not fully explain the differences between Maori and non-Maori. Adjustment for childhood SES had the strongest effect on education/welfare dependence, but weaker effects on mental health, substance use, and criminal offending. Conclusions: Improvements in SES among Maori in New Zealand may, to some extent, ameliorate the long standing disparities in psychosocial well-being between Maori and

non-Maori. However, efforts to improve Maori well-being will require an approach that moves beyond a sole focus on rectifying socio-economic disadvantage. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Childhood Development](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Development](#)  
[\\*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
[\\*Socioeconomic Status](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Longitudinal Studies](#)  
[Mental Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*

**66. Propofol pretreatment induced place preference and self-administration of the tiletamine-zolazepam combination: Implication on drug of abuse substitution.**

**Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 40/4(321-326), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** de la Pena, June Bryan; Ahsan, Hafiz Muhammad; dela Pena, Irene Joy; Park, Hyun Bin; Kim, Hee Jin; Sohn, Aeree; Kim, Yun Tai; Cheong, Jae Hoon

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Propofol and the tiletamine-zolazepam combination are anesthetics with both sedative-hypnotic and hallucinogenic effects. In South Korea, propofol is controlled while the tiletamine-zolazepam combination is not. Thus, there is a possibility that this drug combination might be used as a substitute drug by propofol-abusers. Objective: In the present study we evaluated whether repeated pre-exposure to propofol predisposes to the use/abuse of the tiletamine-zolazepam combination. Methods: Rats (8-10 animals/group) were pre-treated with saline (control) or propofol at different dosages (10, 30, 60 mg/kg, i.p.), for 14 days, then conditioned place preference (CPP) and self-administration (SA) for the tiletamine-zolazepam combination were evaluated. Results: Rats pretreated with saline exhibited neither CPP nor SA for the tiletamine-zolazepam combination. On the other hand, rats pretreated with propofol, in all dosages, demonstrated significant CPP and SA for the tiletamine-zolazepam combination. Conclusion: These results suggest that tiletamine-zolazepam combinations might be used as a "substitute drug" by abusers of propofol. The careful use, dispensation, and monitoring of tiletamine-zolazepam combinations are advocated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Self Administration](#)  
[\\*Propofol](#)

[Rats](#)  
[Sedatives](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

### 67. Co-occurring prescription opioid use problems and posttraumatic stress disorder symptom severity.

**Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 40/4(304-311), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Meier, Andrea; Lambert-Harris, Chantal; McGovern, Mark P; Xie, Haiyi; An, Melissa; McLeman, Bethany

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Prescription opioids are the most rapidly growing category of abused substances, and result in significant morbidity, mortality and healthcare costs. Co-occurring with psychiatric disorders, persons with prescription opioid problems have negative treatment outcomes. Data are needed on the prevalence of co-occurring prescription opioid abuse and specific disorders, such as posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), to better inform clinical practice. Objective: To determine prevalence rates of current co-occurring prescription opioid use problems and PTSD symptom severity among patients in community addiction treatment settings. Methods: We abstracted administrative and chart information on 573 new admissions to three addictive treatment agencies during 2011. Systematic data were collected on PTSD symptoms, substance use, and patient demographics. Results: Prescription opioid use was significantly associated with co-occurring PTSD symptom severity (OR: 1.42,  $p < 0.05$ ). Use of prescription opioids in combination with sedatives (OR: 3.81,  $p < 0.01$ ) or cocaine (OR: 2.24,  $p < 0.001$ ) also were associated with PTSD severity. The odds of having co-occurring PTSD symptoms and prescription opioid use problem were nearly three times greater among females versus males (OR: 2.63,  $p < 0.001$ ). Younger patients (18-34 years old) also were at higher risk (OR: 1.86,  $p < 0.01$ ). Conclusions: Prescription opioid use problems are a risk factor for co-occurring PTSD symptom severity. Being female or younger increase the likelihood of this co-morbidity. Further research is needed to confirm these findings, particularly using more rigorous diagnostic procedures. These data suggest that patients with prescription opioid use problems should be carefully evaluated for PTSD symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Clinical Practice](#)  
[Prescription Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

### 68. Citalopram in addictive disorders: A review of the literature.

- Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 40/4(262-268), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jul 2014)
- Author(s):** Wignall, Nicholas D; Brown, E. Sherwood
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- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Citicoline is a dietary supplement that has been used as a neuroprotective agent for neurological disorders such as stroke and dementia. Citicoline influences acetylcholine, dopamine, and glutamate neurotransmitter systems; serves as an intermediate in phospholipid metabolism; and enhances the integrity of neuronal membranes. Interest has grown in citicoline as a treatment for addiction since it may have beneficial effects on craving, withdrawal symptoms, and cognitive functioning, as well as the ability to attenuate the neurotoxic effects of drugs of abuse. Objectives: To review the literature on citicoline's use in addictive disorders. Methods: Using PubMed we conducted a narrative review of the clinical literature on citicoline related to addictive disorders from the years 1900-2013 using the following keywords: citicoline, CDP-choline, addiction, cocaine, alcohol, substance abuse, and substance dependence. Out of approximately 900 first hits, nine clinical studies have been included in this review. Results: Most addiction research investigated citicoline for cocaine use. The findings suggest that it is safe and well tolerated. Furthermore, citicoline appears to decrease craving and is associated with a reduction in cocaine use, at least at high doses in patients with both bipolar disorder and cocaine dependence. Limited data suggest citicoline may also hold promise for alcohol and cannabis dependence and in reducing food consumption. Conclusions: Currently, there is limited research on the efficacy of citicoline for addictive disorders, but the available literature suggests promising results. Future research should employ larger sample sizes, increased dosing, and more complex study designs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Disorders](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The](#)

#### 69. Common PTP4A1-PHF3-EYS variants are specific for alcohol dependence.

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(411-414), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul-Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Zuo, Lingjun; Wang, Kesheng; Wang, Guilin; Pan, Xinghua; Zhang, Xiangyang; Zhang, Heping; Luo, Xingguang
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Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Treatments for drug addiction and smoking in severely mentally ill (SMI) adults are needed. Objectives: To investigate the effect of a contingency management (CM) intervention targeting psycho-stimulant on cigarette smoking. Methods: 126 stimulant dependent SMI smokers were assigned to CM or a non-contingent control condition. Rates of smoking-negative (< 3 ppm) carbon monoxide breath-samples were compared. Results: Individuals who received CM targeting psycho-stimulants were 79% more likely to submit a smoking-negative breath-sample relative to controls. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: This study provides initial evidence that a behavioral treatment for drug use results in reductions in cigarette smoking in SMI adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[\\*Contingency Management](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

#### 71. Gender differences in drug-addicted patients in a clinical treatment center of Spain.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(399-406), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul-Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Fernandez-Montalvo, Javier; Lopez-Goni, Jose J; Azanza, Paula; Cacho, Raul

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: This study explored the characteristics of a representative sample of patients who were addicted to drugs and analyzed the differential profile of addicted women and men. Methods: A sample of 195 addicted patients (95 female and 100 male) who sought outpatient treatment in a Spanish clinical center was assessed. Information on sociodemographic status, consumption patterns and associated characteristics was collected using the European Addiction Severity Index (EuropASI). Results: The results showed statistically significant differences between groups. Demographically, the differences were centered on employment, with more labor problems in the female group. Regarding addiction severity, the EuropASI results showed statistically significant differences in both the interviewer severity ratings (ISR) and composite scores (CS). Women experienced more severe impacts in the medical, family social and psychiatric areas. By contrast addicted men had more severe legal problems than addicted females did. Conclusions: These results suggest that, women who seek outpatient treatment in a clinical center presented with more severe addiction problems than men did. Moreover, they reported more significant maladjustment in the various aspects of life explored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Client Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

**72. Health and social harms associated with crystal methamphetamine use among street-involved youth in a Canadian setting.**

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(393-398), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul-Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Uhlmann, Sasha; DeBeck, Kora; Simo, Annick; Kerr, Thomas; Montaner, Julio S. G; Wood, Evan

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Despite recent increases in crystal methamphetamine use among high-risk populations such as street-involved youth, few prospective studies have examined the health and social outcomes associated with active crystal methamphetamine use. Methods: We enrolled 1,019 street-involved youth in Vancouver, Canada, in a prospective cohort known as the at-risk youth study (ARYS). Participants were assessed semi-annually and a generalized estimating equation (GEE) logistic regression was used to identify factors independently associated with active crystal methamphetamine use. Results: Among 1,019 participants recruited into ARYS between 2005 and 2012 the median follow up duration was 17 months, 320 (31.4%) participants were female and 454 (44.6%) had previously used crystal methamphetamine at baseline. In adjusted GEE analyses, active crystal methamphetamine use was independently associated with Caucasian ethnicity (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 1.37; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.04-1.81), homelessness (AOR = 1.34; 95% CI: 1.15-1.56), injection drug use (AOR = 3.40; 95% CI: 2.76-4.19), non-fatal overdose (AOR = 1.46; 95%CI: 1.07-2.00), being a victim of violence (AOR = 1.19; 95% CI: 1.02-1.38), involvement in sex work (AOR = 1.39; 95% CI: 1.03-1.86), and drug dealing (AOR = 1.60; 95% CI: 1.35-1.90). Discussion and Conclusions: Prevalence of crystal methamphetamine use was high in this setting and active use was independently associated with a range of serious health and social harms. Scientific Significance: Evidence-based strategies to prevent and treat crystal methamphetamine use are urgently needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

**73. College students who endorse a sub-threshold number of DSM-5 alcohol use disorder criteria: Alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug use in DSM-5 diagnostic orphans.**

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(378-385), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul-Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Hagman, Brett T; Cohn, Amy M; Schonfeld, Lawrence; Moore, Kathleen; Barrett, Blake
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: Diagnostic orphans (DOs) represent a group of individuals with no formal diagnosis, despite endorsing some criteria of an alcohol use disorder (AUD). Prior research has indicated that rates of DSM-IV DOs in college are high and closely resemble those with an alcohol abuse diagnosis across pertinent alcohol use risk factors. However, significant changes to the DSM-IV AUD criteria have been made for the current DSM-5 manual, which may impact how DOs are classified. This study examined the unique alcohol and illicit drug use characteristics of a group of 2,620 DSM-5 DOs in college and tested whether DOs differed from those with and without a DSM-5 AUD across pertinent alcohol and drug use risk factors. Methods: Participants were 2,620 DSM-5 DO undergraduate college students, between the ages of 18 and 30, recruited from three public universities in the Southeastern, United States. Results: Diagnostic orphans represented 19.6% (n = 506) of the sample; with the most frequently endorsed criteria being tolerance and consuming alcohol in hazardous situations. DOs reported significantly greater alcohol consumption, alcohol and drug related problems, and illicit drug use compared to those with no DSM-5 AUD diagnosis. Alternatively, DOs reported significantly lower alcohol use and illicit drug use compared to those with a DSM-5 AUD. Conclusion: The present findings indicate that DSM-5 DOs in college represent a distinct group of drinkers relative to those with and without a DSM-5 AUD. Current screening initiatives should target this group to prevent future escalation of problem drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

**74. The lifetime prevalence of anabolic-androgenic steroid use and dependence in Americans: Current best estimates.**

- Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(371-377), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul-Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Pope, Harrison G Jr.; Kanayama, Gen; Athey, Alison; Ryan, Erin; Hudson, James I; Baggish, Aaron

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Although various surveys have tracked the prevalence of anabolic-androgenic steroid (AAS) use in American teenagers and young adults, no recent surveys have assessed the lifetime prevalence of AAS use in Americans overall. We therefore analyzed serial youth-survey data to derive estimates of the lifetime prevalence of AAS use in the current American general population. Methods: We first determined the distribution of age of onset of AAS use, based on pooled data from nine studies. Using this distribution, we then developed equations to project the eventual lifetime prevalence of AAS use among young survey respondents, once they aged and completed the period of risk for initiating AAS. We similarly calculated the denominator of lifetimes of risk for AAS use in the total American population. We next applied these equations to four independent national youth datasets to derive current American general-population estimates for lifetime AAS use. Finally, using data from 10 pooled studies, we estimated the lifetime prevalence of AAS dependence among AAS users. Results: Age-of-onset studies consistently showed that AAS use begins later than most drugs, with only 22% of users (95% confidence interval: 19-25%) starting before age 20. Applying the age-of-onset findings to national youth datasets, we estimated that among Americans currently age 13-50 years, 2.9-4.0 million have used AAS. Within this group, roughly 1 million may have experienced AAS dependence. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: Although subject to various limitations, our estimation techniques suggest a surprisingly high prevalence of AAS use and dependence among Americans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Androgens](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Steroids](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Life Span](#)  
[Population](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

#### 75. Maternal and personal religious engagement as predictors of early onset and frequent substance use.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(363-370), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul-Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Hayatbakhsh, Reza; Clavarino, Alexandra; Williams, Gail M; Najman, Jake M

**Correspondence Address:** Hayatbakhsh, Reza: University of Queensland, School of Population Health, Herston Road, Herston, QLD, Australia, 4006, [m.hayatbakhsh@uq.edu.au](mailto:m.hayatbakhsh@uq.edu.au)

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: This study examined whether maternal and offspring's religiosity independently predict age of onset and frequency of substance use in offspring, and whether gender differentiates these associations. Methods: Data were from the Mater Hospital and University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy, a birth cohort study. Participants were a cohort of 3,537 persons who were born during 1981-83 and were followed-up to 21 years. Odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) were used to estimate relative risk of substance use. Results: Both maternal and offspring's religious practice were associated with later onset and less frequent substance use. After adjustment for potential confounding and maternal religious background, offspring who were not attending church were more likely to report early onset of tobacco smoking (OR = 5.1; 95% CI: 2.8-9.4), alcohol drinking (OR = 17.4; 95% CI: 8.9-33.9) and cannabis use (OR = 7.5; 95% CI: 3.4-16.0). Discussion and Conclusions: Findings of this study suggest family and personal religious practices are predictors of less substance use problems in adolescents and young adult males and females. Scientific Significance and Future Directions: Religious engagement functions as a deterrent to adolescent tobacco, alcohol, and cannabis use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

#### 76. The relationship between primary prescription opioid and buprenorphine-naloxone induction outcomes in a prescription opioid dependent sample.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(343-348), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul-Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Nielsen, Suzanne; Hillhouse, Maureen; Weiss, Roger D; Mooney, Larissa; Potter, Jennifer Sharpe; Lee, Joshua; Gourevitch, Marc N; Ling, Walter

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and objectives: This analysis aims to: (1) compare induction experiences among participants who self-reported using one of the four most commonly reported POs, and (2) examine factors associated with difficult bup-nx induction. Our hypothesis, based on previous research and current guidelines, is that those on longer-acting opioids will have experienced more difficult inductions. Methods: The Prescription Opioid Addiction Treatment Study (POATS) was a multi-site, randomized clinical trial, using a two-phase adaptive treatment research design. This analysis examines bup-nx induction of participants who self-reported primary PO use of methadone, ER-oxycodone, IR-oxycodone, and hydrocodone (n = 569). Analyses examined characteristics associated with difficult induction, defined as increased withdrawal symptoms measured by the Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS) after the first bup-nx dose with higher scores denoting greater withdrawal symptoms/severity. Results: Contrary to our hypothesis, difficult induction experiences did not differ by primary PO type. Those who experienced a post-induction increase in COWS score had lower pre-dose COWS scores compared to those who did not experience a post-induction increase in COWS score (10.09 vs. 12.77,

$t(624) = -13.56, p < .001$ ). Demographics characteristics, depression, and pain history did not predict a difficult induction. Conclusions and scientific significance: Difficult bup-nx inductions were not associated with participants' primary PO. Severity of withdrawal, measured with the COWS, was an important variable, reminding clinicians that bup-nx should not be commenced prior to evidence of moderate opioid withdrawal. These findings add to the evidence that with careful procedures, bup-nx can be used with few difficulties in PO-dependent patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Dependency  
 \*Naloxone  
 \*Opiates  
 \*Prescription Drugs  
 \*Treatment  
 Drug Withdrawal  
 Treatment Outcomes  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

#### 77. Epidemiology of substance abuse among migrants compared to native born population in primary care.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(337-342), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul-Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Qureshi, Adil; Campayo, Javier Garcia; Eiroa-Orosa, Francisco Jose; Sobradiel, Natalia; Collazos, Francisco; Bordeje, Mercedes Febrel; Roncero, Carlos; Andres, Eva; Casas, Miguel

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Research in the United States tends to indicate that immigrants from most sociogeographic regions have considerably lower substance use disorder (SUD) rates than native born individuals. We aimed to analyze the differences between immigrants and native born population regarding substance abuse and dependence. This objective was approached using data from the ARACAT cross-sectional multicenter study in primary care settings of two different Spanish regions: Aragon and Catalonia. Methods: Three thousand six patients (1,503 immigrants randomly selected and 1,503 native born paired by age and gender) were interviewed using the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview. Results: Reported substance abuse and dependence were more prevalent in the native born population than in immigrants (alcohol abuse 5.1% vs. 2.6%  $p < .0001$ , alcohol dependence 3.3% vs. 2.6% n.s., other abuse 3.4% vs. .4%  $p < .0001$ , other dependence .5% vs. 4.0%  $p < .0001$ ). Large differences were detected between different ethnic groups. Sociodemographic

characteristics such as female gender, older age, higher level of education or stable housing (among others), were found to be protective against different SUDs. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: Immigrants have lower levels of alcohol and substance abuse, however, those that do consume show higher levels of both comorbid mental disorders and problematic alcohol/substance use. It would appear to be the case that issues specific to immigrant cultures, such as extreme stigmatization of substance and alcohol use, may serve to promote social marginalization and inhibit treatment access. ) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Epidemiology  
 \*Indigenous Populations  
 \*Primary Health Care  
 Human Migration  
 Immigration  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

#### 78. Al-Anon family groups' newcomers and members: Concerns about the drinkers in their lives.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2014, vol./is. 23/4(329-336), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul-Aug 2014)  
**Author(s):** Timko, Christine; Cronkite, Ruth; Laudet, Alexandre; Kaskutas, Lee Ann; Roth, Jeffrey; Moos, Rudolf H  
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**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Despite Al-Anon's widespread availability and use, knowledge is lacking about the drinkers in attendees' lives. We filled this gap by describing and comparing Al-Anon newcomers' and members' reports about their "main drinker" (main person prompting initial attendance). Methods: Al-Anon's World Service Office mailed a random sample of groups, yielding completed surveys from newcomers (N = 362) and stable members (N = 265). Results: Newcomers' and members' drinkers generally were comparable. They had known their drinker for an average of 22 years and been concerned about his or her's drinking for 9 years; about 50% had daily contact with the drinker. Most reported negative relationship aspects (drinker gets on your nerves; you disagree about important things). Newcomers had more concern about the drinker's alcohol use than members did, and were more likely to report their drinkers' driving under the influence. Drinkers' most frequent problem due to drinking was family arguments, and most common source of help was 12-step groups, with lower rates among drinkers of newcomers. Concerns spurring initial Al-Anon attendance were the drinker's poor quality of life, relationships, and psychological status; goals for initial attendance reflected these concerns. Discussion and Conclusions: The drinker's alcohol use was of less concern in prompting initial Al-Anon attendance, and, accordingly, the drinker's reduced drinking was a less frequently endorsed goal of attendance. Scientific Significance: Family treatments for substance use problems might expand interventions and outcome domains beyond abstinence and relationship satisfaction to include the drinker's quality of life and

psychological symptoms and in turn relieve concerns of family members. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcohol Abuse  
 \*Alcoholism  
 \*Family Members  
 \*Support Groups  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

**79. Modulation of smoking and decision-making behaviors with transcranial direct current stimulation in tobacco smokers: A preliminary study.**

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2014, vol./is. 140/(78-84), 0376-8716 (Jul 2014)  
**Author(s):** Fecteau, Shirley; Agosta, Sara; Hone-Blanchet, Antoine; Fregni, Felipe; Boggio, Paulo; Ciraulo, Domenic; Pascual-Leone, Alvaro  
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**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: Most tobacco smokers who wish to quit fail to reach their goal. One important, insufficiently emphasized aspect of addiction relates to the decision-making system, often characterized by dysfunctional cognitive control and a powerful drive for reward. Recent proof-of-principle studies indicate that transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) over the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) can transiently modulate processes involved in decision-making, and reduce substance intake and craving for various addictions. We previously proposed that this beneficial effect of stimulation for reducing addictive behaviors is in part mediated by more reflective decision-making. The goal of this study was to test whether nicotine intake and decision-making behaviors are modulated by tDCS over the DLPFC in tobacco smokers who wished to quit smoking. Methods: Subjects received two five-day tDCS regimens (active or sham). Stimulation was delivered over the right DLPFC at a 2mA during 30 min. Nicotine cravings, cigarette consumption and decision-making were assessed before and after each session. Results: Main findings include a significant decrease in the number of cigarettes smoked when participants received active as compared to sham stimulation. This effect lasted up to four days after the end of the stimulation regimen. In regards to decision-making, smokers rejected more often offers of cigarettes, but not offers of money, after they received active as compared to sham stimulation at the Ultimatum Game. No significant change was observed at the Risk Task with cigarettes or money as rewards. Conclusion: Overall, these findings suggest that tDCS over the DLPFC may be beneficial for smoking reduction and induce reward sensitive effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Electrical Brain Stimulation](#)  
[\\*Electrical Stimulation](#)  
[\\*Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Smoking Cessation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 80. Spiritual struggles as a possible risk factor for addictive behaviors: An initial empirical investigation.

**Citation:** International Journal for the Psychology of Religion, July 2014, vol./is. 24/3(201-214), 1050-8619;1532-7582 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Faigin, Carol Ann; Pargament, Kenneth I; Abu-Raiya, Hisham

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Research has provided robust evidence that religious/spiritual variables serve as protective factors against developing addictive behaviors, such as substance-related abuse. Few studies, however, have considered whether religious/spiritual variables may be risk factors in the development of addictive behaviors. One such variable, spiritual struggles, is receiving increased attention and has been empirically linked to various negative psychological and physical outcomes. The current longitudinal study examined spiritual struggles as a predictor in the development of addictive behaviors among a sample of 90 freshmen college students. Findings indicate that higher scores on spiritual struggles were tied to higher levels of 11 out of 14 domains of addiction, including caffeine, exercise, food starving, gambling, prescription drugs, recreational drugs, sex, shopping, tobacco, and work. This is the first study to demonstrate spiritual struggles as a possible risk factor in the development of a wide range of potentially destructive behaviors for first-year college students. Practical implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 81. Editor's choice: Familial aggregation of tobacco use behaviors among Amish men.

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, July 2014, vol./is. 16/7(923-930), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Nugent, Katie L; Million-Mrkva, Amber; Backman, Joshua; Stephens, Sarah H; Reed, Robert M; Kochunov, Peter; Pollin, Toni I; Shuldiner, Alan R; Mitchell, Braxton D; Hong, L. Elliot

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Tobacco use is a complex behavior. The Old Order Amish community offers unique advantages for the study of tobacco use because of homogenous ancestral background, sociocultural similarity, sex-specific social norms regarding tobacco use, and large family size. Tobacco use in the Old Order Amish community is almost exclusively confined to males. Methods: We examined characteristics of tobacco use and familial aggregation among 1,216 Amish males from cross-sectional prospectively collected data. Outcomes examined included ever using tobacco regularly, current use, quantity of use, duration of use, and frequency of use. Results: Sixteen percent of Amish men were current tobacco users, with the majority reporting cigar use only. Higher rates of tobacco use were found among sons of fathers who smoked compared with sons of fathers who did not smoke (46% vs. 22%,  $p < .001$ ) as well as among brothers of index cases who smoked compared with brothers of index cases who did not smoke (61% vs. 29%,  $p < .001$ ). After controlling for shared household effects and age, heritability accounted for 66% of the variance in ever smoking regularly ( $p = .045$ ). Conclusions: The familial patterns of tobacco use observed among Amish men highlight the important role of family in propagating tobacco use and support the usefulness of this population for future genetic studies of nicotine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Social Norms](#)  
[\\*Sociocultural Factors](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

**82. The LWDS-10J: Reliability and validity of the Lebanon Waterpipe Dependence Scale among university students in Jordan.**

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, July 2014, vol./is. 16/7(915-922), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Primack, Brian A; Khabour, Omar F; Alzoubi, Karem H; Switzer, Galen E; Shensa, Ariel; Carroll, Mary V; Azab, Mohammed; Eissenberg, Thomas

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**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** While the Lebanon Waterpipe Dependence Scale (LWDS-11) has shown promise in assessing dependence on waterpipe tobacco smoking (WTS) in Lebanon among adult users, it would be valuable to identify WTS addiction earlier and to explore reliability and validity of these items in other populations. **Methods:** In 2010-2012, we conducted a multiyear survey of 5,853 students from 4 Jordanian universities. We measured WTS, sociodemographic data, and the LWDS-11 items. We conducted exploratory factor analysis with half of the sample and confirmed the resulting model using confirmatory factor analysis with the other half. We examined construct validity with regression models assessing associations between the modified scale and 5 constructs conceptually expected to be associated with dependence. **Results:** WTS rates were 35% in the past 30 days and 56% ever. Principal-components analysis of LWDS items in the first half of the sample yielded 10 items representing 3 factors labeled physical dependence, relaxation/pleasure, and social aspects. Cronbach's was .77 for the total scale and was .75, .70, and .67 for each individual subscale. Confirmatory factor analysis in a structural equation modeling framework confirmed good fit (root mean squared error of approximation = 0.068, and comparative fit index = 0.937). Dependence according to the resulting scale (LWDS-10J) was strongly associated with each of the 5 expected constructs, whether the dependent variable was treated as categorical or continuous. **Conclusions:** The LWDS-11 items exhibited a different factor structure in our sample. However, the modified scale (LWDS-10J) showed promising reliability and construct validity in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Addiction  
 \*College Students  
 \*Psychometrics  
 \*Test Reliability  
 \*Test Validity  
 Tobacco Smoking

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)**83. Relationships of personality dimensions with impulsivity in alcohol-dependent inpatient men.****Citation:**

Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 68/5(316-322), 0803-9488;1502-4725 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):**

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**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

**Background:** Impulsivity is closely related to substance use and abuse, both as a contributor to use and as a consequence of use. Particular dimensions of temperament and character were reported to be associated with trait impulsivity in different populations. **Aim:** The aim of the present study was to evaluate the relationship of personality dimensions with impulsivity among men with alcohol dependence. Also we wanted to control the effect of depression and anxiety symptoms on this relationship. **Methods:** Participants were consecutively admitted male alcohol-dependent inpatients (n = 94) and healthy controls (n = 63). Patients were investigated with the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, version 11 (BIS-11), the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) and the Symptom Checklist-Revised (SCL-90-R). **Results:** Severity of impulsivity and dimensions of impulsivity were higher in alcohol-dependent inpatients than in healthy controls. Impulsivity was negatively correlated with reward dependence, persistence, self-directedness and cooperativeness, but positively correlated with novelty seeking, harm avoidance, depression and anxiety. Although high depression and temperament dimensions (high novelty seeking, harm avoidance and low reward dependence) predicted impulsivity, combinations of personality dimensions that predict dimensions of impulsivity differed. **Conclusions:** Results may suggest that together with depression when impulsivity is the problem, both dimensions of impulsivity and personality must be evaluated and the treatment should be shaped accordingly for alcohol-dependent inpatients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Alcoholism  
 \*Anxiety  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Impulsiveness  
 \*Major Depression  
 Personality

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry***84. Comparative study of bioelectric brain activity in drug and Internet addicts.****Citation:**

Human Physiology, May 2014, vol./is. 40/3(252-257), 0362-1197;1608-3164 (May 2014)

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Dagestan State University, Makhachkala, Russia; Dagestan State University, Makhachkala, Russia

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

The analysis of EEG wave intensity index has been used for comparative assessment of specific changes in brain activity in the cases of chronic ethanol or drug (heroin, opium) abuse, exposure to toxic agents (volatile organic compounds, household chemistry), polydrug use, and nonchemical (Internet) dependence. These data may be relevant to the problem of general and specific mechanisms of influence of various addiction risk factors on neurophysiological and neurochemical processes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published in Fiziologiya Cheloveka.; HOLDER: Pleiades Publishing, Inc., Original Russian Text-A.I. Rabadanova, Z.S. Abacharova; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Electrical Activity](#)  
[\\*Electroencephalography](#)  
[\\*Internet](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Human Physiology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

### 85. Stigma and the syndemic of HIV-related health risk behaviors in a diverse sample of transgender women.

**Citation:** Journal of Community Psychology, July 2014, vol./is. 42/5(544-557), 0090-4392;1520-6629 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Operario, Don; Yang, Mei-Fen; Reisner, Sari L; Iwamoto, Mariko; Nemoto, Tooru

**Correspondence Address:** Operario, Don: Brown University, School of Public Health, 121 South Main St, Providence, RI, US, 02906, Don\_Operario@brown.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examined HIV-related health risk behaviors-unprotected anal intercourse, alcohol intoxication, and drug use-and their association with stigma in a sample of transgender women. We conducted a cross-sectional survey of 191 transgender women recruited through purposive sampling in San Francisco, CA. Unprotected anal intercourse, alcohol intoxication, and illicit drug use were significantly intercorrelated, suggesting the presence of a "syndemic" among these HIV-related behavioral health risks. In multivariable analyses controlling for sociodemographic and individual health characteristics, stigma was independently associated with greater levels of unprotected anal intercourse, illicit drug use, and a composite index of the 3 risk behaviors. Findings highlight a need for interventions to address stigma and the social context of unprotected sex, alcohol intoxication, and drug use, which may contribute to HIV risk among transgender women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health Behavior](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[Alcohol Intoxication](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Sexual Intercourse \(Human\)](#)  
[Stigma](#)  
[Transgender](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 86. Supporting recovery in the community: Six-month outcomes of clients participating in the Phoenix House Bronx Community recovery Center (BCRC).

- Citation:** Journal of Community Psychology, July 2014, vol./is. 42/5(509-518), 0090-4392;1520-6629 (Jul 2014)
- Author(s):** Mericle, Amy A; Cacciola, John; Carise, Deni; Miles, Jennifer
- Correspondence Address:** Mericle, Amy A.: Treatment Research Institute, 150 S. Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19106, americle@tresearch.org
- Institution:** Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA, US; Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA, US; CRC Health Group, US; Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Community recovery centers (CRCs) have the potential to be an important component in the substance abuse continuum of care, yet we lack data on their effectiveness. This study examines the 6-month outcomes of 260 clients participating in the Phoenix House Bronx Community recovery Center (BCRC). At follow-up, clients were significantly less likely to report substance use (odds ratio [OR] = 0.4,  $p = 0.002$ ) and showed improvements on a variety of other psychosocial domains as well. Fewer clients were also using formal inpatient (OR = 0.3,  $p < 0.001$ ) and outpatient substance abuse treatment services at follow-up (OR = 0.5,  $p = 0.011$ ). These data provide preliminary evidence for the effectiveness of recovery centers to sustain abstinence, enhance recovery capital, and curtail the use of formal, more expensive substance abuse treatment. Additional studies documenting the type and amount of services received in recovery centers, randomized trials of referrals to recovery centers and referral as usual, and studies of cost-effectiveness are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** Annual Meeting of the College on Problems of Drug Dependence. 2011. Hollywood, FL, US. Preliminary findings from this evaluation were presented at the aforementioned conference.
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Clients](#)  
[\\*Community Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Clinical Trials](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**87. A preliminary 6-month prospective study examining self-reported religious preference, religiosity/spirituality, and retention at a Jewish residential treatment center for substance-related disorders.**

- Citation:** The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research, July 2014, vol./is. 41/3(390-401), 1094-3412 (Jul 2014)
- Author(s):** Parhami, Iman; Davtian, Margarit; Collard, Michael; Lopez, Jean; Fong, Timothy W
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- Language:** English

**Abstract:** Although there is a substantial amount of research suggesting that higher levels of religiosity/spirituality (R/S) are associated with better treatment outcomes of substance-related disorders, no studies have explored this relationship at a faith-based residential treatment center. The objective of this prospective study is to explore the relationship between R/S, self-reported religious preference, and retention at a Jewish residential treatment center for substance-related disorders. Using the Daily Spiritual Experience Scale, R/S levels were assessed for 33 subjects at baseline, 1 month, 3 months, and 6 months. Results demonstrated a significant relationship between baseline R/S level and retention at 6 months, while R/S levels were unchanged during the course of treatment. Notably, no relationship was found between self-reported religious affiliation and retention. This study demonstrates that patients' R/S level, rather than religious affiliation, is a possible predictor for better outcome at faith-based residential centers for substance-related disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Religiosity](#)  
[\\*Residential Care Institutions](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
 Faith

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

#### 88. Assisted outpatient treatment: We can do better.

**Citation:** The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research, July 2014, vol./is. 41/3(251-253), 1094-3412 (Jul 2014)

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

**Correspondence Address:** Rosenberg, Linda, susanp@thenationalcouncil.org

**Institution:** National Council for Behavioral Health, Washington, DC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article discusses clash in perspectives, most prominently in discussion of assisted outpatient treatment (AOT). This special section of The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research focuses on adoption of comparative effectiveness research for that very reason: so that community behavioral health centers can test and offer the best care. The goal is that no one would experience the pain of mental illness or addiction. And if that is not yet possible, all individuals with mental illness should have the means, access, and community supports to face their illness and work toward recovery in a manner of their choosing. We must have adequate funding and attention toward prevention and early intervention in every community. We must have the will to implement systems of accountability in states and in communities. And we must address the bias toward males of color that leads to their increased involvement in the most restrictive treatments, including AOT. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: National Council for Behavioral Health; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health Care Psychology](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Outpatient Treatment](#)  
 Health

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

#### 89. Biofeedback combined with cue-exposure as a treatment for heroin addicts.

**Citation:** Physiology & Behavior, May 2014, vol./is. 130/(34-39), 0031-9384 (May 10, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Du, Jiang; Fan, Chenglu; Jiang, Haifeng; Sun, Haiming; Li, Xu; Zhao, Min  
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**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to test if cue-exposure therapy (CET) combined with biofeedback therapy (BT) could decrease craving and physiological reactivity to drug-related cues in heroin dependents. Forty-five participants were randomly assigned to usual rehabilitation with or without CET combined with BT. Craving was assessed by a 100-point visual analog scale (VAS). Skin conductance (SC) and muscle electromyography (MEG) were recorded using a biofeedback device. After 2 months of treatment, both the pre-cue exposure craving and the post-cue exposure craving, SC, and MEG were lower in the experimental group than in the control group. Compared to the control group, the experimental group had a greater decrease in craving, SC, and MEG from baseline after the treatment. The results suggest that CET combined with BT treatment is effective in reducing craving and physiology reactivity in heroin dependents and could be used as a component of heroin-dependence rehabilitation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Biofeedback  
\*Craving  
\*Drug Addiction  
\*Exposure Therapy  
\*Heroin  
Cues

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Physiology and Behavior*

#### 90. Health care institutions should not exclude smokers from employment.

**Citation:** Academic Medicine, June 2014, vol./is. 89/6(843-847), 1040-2446 (Jun 2014)  
**Author(s):** Huddle, Thomas S; Kertesz, Stefan G; Nash, Ryan R  
**Correspondence Address:** Huddle, Thomas S., FOT 720, 1530 3rd Ave. S., Birmingham, AL, US, 35294, thuddle@uab.edu  
**Institution:** University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Medicine, Birmingham, AL, US; Birmingham VA Medical Center, Birmingham School of Medicine, Birmingham, AL, US; Ohio State University Center for Bioethics, Columbus, OH, US  
**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Some health care institutions, including academic health centers, have adopted policies excluding smokers from employment. Claims advanced on behalf of these policies include financial savings from reduced health costs and absenteeism as well as advantages consonant with their message of healthy living. The authors suggest that the institutional savings from these policies are speculative and unproven. Also, in settings where large medical schools operate, it is likely to be the poor, including members of minority groups, who, under an employee smoker ban, will lose the opportunity to work for an employer that offers health insurance and other benefits. In response to the incentives created by such bans, some will quit smoking, but most will not. Thus, at the community level, employee smoker bans are more likely to be harmful than beneficial. Although private businesses may rightly choose not to hire smokers in the 19 states where such policies are legal, health care institutions, including academic health centers, should consider hiring choices in light of the values they profess. The traditional values of medicine include service to all persons in need, even when illness results from addiction or unsafe behavior. Secular academic communities require a shared dedication to discovery without requiring strict conformity of private behavior or belief. The authors conclude that for health care institutions, policies of hiring smokers and helping them to quit are both prudent and expressive of the norms of medical care, such as inclusion, compassion, and fellowship, that academic health professionals seek to honor. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Residential Care Institutions](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Employee Absenteeism](#)  
[Employment Status](#)  
[Minority Groups](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Ovid* in [Academic Medicine](#)

**91. "Stimulant treatment for attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and risk of developing substance use disorder": Correction.**

**Citation:** The British Journal of Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 204/6(494), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Groenman, Annabeth P; Oosterlaan, Jaap; Rommelse, Nanda N. J; Franke, Barbara; Greven, Corina U; Hoekstra, Pieter J; Hartman, Catharina A; Luman, Marjolein; Roeyers, Herbert; Oades, Robert D; Sergeant, Joseph A; Buitelaar, Jan K; Faraone, Stephen V

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Neuropsychology, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Cognitive Neuroscience, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behavior, Centre for Neuroscience, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry and of Neuroscience and Physiology, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Reports an error in "Stimulant treatment for attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and risk of developing substance use disorder" by Annabeth P. Groenman et al (The British Journal of Psychiatry, 2013[Aug], Vol 203[2], 112-119). In the original article, in Table 1 (p. 115): of those with ADHD in the no-stimulant treatment group, the percentage of males is 59%. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-27851-008). Background: Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is linked to increased risk for substance use disorders and nicotine dependence. Aims: To examine the effects of stimulant treatment on subsequent risk for substance use disorder and nicotine dependence in a prospective longitudinal ADHD case-control study. Method: At baseline we assessed ADHD, conduct disorder and oppositional defiant disorder. Substance use disorders, nicotine dependence and stimulant treatment were assessed retrospectively after a mean follow-up of 4.4 years, at a mean age of 16.4 years. Results: Stimulant treatment of ADHD was linked to a reduced risk for substance use disorders compared with no stimulant treatment, even after controlling for conduct disorder and oppositional defiant disorder (hazard ratio (HR) = 1.91, 95% CI 1.10-3.36), but not to nicotine dependence (HR = 1.12, 95% CI 0.45-2.96). Within the stimulant-treated group, a protective effect of age at first stimulant use on substance use disorder development was found, which diminished with age, and seemed to reverse around the age of 18. Conclusions: Stimulant treatment appears to lower the risk of developing substance use disorders and does not have an impact on the development of nicotine dependence in adolescents with ADHD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

[\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[Age Differences](#)  
[Nicotine](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**92. "Stimulant treatment for ADHD": Authors' reply.****Citation:**

The British Journal of Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 204/6(490-491), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):**

Groenman, Annabeth P; Oosterlaan, Jaap; Rommelse, Nanda N. J; Franke, Barbara; Greven, Corina U; Hoekstra, Pieter J; Hartman, Catharina A; Luman, Marjolein; Roeyers, Herbert; Oades, Robert D; Sergeant, Joseph A; Buitelaar, Jan K; Faraone, Stephen V

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**Institution:**

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Center for Psychiatric Epidemiology, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, Interdisciplinary Center for Psychiatric Epidemiology, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands; Department of Clinical Neuropsychology, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Experimental Clinical Health Psychology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium; Biopsychology Group, University Clinic for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Essen, Germany; Department of Clinical Neuropsychology, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Cognitive Neuroscience, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behavior, Centre for Neuroscience, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Reply by the current authors to comments made by Rohit Verma et al. (see record 2014-23445-017) on the current authors' original article (see record 2013-27851-008). In their letter, Verma and colleagues make the interesting point that possibly the age at first stimulant use x current age interaction effect found in our paper might be influenced by our selection of patients. Verma et al are concerned that we excluded patients with shorter treatment durations. However, when we include all individuals who ever used stimulants, we find the same effect. In our article, we examined whether the effect of stimulant treatment depended on other factors (i.e. current use of stimulants, age at stimulant treatment initiation, age-adjusted duration of stimulant use and age adjusted cumulative dosage), but found no other significant predictors than age at first stimulant use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity  
 \*CNS Stimulating Drugs  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Drug Dependency  
 \*Drug Therapy  
 Age Differences  
 Nicotine  
 Risk Factors

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**93. Stimulant treatment for ADHD.****Citation:**

The British Journal of Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 204/6(490), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):**

Verma, Rohit; Apala; Kumari, Simmi; Dhiman, Vishal

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**Institution:**

Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, India; Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, India; Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, India; Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, India

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Comments on an article by Annabeth P. Groenman et al. (see record 2013-27851-008). Groenman et al. suggested, through the generalized estimating equation model, that the risk of developing substance use disorder reverses after 18 years of age, indicating that it may be mediated by modulation in parental support. However, we wish to raise concern for this conclusion as a possible biased finding since the researchers have included patients exposed to stimulants intermittently or for short durations along with those exposed continuously (n = 358), which may have falsely led to the results. Possibly, analysis of the combined no-stimulant treatment group (stimulant-naive and those with short or inconsistent stimulant use) against the stimulant treatment group for age variable (as had been done in the correlation analysis) may have validated the statement.

Meta-analysis also concludes that treating ADHD during childhood reduces the incidence of substance use disorder by half, whereas failure to treat doubles the risk for substance use disorder. The commentators concur with the authors that stimulant treatment impact on nicotine dependence should be interpreted with caution, warranting future larger-sample, longer-term prospective studies inspecting the role of non-stimulant medications in modulating substance use disorder in ADHD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[Age Differences](#)  
[Nicotine](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 94. Cannabis and stimulant disorders and readmission 2 years after first-episode psychosis.

**Citation:** The British Journal of Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 204/6(448-453), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Sara, Grant E; Burgess, Philip M; Malhi, Gin S; Whiteford, Harvey A; Hall, Wayne C

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**Institution:** Mental Health and Drug and Alcohol Office, NSW Health, Discipline of Psychiatry, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; School of Population Health, Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Discipline of Psychiatry, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Royal North Shore Hospital, Department of Academic Psychiatry, Royal North Shore Hospital, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Few studies have examined the impact of stimulant use on outcome in early psychosis. Ceasing substance use may lead to positive outcomes in psychosis. Aims: To examine whether baseline cannabis or stimulant disorders and ongoing drug use predict readmission within 2 years of a first psychosis admission. Method: Predictors of readmission were examined with Cox regression in 7269 people aged 15-29 years with a first psychosis admission. Results: Baseline cannabis and stimulant disorders did not predict readmission. A stimulant disorder diagnosis prior to index psychosis admission predicted readmission, but a prior cannabis disorder diagnosis did not. Ongoing problem drug use predicted readmission. The lowest rate of readmission occurred in people whose baseline drug problems were discontinued. Conclusions: Prior admissions with stimulant disorder may be a negative prognostic sign in first-episode psychosis. Drug use diagnoses at baseline may be a good prognostic sign if they are identified and controlled. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)  
[Psychiatric Hospital Readmission](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**95. Cognitive functioning associated with stimulant use in patients with non-affective psychosis, their unaffected siblings and healthy controls.**

- Citation:** Psychological Medicine, July 2014, vol./is. 44/9(1901-1911), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Jul 2014)
- Author(s):** van der Meer, F. J; Meijer, J. H; Meijer, C. J; van den Brink, W; Velthorst, E; Genetic Risk and Outcome of Psychosis (GROUP) Investigators, Netherlands
- Corporate/Institutional Author:** Genetic Risk and Outcome of Psychosis (GROUP) Investigators, Netherlands
- Institution:** Department of Early Psychosis, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Early Psychosis, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Early Psychosis, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Early Psychosis, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Early Psychosis, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Little is known about the effect of stimulant use (amphetamines, cocaine, ecstasy) on cognitive functioning in schizophrenia patients. The current study examined (1) whether recency and frequency of stimulant use is associated with cognitive functioning and (2) whether these associations differ between psychotic patients, their unaffected siblings and controls. Method: Participants completed a comprehensive cognitive test battery. Stimulant use was assessed by urinalysis and by the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI). Using random effects regression models, the main effects of Stimulant Use and the interaction with Diagnostic Status on cognitive functioning were assessed. Results: The interaction term between Stimulant Use and Diagnostic Status was not significant for any of the cognitive outcome variables, indicating similar effects of stimulant use in all three groups. Recent stimulant users showed more errors deficit in verbal learning in comparison to never users (Cohen's  $d = -0.60$ ,  $p < 0.005$ ). Lifetime frequent stimulant use was significantly associated with worse immediate and delayed verbal recall, working memory and acquired knowledge (Cohen's  $d = -0.22$  to  $-0.29$ ,  $p < 0.005$ ). Lifetime infrequent stimulant use was not associated with significant cognitive alterations in comparison to never use. Conclusions: The presence of cognitive deficits associated with lifetime stimulant use is dependent on the frequency of use, with no observed deficits in infrequent users and modest negative effects in frequent users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Ability](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)  
[\\*Siblings](#)  
[Amphetamine](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)  
[Schizophrenia](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Psychological Medicine*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

**96. Enhancement of extinction learning attenuates ethanol-seeking behavior and alters plasticity in the prefrontal cortex.**

- Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, May 2014, vol./is. 34/22(7562-7574), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (May 28, 2014)

**Author(s):** Gass, Justin T; Trantham-Davidson, Heather; Kassab, Amanda S; Glen, William B Jr.; Olive, M. Foster; Chandler, L. Judson

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**Institution:** Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, US; Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Addiction is a chronic relapsing disorder in which relapse is often initiated by exposure to drug-related cues. The present study examined the effects of mGluR5 activation on extinction of ethanol-cue-maintained responding, relapse-like behavior, and neuronal plasticity. Rats were trained to self-administer ethanol and then exposed to extinction training during which they were administered either vehicle or the mGluR5 positive allosteric modulator 3-cyano-N-(1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl) or CDPPB. CDPPB treatment reduced active lever responding during extinction, decreased the total number of extinction sessions required to meet criteria, and attenuated cue-induced reinstatement of ethanol seeking. CDPPB facilitation of extinction was blocked by the local infusion of the mGluR5 antagonist 3-((2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)ethynyl) pyridine into the infralimbic (IfL) cortex, but had no effect when infused into the prelimbic (PrL) cortex. Analysis of dendritic spines revealed alterations in structural plasticity, whereas electrophysiological recordings demonstrated differential alterations in glutamatergic neurotransmission in the PrL and IfL cortex. Extinction was associated with increased amplitude of evoked synaptic PrL and IfL NMDA currents but reduced amplitude of PrL AMPA currents. Treatment with CDPPB prevented the extinction-induced enhancement of NMDA currents in PrL without affecting NMDA currents in the IfL. Whereas CDPPB treatment did not alter the amplitude of PrL or IfL AMPA currents, it did promote the expression of IfL calcium-permeable GluR2-lacking receptors in both abstinence- and extinction-trained rats, but had no effect in ethanol-naive rats. These results confirm changes in the PrL and IfL cortex in glutamatergic neurotransmission during extinction learning and demonstrate that manipulation of mGluR5 facilitates extinction of ethanol cues in association with neuronal plasticity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)  
[\\*Neural Plasticity](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmission](#)  
[\\*Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[\\*Rats](#)  
[Ethanol](#)  
[Reinstatement](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 97. Cultural scripts: The elusive role of psychotropic drugs in treatment.

**Citation:** Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 38/2(279-282), 0165-005X;1573-076X (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Rouse, Carolyn M

**Correspondence Address:** Rouse, Carolyn M.: Princeton University, 129 Aaron Burr Hall, Princeton, NJ, US, crouse@princeton.edu

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

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article reminds us that simply removing psychoactive drugs from the marketplace is not a solution. We have come to rely on them because other institutional and familial support systems do not exist or are not equipped to handle abnormal behavior. Difference is not something many people in industrialized countries accept, and therefore without psycho pharmaceuticals, many patients would feel at a loss for how to deal with their addictions, anxieties, alienation, or abnormal compulsions. The hopeful take-away from the articles discussed here is that treating mental illness may not require expensive medical treatments with limited efficacy. Social investments that expand our definition of normal behavior and that integrate people with cognitive differences into communities may be expensive as well, but at least, these approaches produce better outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Culture \(Anthropological\)](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Schema](#)  
[Anxiety](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

#### 98. Anthropological engagements with modern psychotropy.

**Citation:** Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 38/2(174-181), 0165-005X;1573-076X (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Oldani, Michael; Ecks, Stefan; Basu, Soumita

**Correspondence Address:** Oldani, Michael: Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminal Justice, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Whitewater, WI, US, oldanim@uww.edu

**Institution:** Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminal Justice, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Whitewater, WI, US; School of Social & Political Sciences, University of Edinburgh, CMB, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; School of Social & Political Sciences, University of Edinburgh, CMB, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Psychotropic polypharmacy continues to increase in children, women, addicts, and the elderly, while prescriptions in general are rising within emerging economies, as both Ecks and Pinto point out. Four decades of a US-centered "war on drugs" and almost thirty years after the introduction of Prozac in the US market, we seem to have entered a New World, where psychotropic battle other psychotropic within the medical professions, in the marketplace, and within our bodies, right down to the molecular level-battling for neuroreceptors. Within this context, new zones and sites of psychotropic saturation are surely to emerge, evolve, and take on unpredictable forms. Therefore, we encourage scholars to trace and assess modern psychotropy with creative tools of research-conceptual, anthropological, and/or interdisciplinary. Psychotropics will continue to seep deep into human, social, and natural environments, where their multiple efficacies and toxicities will require serious attention in order to fully evaluate their neuro-biological impact(s) and cultural power. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Conference Information:** Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association. 2011. Montreal. PQ, Canada. This research was presented at the aforementioned conference.

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

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

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

\*Polypharmacy  
\*Emerging Economies

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

### 99. On deep history and psychotropy.

**Citation:** Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 38/2(169-173), 0165-005X;1573-076X (Jun 2014)  
**Author(s):** Campbell, Benjamin  
**Correspondence Address:** Campbell, Benjamin: Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI, US, campbelb@uwm.edu  
**Institution:** Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Deep History and the Brain* by Daniel Smail. In this book Smail, dissatisfied with the traditional perspective of the historian, which he finds increasingly narrow and time bound, attempts to find a principle by which he can survey all of human history, from the origin of the species to the origin of civilization to the origins of our own modern age. Not surprising then that Smail would look to the brain to find a new explanatory principle by which to write history. And in the process stumbles upon what has been considered the purview of four field anthropology. Smail contrasts his focus on the brain with the old ways of writing history, including a focus on documents and the belief that human history did not begin until civilization. The former point may be novel for historians in practicing their craft. On *Deep History and the Brain* is in some ways naive and superficial, it should be thought-provoking to anthropologists interested in how we can create a deeper and rich version of what Smail points toward. But of course, the proof of a concept like psychotropy is not in the sweep we impart to human history, but in the presentation of specific practices and beliefs, and behaviors in specific cultural contexts. This volume presents a variety of initial cases that attempt to do just that, ranging from the pharmacological treatment of addicts in recovery to prescription patterns for antidepressants in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan to the way in which Indian psychiatry frames women's mental health issues. The reader will have to decide for themselves how well the notion of psychotropy both illuminates the cases and points out their essential similarities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Therapy  
\*History  
\*Mental Health  
\*Sociocultural Factors  
\*Spirituality  
Anthropology  
Brain

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

### 100. Alexithymia and dissociation in alcohol addiction.

**Original Title:** Problematika alexithymie a disociace u zavislosti na alkoholu.

**Citation:** Ceskoslovenska Psychologie, 2014, vol./is. 58/2(168-178), 0009-062X;1804-6436 (2014)

**Author(s):** Prochazka, Roman; Rehan, Vladimir; Donevska, Sandra

**Correspondence Address:** Prochazka, Roman: Filozoficka Fakulta, Katedra Psychologie, Univerzita Palackeho, Vodarni 6, Olomouc, Czech Republic, 779 00, r-prochy@seznam.cz

**Institution:** Katedra Psychologie, FF UP, Olomouc, Czech Republic; Katedra Psychologie, FF UP, Olomouc, Czech Republic; Katedra Matematicke Analyzy a Aplikaci Matematiky, Prirodovedecka Fakulta UP, Olomouc, Czech Republic

**Language:** Czech

**Abstract:** Objective: To assess relationships among alexithymia, psychological and somatoform dissociation in people addicted to alcohol. To find out whether alexithymia, psychological dissociation, and somatoform dissociation overlap or they are the separate constructs. Subject and setting: The authors used these research methods: TAS-20 (Toronto Alexithymia Scale), DES (Dissociation Experiences Scale), and SDQ-20 (Somatoform Dissociation Questionnaire). The research sample consisted of 95 people addicted to alcohol. Hypotheses: Are there any statistically verifiable relationships between the constructs of alexithymia, psychological dissociation and somatoform dissociation, or are these constructs relatively separate ones? Statistical analysis: Descriptive characteristics of the research sample, Spearman's correlation coefficient, exploratory factor analysis. Results: In people addicted to alcohol, alexithymia was found in 43%, psychological dissociation in 38%, and somatoform dissociation in 45%. These variables were statistically significantly related in people addicted to alcohol. Exploratory factor analysis revealed the factor called external orientation of thinking and constraining fantasy in life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Alexithymia](#)  
[\\*Dissociation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Ceskoslovenska Psychologie*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

### 101. Review of Controlling your drinking: Tools to make moderation work for you, 2nd edition.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, May 2014, vol./is. 33/3(333), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Saunders, Bill

**Institution:** Abbotsford Private Hospital, Perth, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Controlling Your Drinking: Tools to Make Moderation Work for You, 2nd Edition* edited by William R. Miller and Ricardo F. Munoz (2013). Well, well, a book on controlled drinking and a quirky little coincidence to go with it. The publication of their study eventually generated claims from some of the flat earth, total abstinence, 'once an alcoholic always an alcoholic' fraternity, of fraud, malfeasance and murder. Fortunately, Linda and Mark's obsessive-compulsive research record keeping exonerated them and the alcohol field has now moved to a place where, even in the USA, the publication of a self-help book on controlled drinking is unremarkable. Not that this book is. It is a tour de force of self-help, a virtual exemplar of how to write a self-help book. The book is easy to read, gallops along at a pace and does not claim to change your life in six weeks. Indeed, so well-research-driven is this text that the authors say that only 15% of readers will be able to achieve stable moderation and that a further 23% will achieve good enough moderation. A success rate of just 38%, but a further 24% will realize that moderation is just not for them so they will quit totally. The book is sectioned into five parts that systematically address the matter of one's drinking. The first and probably most critical issue is whether controlled drinking is for you. Using two alcohol-dependence scales, readers can determine their relative risk of trying to control,

as against abstain, from alcohol. My guess is that many problem drinkers will find these questionnaires informative but challenging. If one decides that. The book also includes an array of strategies for managing the psychological issues that usually accompany excessive drinking. The very real clinical issue of drinking as a way of managing anxiety and depression is well addressed, with readers given access to appropriate mood self-rating scales as well as a pithy introduction to mindfulness and other self-soothing strategies. Other psychological issues such as low self-concept, poor assertion skills and relationships are also adroitly explored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Experimentation](#)  
[\\*Mindfulness](#)  
[\\*Ideology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Drug and Alcohol Review](#)

## 102. Public attitudes in Australia towards the claim that addiction is a (brain) disease.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, May 2014, vol./is. 33/3(272-279), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Meurk, Carla; Partridge, Brad; Carter, Adrian; Hall, Wayne; Morphett, Kylie; Lucke, Jayne

**Correspondence Address:** Meurk, Carla: UQ Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, 71/918 Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital Site, Herston, QLD, Australia, 4029, c.meurk@uq.edu.au

**Institution:** UQ Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia;  
 UQ Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia;  
 UQ Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia;  
 UQ Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia;  
 UQ Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia;  
 UQ Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Abstract Introduction and Aims We investigated the Australian public's understandings of addiction to alcohol and heroin and the factors predicting support for the idea that these types of addiction are 'diseases' and specifically 'brain diseases'. Design and Methods Data were collected as part of the 2012 Queensland Social Survey, a computer-assisted telephone interview of 1263 residents of Queensland, Australia. Participants were presented with scenarios of two addicted persons, one who was addicted to heroin and the other addicted to alcohol. Participants were asked a series of questions about different definitions and causes of addiction for both characters. Results Over half of the respondents thought that addiction is a disease (alcohol: 67%, heroin: 53%), but fewer (alcohol: 34%, heroin: 33%) believed that addiction is a brain disease. Belief that addiction has biological causes predicted agreement that addiction is a disease [alcohol: odds ratio (OR) = 3.05 (2.15-4.31), heroin: OR = 3.99 (2.82-5.65)] and a brain disease [alcohol: OR = 4.97 (3.42-7.22), heroin: OR = 14.12 (9.23-21.61)]. Women were more likely than men to agree that addiction is a disease [alcohol: OR = 1.79 (1.35-2.38), heroin: OR = 1.40 (1.09-1.81)] as were those 35 years of age and older [alcohol: OR = 2.25 (1.50-3.40), heroin: OR = 1.50 (1.01-2.24)]. Discussion and Conclusions There is more public support for the idea that addiction is a 'disease' than for the more specific claim that it is a 'brain disease'. Support for a biological aetiology of addiction predicted higher levels of agreement with both disease concepts. [Meurk C, Partridge B, Carter A, Hall W, Morphett K, Lucke J. Public attitudes in Australia towards the claim that addiction is a (brain) disease. Drug Alcohol Rev 2014;33:272-279] (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Brain Disorders](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Public Opinion](#)  
[\\*Social Issues](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Drug and Alcohol Review*

### 103. Compulsory treatment of addiction in the patient's best interests: More rigorous evaluations are essential.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, May 2014, vol./is. 33/3(268-271), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (May 2014)  
**Author(s):** Hall, Wayne; Farrell, Michael; Carter, Adrian  
**Institution:** Centre for Youth Substance Abuse Research, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; UQ Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** There has been renewed advocacy in Australia and the USA for the revival of compulsory treatment of severely addicted persons for their own good. The reasons for this revival are unclear but probably include a convergence of factors that includes the frustration of health providers in dealing with repeated hospital presentations for alcohol-related problems and pressure from family members for the health system to intervene in the self-destructive or harmful alcohol and drug use of their members. This paternalistically motivated form of compulsory addiction treatment differs from the more common practice of coercing addicted offenders into treatment as an alternative to imprisonment. Legally coerced treatment through the criminal justice system has been criticized for a lack of evidence of its effectiveness and its infringement of the rights of offenders (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Justice](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[\\*Hospitals](#)  
[Evaluation](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Drug and Alcohol Review*

### 104. What nosographic framework for excessive tanning?

**Original Title:** Quel cadre nosographique pour le bronzage excessif?  
**Citation:** L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, April 2014, vol./is. 40/2(174-179), 0013-7006 (Apr 2014)  
**Author(s):** Petit, A; Karila, L; Lejoyeux, M  
**Correspondence Address:** Petit, A.: Service de Psychiatrie, Addictologie et Tabacologie, Faculte de Medecine, Universite Paris VII, Hopital Bichat, AP-HP, Paris, France, 75018, aymericpetit@hotmail.fr  
**Institution:** Service de Psychiatrie, Addictologie et Tabacologie, Faculte de Medecine, Universite Paris VII, Hopital Bichat, AP-HP, Paris, France; Centre d'Enseignement, de Recherche et

de Traitement des Addictions, Hopital Paul-Brousse, AP-HP, Villejuif, France; Service de Psychiatrie, Addictologie et Tabacologie, Faculte de Medecine, Universite Paris VII, Hopital Bichat, AP-HP, Paris, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Background: Socially valorised tanning, like other forms of behaviour, can take on an addictive aspect. Excessive tanning, defined by the presence of impulsivity and repetition of tanning that leads to personal distress, is a psychiatric disorder that has only recently been recognized. This finding is based on the observations of many dermatologists who report an addictive relationship in their patients with tanning cabins despite announcement of the diagnosis of malignant melanoma. Objective: This article attempts to synthesize the existing literature on excessive tanning and addiction to investigate possible associations. This review focuses on the prevalence, clinical features, aetiology, and treatment of this disorder. Methods: The literature review was conducted from 1983 to 2012, using PubMed, Google Scholar, EMBASE, and PsycInfo, using the following keywords alone or combined: Tanning, Addiction, Sunbeds, Skin cancer prevention, and Treatment. We investigated different models to determine how excessive tanning met these criteria. Results: Excessive Tanning was described in the 2000s by an American dermatologist, Carolyn Heckman. Wartham et al. were the first to have proposed a theoretical framework for addiction to sunbathing, as well as two scales (m CAGE and m DSM IV) for the diagnosis and to assess the degree of addiction. These diagnostic criteria describe the craving like-symptoms, the feeling of losing control, or the continuation of the behavior despite knowledge of negative consequences. Excessive Tanning is not present in the classifications of the DSM or ICD, but may be related to Addiction, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Impulse control disorders, Anorexia, or Body Dysmorphic Disorder. Conclusion: Excessive tanning can be included in the spectrum of behavioural addictions due its clinical characteristics in common with classic addictive disorders. They are a variety of other models, which may offer an explanation for or insight into tanning behaviour. Further studies must be controlled, notably on clinical psychopathology, neurobiology and management to improve our understanding of excessive tanning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Neoplasms](#)  
[\\*Physical Appearance](#)  
[\\*Prevention](#)  
[Behavioral Assessment](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Psychiatry](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 105. A phenomenological approach of treatment-resistant depressions.

**Original Title:** Une approche clinico-phenomenologique des depressions resistantes.

**Citation:** L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, April 2014, vol./is. 40/2(168-173), 0013-7006 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Ledoux, A; Cioltea, D; Angeletti, L

**Correspondence Address:** Ledoux, A.: Service de Psychiatrie, HIA Legouest, 27, Avenue de Plantieres, BP 9 0001, Metz, France, 57077, cedex 3, arnaudledoux@aol.com

**Institution:** Service de Psychiatrie, HIA Legouest, Metz, France; Service de Psychiatrie, HIA Legouest, Metz, France; Service de Psychiatrie, HIA Legouest, Metz, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Background: Hospital practitioners are regularly facing treatment-resistant depression, which may be defined according to the clinical picture or according to the therapeutic strategy. There are different levels of resistance and different levels of evidence for this resistance. Indeed, the notions of relative and absolute resistance describe the adequacy of assigned treatment. It thus seems necessary to specify the psychopathology of treatment-resistant depression and to highlight the endogeneity phenomenon in order to solve this problem. Objective: Our work addresses the concept of endogeneity (previously clarified by Hubertus Tellenbach) and will consider its implications in the management of treatment-resistant depression. We attempt to demonstrate that the phenomenological approach is an interesting tool in clinical practice through the highlight of endogenous characteristics. Method: The first step consists in specifying the endogenous phenomena: abolition of rhythms, loss of the forward-looking deployment, overall impression, and reversibility, spatial and temporal characteristics from the phenotype. Our phenomenological approach continues by exploring the false resistances. Hence, we take into account anxious comorbidity, medical comorbidity, addictions, personality disorders and the hypothesis of a bipolar diathesis. First of all, it is difficult to show the patient in which way their behaviour results in stagnation. Indeed, it could strengthen the internal move that leads to an imperious necessity to cope with the surroundings. The psychotherapeutic help is elaborated by specifically highlighting the pathogenic situations whilst also taking into account the difficulties of an authentic therapeutic alliance. Results: Our approach emphasizes the endogeneity phenomenon in depression, permitting the search for an optimal therapeutic strategy. It also provides assistance in resolving false resistance or what is apparent. In cases of endogenous depression, therapeutic orientation favours pharmacological and instrumental strategies (brain stimulation). If elements of self-understanding can be given to the patient, they must show that the rigid way in which the patient appropriates the daily reports is more stressful than the choice. Therefore, the psychotherapeutic help must take into account the situation and the individual vulnerability so as to develop a suitable care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Clinical Practice](#)  
[\\*Phenomenology](#)  
[\\*Psychopathology](#)  
[\\*Treatment Resistant Depression](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 106. Evidence of a role for SNCA in impulse control in humans.

**Citation:** Neurogenetics, March 2014, vol./is. 15/1(77-78), 1364-6745;1364-6753 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Guillot, Casey R; Fanning, Jennifer R; Liang, Tiebing; Berman, Mitchell E

**Correspondence Address:** Guillot, Casey R.: Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, 2250 Alcazar St, CSC 240, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90033, cguillot@usc.edu

**Institution:** Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; School of Medicine, Indiana University, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Psychology, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article explores that Alpha-synuclein has been implicated in impulsivity in mice and in addictive behavior (suggestive of impaired impulse control) in both rodents and humans therefore, the - synuclein gene (SNCA) may influence the development of impulsivity in humans, although to date, no study has examined this relationship. Based on the greater frequency of the Callele of SNCA rs356195 in alcohol non-cravers relative to cravers in a prior study, we hypothesized that individuals with the CC genotype of SNCA rs356195 would display greater impulse control than T allele carriers. It appears

that variations in SNCA may confer risk for the development of impulsivity in humans. Of course, our findings should be considered preliminary until the relationship between SNCA and impulsivity is examined in larger samples using a range of SNPs, particularly samples large enough to test for multiple models of genetic inheritance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Physiology](#)  
[Individual Differences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [neurogenetics](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

### 107. Review of Intoxication and society: Problematic pleasures of drugs and alcohol.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, May 2014, vol./is. 49/6(777-778), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Burkhardt, Jason

**Correspondence Address:** Burkhardt, Jason, jason.t.burkhardt@wmich.edu

**Institution:** Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Intoxication and Society: Problematic Pleasures of Drugs and Alcohol* edited by J. Herring, C. Regan, D. Weinberg, and P. Withington (2013). The editors state that the intent of this work is to "canvass [these] various dimensions of intoxication in a single, and provides readers with a more panoramic understanding of the dynamic relationship between intoxicants and society than is normally available in studies rooted in a particular disciplinary framework. Overall, this book can be useful to a variety of audiences, although some sections will seem more relevant to some users than they will to others. The historical sections may be more interesting to researchers and academics. The policy discussions may be more interesting to those who work in the policy sphere. The sections that are more sociologically bent may be useful to those who are connected with self-help and other socially based treatments. The individual psychology, biomedical, and current research sections will be of most use to the practitioner. Finally, the legal sections will be most useful to those who treat substance abuse through the courts or probation. In general, this book is worth a place on many shelves. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Pleasure](#)  
[\\*Society](#)  
[\\*Toxic Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 108. Promoting the use of substance use survey data.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, May 2014, vol./is. 49/6(775-776), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Cho, Young Ik

**Correspondence Address:** Cho, Young Ik: University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Zilber School of Public Health, 1240 N 10th Street, Milwaukee, WI, US, 53205, cho3@uwm.edu

**Institution:** University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Zilber School of Public Health, Milwaukee, WI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Timothy P. Johnson (see record 2012-32232-098). The author covers major sources of problems with substance use surveys. Among many issues, the author discusses the "failures of nonuse" and points out that substance use surveys are designed for many purposes that include monitoring trends of use, provision of information to government decision makers, and evaluation of intervention programs. He also observes that they are sometimes ignored for various reasons, such as scarcity of resources, competing priorities, and insufficient priority. Pondering over this issue of nonuse, there might be one more point that needs to be addressed. It would be the "usefulness" of substance use survey data that is directly relevant to some of the factors that the author discussed as "methodological failures." This commentary is to share some thoughts, primarily on how to promote efficient and proper use of substance use survey data at the local level. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Failure](#)  
[\\*Surveys](#)  
[Ethics](#)  
[Methodology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 109. Does the new formulation of Oxycontin deter misuse? A qualitative analysis.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, May 2014, vol./is. 49/6(770-774), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Buer, Lesly-Marie; Havens, Jennifer R; Leukefeld, Carl

**Correspondence Address:** Buer, Lesly-Marie: Department of Behavioral Science, University of Kentucky, 122 Medical Behavioral Science Building, Lexington, KY, US, 40536, lesly-marie.clevenger@uky.edu

**Institution:** Department of Behavioral Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Center on Drug and Alcohol Research, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Behavioral Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The purpose of this qualitative study is to understand changing illicit drug use patterns in rural Appalachia since a new formulation of OxyContin was released with the goal of deterring diversion and misuse. Participants (n = 25) from a longitudinal study of rural drug users (N = 192) were approached to participate in semistructured qualitative interviews between April and June 2011. The primary finding is that the majority of participants switched from using the original formulation OxyContin to immediate-release oxycodone. We discuss the implications and limitations of these findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

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

[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Prescription Drugs](#)

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

**110. Alcohol consumption, dependence, and treatment barriers: Perceptions among nontreatment seekers with alcohol dependence.**

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, May 2014, vol./is. 49/6(762-769), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Wallhed Finn, Sara; Bakshi, Ann-Sofie; Andreasson, Sven

**Correspondence Address:** Wallhed Finn, Sara: Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Beroendecentrum Stockholm, Riddargatan 1 mottagningen for alkohol och halsa, Riddargatan 1, Stockholm, Sweden, 11435, sara.wallhed-finn@sll.se

**Institution:** Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Alcohol use disorders are highly prevalent worldwide. However, only a minority with alcohol dependence seek and undergo treatment. From a public health perspective, it is important to understand why people do not seek treatment. Objectives: This study aims to describe how people with alcohol dependence perceive and discuss treatment for alcohol use disorders and their reasons for seeking and not seeking treatment. Methods: 32 alcohol dependent adults from the general population participated in focus groups and individual interviews in Stockholm during 2011-2012. Data were analyzed with thematic content analysis. Results: Suffering from alcohol dependence, as well as realizing the need for, and entering treatment, were associated with shame and stigma, and were strong barriers to treatment. Other barriers included the desire to deal with alcohol problems on one's own and the view that seeking treatment required total abstinence. Negative health-effects were mainly a nonissue. The participants' knowledge about treatment options was limited to lifelong abstinence, medication with Disulfiram and residential treatment. These were seen as unappealing and contrasted sharply with preferred treatment. Conclusions/Importance: Public health literacy regarding alcohol use, dependence, and treatment ought to be improved in order to lower barriers to treatment. Treatment services need to better match the needs and wishes of potential service users, as well as taking stigmatization into account. In order to develop suitable treatments, and to reach the majority who do not seek treatment, the clinical understanding of alcohol dependence needs to be expanded to include mild to moderate dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Treatment Barriers](#)  
[Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**111. Barriers to drug use behavior change among primary care patients in urban United States community health centers.**

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, May 2014, vol./is. 49/6(743-751), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Padwa, Howard; Ni, Yu-Ming; Barth-Rogers, Yohanna; Arangua, Lisa; Andersen, Ronald; Gelberg, Lillian

**Correspondence Address:** Padwa, Howard: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, Los Angeles, 10920 Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90024, hpadwa@ucla.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; New York Medical College, New York, NY, US; University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA, US; University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In 2011 and 2012, 147 patients in urban United States Community Health Centers who misused drugs, but did not meet criteria for drug dependence, received a brief intervention as part of a National Institute on Drug Abuse-funded clinical trial of a screening and brief intervention protocol. Potential study participants were identified using the World Health Organization (WHO) Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Involvement Screening Test. Data gathered during brief interventions were analyzed using grounded theory strategies to identify barriers patients believed inhibited drug use behavior change. Numerous perceived barriers to drug use behavior change were identified. Study implications and limitations are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Community Mental Health Centers](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Primary Health Care](#)  
[Intervention](#)  
[Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 112. Does substance abuse fall exclusively along the externalizing spectrum?

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, May 2014, vol./is. 49/6(724-734), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Walters, Glenn D

**Correspondence Address:** Walters, Glenn D.: Department of Criminal Justice, Kutztown University, Kutztown, PA, US, 19530, walters@kutztown.edu

**Institution:** Department of Criminal Justice, Kutztown University, Kutztown, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The current study tested the hypothesis that substance abuse has features of both an internalizing and externalizing disorder. A confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) of data from 1,177 adjudicated delinquents supported a three-factor model (negative emotionality, fearlessness, and disinhibition) over alternate one- and two- (internalizing and externalizing) factor models; a second CFA indicated that self-reported offending and substance abuse formed separate dimensions rather than a single dimension. Correlating several temperament/personality indicators with measures of substance misuse and offending revealed that substance misuse was significantly more aligned with the internalizing dimension (i.e., negative emotionality) and significantly less aligned with the fearlessness externalizing dimension. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Externalization](#)  
[\\*Internalization](#)  
[Disorders](#)  
[Factor Analysis](#)  
[Fear](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 113. Addiction, drinking behavior, and driving under the influence.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, May 2014, vol./is. 49/6(661-676), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Sloan, Frank A; Eldred, Lindsey M; Davis, Dontrell V

**Correspondence Address:** Sloan, Frank A.: Department of Economics, Duke University, 213 Social Sciences Building, Box 90097, Durham, NC, US, 27708, fsloan@duke.edu

**Institution:** Department of Economics, Duke University, Durham, NC, US; Department of Economics, Duke University, Durham, NC, US; Department of Economics, Duke University, Durham, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Using a survey of drinkers (N = 1,634), we evaluated alternative explanations of heavy and binge drinking, driving under the influence (DUI), DUI arrests, speeding citations, and chargeable accidents. Explanations included socializing, short-term decision-making, unrealistic optimism, risk preferring behavior, and addiction. Most consistent relationships were between substance use and alcohol addiction and dependent variables for (1) binge drinking and (2) DUI episodes. Respondent characteristics (age, marital and employment status, race, etc.) had important roles for DUI arrests. Drinker-drivers and those arrested for DUI are partially overlapping groups with implications for treatment and policies detecting and incapacitating persons from drinking and driving. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Binge Drinking](#)  
[\\*Drinking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Driving Under the Influence](#)  
[Decision Making](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 114. Reported maternal styles and substance use: A cross-sectional study among educated Albanian young adults.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, May 2014, vol./is. 49/6(654-660), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Kalyva, Efrosini; Melonashi, Erika

**Correspondence Address:** Kalyva, Efrosini: Department of Psychology, International Faculty, University of Sheffield, City College, 24 Proxenoy Koromila Street, Thessaloniki, Greece, 45622, kalyva@city.academic.gr

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, International Faculty, University of Sheffield, City College, Thessaloniki, Greece; European University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The study explored a predictive model of substance use including perceived maternal parenting style, age and gender. Participants were 347 Albanian young adults (144 males and 203 females) aged 18 to 28 years. They completed the Parental Authority

Questionnaire and the Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Involvement Scale. Gender, perceived authoritative maternal style, and age predicted a proportion of substance use involvement. Gender and perceived authoritative maternal style also predicted the proportion of young people at risk for substance use or abuse. Implications of the findings and limitations of the study are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mother Child Relations](#)  
[\\*Parenting Style](#)  
[Adult Offspring](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

#### 115. Talking about friends, drugs, and change: Meanings of friendship in substance abusers' change talk.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, May 2014, vol./is. 49/6(645-653), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (May 2014)  
**Author(s):** Sarpavaara, Harri  
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**Institution:** School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This article explores the meanings of substance-abusing clients attach to friendships during motivational treatment sessions in Probation Service. Sessions (98) were videotaped in 12 probation service offices in Finland in 2007 to 2009. By using semiotic framework, this qualitative study examines client's change talk utterance about friendships as a symbolic sign. The findings indicate that the friendships play an important role in the substance-abusing clients' motivation to change and in their treatment outcome. The study suggests that the personal meanings of clients' utterances in motivational treatment sessions could be seen as potential predictors of their future behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

#### 116. New view on treatment of drug dependence.

**Citation:** Basic and Clinical Neuroscience, 2014, vol./is. 5/1(96-97), 2008-126X;2228-7442 (2014)  
**Author(s):** Ranjbaran, Mina; Sahraei, Hedayat  
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**Institution:** Neuroscience Research Center, Baqiyatallah (a.s.) University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Neuroscience Research Center, Baqiyatallah (a.s.) University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In the 1960s, discovery of pleasure system (defined as reward system) in the brain that may underlie drug reward and addiction encouraged many scientists to investigate the mechanisms by which drug abuse affects central nervous system function. In this regard, investigators developed several drugs targeting the brain reward system for drug dependence therapy. However, no positive results obtained in drug addiction treatment. It seems that more brain systems other than brain reward system must be considered in this regard. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[Central Nervous System](#)  
[Pleasure](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 117. Mu opioid receptor gene: New point mutations in opioid addicts.

**Citation:** Basic and Clinical Neuroscience, 2014, vol./is. 5/1(18-21), 2008-126X;2228-7442 (2014)

**Author(s):** Dinarvand, Amin; Goodarzi, Ali; Vousooghi, Nasim; Hashemi, Mehrdad; Dinarvand, Rasoul; Ostadzadeh, Fahimeh; Khoshzaban, Ahad; Zarrindast, Mohammad-Reza

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**Institution:** Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran; Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Department of Neuroscience, School of Advanced Technologies in Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Department of Genetics, Islamic Azad University, Tehran Medical Branch, Tehran, Iran; Department of Pharmacoeconomics and Pharmaceutical Administration, Faculty of Pharmacy, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran; Eye Research Center, Farabi Eye Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Association between single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in mu opioid receptor gene and drug addiction has been shown in various studies. Here, we have evaluated the existence of polymorphisms in exon 3 of this gene in Iranian population and investigated the possible association between these mutations and opioid addiction. Methods: 79 opioid-dependent subjects (55 males, 24 females) and 134 non-addict or control individuals (74 males, 60 females) participated in the study. Genomic DNA was extracted from volunteers' peripheral blood and exon 3 of the mu opioid receptor gene was amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) whose products were then sequenced. Results: Three different heterozygote polymorphisms were observed in 3 male individuals: 759T > C and 877G > A mutations were found in 2 control volunteers and 1043G > C substitution was observed in an opioid-addicted subject. Association between genotype and opioid addiction for each mutation was not statistically significant. Discussion: It seems that the sample size used in our study is not enough to confirm or reject any association between 759T > C, 877G > A and 1043G > C substitutions in exon 3 of the mu opioid receptor gene and opioid addiction susceptibility in Iranian population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

\*Genes  
 \*Mutations  
 \*Opiates  
 \*Polymorphism

**Source:** PsycINFO

**118. Epigenetic and pharmacological regulation of 5HT3 receptors controls compulsive ethanol seeking in mice.**

**Citation:** European Journal of Neuroscience, March 2014, vol./is. 39/6(999-1008), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Barker, Jacqueline M; Zhang, Huiping; Villafane, J. Joshua; Wang, Tiffany L; Torregrossa, Mary M; Taylor, Jane R

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**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, Ribicoff Labs, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, Ribicoff Labs, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, Ribicoff Labs, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, Ribicoff Labs, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, Ribicoff Labs, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, Ribicoff Labs, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, Ribicoff Labs, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Abstract Factors underlying individual vulnerability to develop alcoholism are largely unknown. In humans, the risk for alcoholism is associated with elevated cue reactivity. Recent evidence suggests that in animal models, reactivity to reward-paired cues is predictive of addictive behaviors. To model cue reactivity in mice, we used a Pavlovian approach (PA) paradigm in which mice were trained to associate a cue with delivery of a food reinforcer. We then investigated the relationship between PA status with habitual and compulsive-like ethanol seeking. After training mice to respond for 10% ethanol, habitual behavior was investigated using both an outcome devaluation paradigm, in which ethanol was devalued via association with lithium chloride-induced malaise, and a contingency degradation paradigm in which the relationship between action and outcome was disrupted. Compulsive-like behavior was investigated in a modified conditioned place preference paradigm in which footshock was paired with the reward-paired chamber. PA was found to be predictive of habitual and compulsive-like ethanol seeking. Additionally, innate risk status was related to epigenetic changes in the gene encoding the requisite subunit of the 5HT3 receptor, Htr3a, as well as 5HT3A protein expression in the amygdala. We then used pharmacological tools to demonstrate that risk status determines the ability of a 5HT3 antagonist to reduce compulsive ethanol seeking. These data indicate that risk status can be identified prior to any alcohol exposure by assessment of cue reactivity, and further that this endophenotype may be predictive of response to pharmacological treatment for components of alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Animal Models  
 \*Mice  
 \*Pharmacology  
 \*Epigenetics  
 Alcoholism  
 Ethanol

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *European Journal of Neuroscience*



de Pos-Graduacao em Bioquimica Toxicologica, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Santa Maria, Brazil

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Exercise has been reported to attenuate rewarding symptoms related to addictive drugs mainly by affecting the brain neuroplasticity and neurotransmission. In this study, we investigated the influence of physical exercise on the behavioral and enzymatic status related to drug relapse in rats. Animals were primarily treated with amphetamine (AMPH; 4.0mg/kg, i.p.) or vehicle (C; NaCl 0.9% solution) in the conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigm for 14 days. Half of each experimental group was then submitted to swimming sessions (60min/day, 5 days/week) for 5 weeks. Animals were re-exposed to AMPH- or vehicle-CPP paradigm for another 3 days, in order to observe drug relapse and anxiety-like symptoms, which were observed 24h after AMPH reconditioning in CPP, and elevated plus maze (EPM), respectively, and brain biochemical evaluations were carried out subsequently. While AMPH was related to place preference and anxiety, indicating drug addiction and abstinence symptoms, respectively, physical activity was able to prevent relapse symptoms after AMPH reconditioning, as observed through consecutive decreased CPP and anxiety-like symptoms. In addition, AMPH exposure increased reactive species (RS) generation and protein carbonyl (PC) levels together with decreased activity of catalase- and Na<sup>+</sup>K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase in hippocampus. On the other hand, while all AMPH-induced effects were prevented by physical activity, there was a negative correlation between PC levels ( $r = 0.65$ ;  $p < 0.003$ ) and CAT activity, and a positive correlation between RS generation and PC levels ( $r = 0.54$ ;  $r = 0.52$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) with AMPH-CPP after exercise. These results indicate that exercise has a clear beneficial influence on the prevention of psychostimulant drug relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Anxiety](#)  
[\\*Exercise](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Behavioural Brain Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

#### 121. Wheel-running mitigates psychomotor sensitization initiation but not post-sensitization conditioned activity and conditioned place preference induced by cocaine in mice.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, April 2014, vol./is. 262/(57-67), 0166-4328 (Apr 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Geuzaine, Annabelle; Tirelli, Ezio

**Correspondence Address:** Tirelli, Ezio: Universite de Liege, Departement de Psychologie, Cognition & Comportement, Boulevard du Rectorat N5/Batiment/N32, Liege, Belgium, 4000, ezio.tirelli@ulg.ac.be

**Institution:** Universite de Liege, Liege, Belgium; Universite de Liege, Departement de Psychologie, Cognition & Comportement, Liege, Belgium

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Previous literature suggests that physical exercise allowed by an unlimited access to a running wheel for several weeks can mitigate chronic neurobehavioral responsiveness to several addictive drugs in rodents. Here, the potential preventive effects of unlimited wheel-running on the initiation of psychomotor sensitization and the acquisition and extinction of conditioned place preference (CPP) induced by 10mg/kg cocaine in C56BL/6J mice were assessed in two independent experiments. To this end, half of the mice were singly housed with a running wheel at 28 days of age for 10 weeks prior to

psychopharmacological tests, during which housing conditions did not change, and the other half of mice were housed without running wheel. In Experiment 1, prior to initiating sensitization, psychomotor activity on the two first drug-free once-daily sessions was not affected by wheel-running. This was also found for the acute psychomotor-activating effect of cocaine on the first sensitization session. Psychomotor sensitization readily developed over the 9 following once-daily sessions in mice housed without wheel, whereas it was inhibited in mice housed with a wheel. However, that difference did not transfer to post-sensitization conditioned activity. In contrast with the sensitization results, mice housed with a wheel still expressed a clear-cut CPP which did not extinguish differently from that of the other group, a result in disaccord with previous studies reporting either an attenuating or an increasing effect of wheel-running on cocaine-induced conditioned reward. The available results together indicate that interactions between wheel-running and cocaine effects are far from being satisfactorily characterized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Exercise](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Sensitization](#)  
[Mice](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Behavioural Brain Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

#### 122. Time-dependent changes in nicotine behavioral responsivity during early withdrawal from chronic cocaine administration and attenuation of cocaine sensitization by mecamlamine.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, April 2014, vol./is. 262/(42-46), 0166-4328 (Apr 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Szabo, Steven T; Fowler, J. C; Froeliger, Brett; Lee, Tong H

**Correspondence Address:** Lee, Tong H.: Duke University Medical Center, Box 3870, Durham, NC, US, 27710, tong.lee@duke.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Cocaine abuse is associated with a high prevalence of nicotine dependence. In animals, nicotinic antagonists have been reported to block the development of cocaine behavioral sensitization and to attenuate cocaine place preference or self-administration. In the present study, we have determined: (1) changes in the locomotor responses to nicotine challenge during the first week of withdrawal from daily cocaine pretreatment; and (2) effects of the non-selective nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) antagonist mecamlamine given during the first 5 days of cocaine withdrawal on the maintenance of cocaine behavioral sensitization. Male Sprague-Dawley rats were pretreated with daily saline (SI) or cocaine (CI) injections for 14 days. In Experiment 1, separate animals in the SI and CI groups received a single nicotine challenge on day 1, 3, or 7 of withdrawal from their respective pretreatments. The CI group displayed enhanced locomotor responses to nicotine as compared to SI controls on days 3 and 7 of withdrawal, but not day 1. In Experiment 2, SI and CI animals were treated once a day with either saline or mecamlamine during the first 5 days of withdrawal, and were subsequently challenged with single cocaine injections on both withdrawal days 7 and 14. Mecamlamine treatment significantly attenuated expression of cocaine behavioral sensitization on both

withdrawal days 7 and 14. Time-dependent changes in nicotinic responses occur during the first week of cocaine withdrawal, and intact nAChR neurotransmission during this period may be necessary for maintenance of cocaine behavioral sensitization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** American College of Neuropsychopharmacology (ACNP). 2012. Waikoloa, HI, US. Portions of this research were presented at the aforementioned conference.

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mecamylamine](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Sensitization](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Behavioural Brain Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

### 123. Amphetamine reward in food restricted mice lacking the melanin-concentrating hormone receptor-1.

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, April 2014, vol./is. 262/(14-20), 0166-4328 (Apr 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Geuzaine, Annabelle; Tyhon, Amelie; Grisar, Thierry; Brabant, Christian; Lakaye, Bernard; Tirelli, Ezio

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**Institution:** Departement de Psychologie, Cognition et Comportement, University of Liege, Liege, Belgium; Departement de Psychologie, Cognition et Comportement, University of Liege, Liege, Belgium; GIGA-Neurosciences, University of Liege, Liege, Belgium; Departement de Psychologie, Cognition et Comportement, University of Liege, Liege, Belgium; GIGA-Neurosciences, University of Liege, Liege, Belgium; Departement de Psychologie, Cognition et Comportement, University of Liege, Liege, Belgium

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Chronic food restriction (FR) and maintenance of low body weight have long been known to increase the rewarding and motor-activating effects of addictive drugs. However, the neurobiological mechanisms through which FR potentiates drug reward remain largely unknown. Melanin-concentrating hormone (MCH) signaling could be one of these mechanisms since this peptide is involved in energy homeostasis and modulates mesolimbic dopaminergic transmission. The purpose of the present study was to test this hypothesis by investigating the impact of FR on amphetamine reward in wild-type (WT) and knockout mice lacking the melanin-concentrating hormone receptor-1 (MCHR1-KO). The rewarding effects of amphetamine (0.75-2.25mg/kg, i.p.) were measured with the conditioned place preference (CPP) technique. The food of the mice was restricted to maintain their body weight at 80-85% of their free-feeding (FF) weight throughout the entire CPP experiment. Locomotor activity of the animals was recorded during the conditioning sessions. Our results show that locomotion of all the food-restricted mice treated with saline or amphetamine increased over the sessions whatever the genotype. On the place preference test, the amplitude of CPP induced by 0.75mg/kg amphetamine was higher in food restricted WT mice than in free-fed WT mice and food restricted MCHR1-KO mice. However, FR did not affect amphetamine reward in MCHR1-KO mice. The present results indicate that MCH signaling could be involved in the ability of FR to increase amphetamine-induced CPP. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Body Weight](#)  
[\\*Food](#)  
[\\*Melanin](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[Mice](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Behavioural Brain Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

#### 124. Adolescent pregnancy in the United Kingdom.

**Citation:** International handbook of adolescent pregnancy: Medical, psychosocial, and public health responses., 2014(643-659) (2014)

**Author(s):** Reilly, Rosalind; Paranjothy, Shantini; Fone, David L

**Correspondence Address:** Fone, David L.: Institute of Primary Care and Public Health, School of Medicine, Cardiff University, 4th Floor Neuadd Meirionnydd, Heath Park, Cardiff, United Kingdom, CF14 4YS, foned@cardiff.ac.uk

**Institution:** Public Health Wales NHS Trust, Cardiff, United Kingdom; Institute of Primary Care and Public Health, School of Medicine, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom; Institute of Primary Care and Public Health, School of Medicine, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) There has been little change in the adolescent pregnancy rate over the last decade in the UK. There has also been little change in the outcome of adolescent pregnancy. Pregnancy and childbirth during adolescence are still associated with increased risk of poorer health and wellbeing for both the mother and the baby for the most part caused by socioeconomic factors that precede and follow early pregnancy rather than the biological effects of young maternal age. There is little evidence on the impact of adolescent fatherhood on health. The overall impact on society is a perpetuation of the widening gap in health and social inequalities. Government initiatives, interventions and support services aimed at young mothers should continue to be targeted at vulnerable groups of society with specific socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. As the available evidence suggests, these groups and their children are at highest risk of poor health and social exclusion. Further research should examine longer term morbidity experienced by adolescent mothers, young fathers, and their children to gain a better understanding of how much of this morbidity is attributable to socioeconomic characteristics and the pathways that mediate adolescent pregnancy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Adolescent Mothers](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)  
[Birth Weight](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Sex Education](#)  
[Social Discrimination](#)  
[Social Equality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 125. Adolescent pregnancy in Sweden.

**Citation:** International handbook of adolescent pregnancy: Medical, psychosocial, and public health responses., 2014(585-598) (2014)

**Author(s):** Linders, Annulla

**Correspondence Address:** Linders, Annulla: Department of Sociology, University of Cincinnati, 1018 Crosley Tower, Cincinnati, OH, US, 45221-0378, annulla.linders@uc.edu

**Institution:** Department of Sociology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Adolescent pregnancy in Sweden is currently not a major concern, either socially or medically. Adolescents become pregnant, of course, but they are unlikely to carry the pregnancies to term. Most adolescent pregnancies, in other words, end in abortion. The low number of adolescent births does not mean, however, that the issue is of no concern. On the contrary, the sexual practices of young people are subject to extensive discussion and scrutiny by an array of public actors, including schools, organizations, agencies, and professionals. However, available evidence of the consequences of the efforts to instill in youths a foundation of healthy sexual practices and attitudes that they can carry with them into adulthood is somewhat mixed. On the one hand, a large portion of adolescents take advantage of available resources and act fairly responsibly when it comes their sexual lives (by using contraceptives, for example). But, on the other hand, there is also persistent evidence of the failures to reach all young people as well as to counteract social practices that foster "risky" sexual behaviors. Moreover, the efforts to eliminate gender inequalities in the area of sex and intimate relations-as part of a more general effort to reach gender parity-have only been partially successful, thus signaling that more work needs to be done. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Induced Abortion](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Development](#)  
[\\*Sex Education](#)  
[\\*Sociocultural Factors](#)  
[Birth Control](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Sex Role Attitudes](#)  
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[Sexuality](#)  
[Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)  
[Social Cognition](#)  
[Social Support](#)  
[Underage Drinking](#)  
[Marginalization](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 126. Adolescent pregnancy in Australia.

**Citation:** International handbook of adolescent pregnancy: Medical, psychosocial, and public health responses., 2014(191-203) (2014)

**Author(s):** Lewis, Lucy N; Skinner, S. Rachel

**Correspondence Address:** Lewis, Lucy N.: School of Nursing and Midwifery, Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia, lucy.lewis@health.wa.gov.au

**Institution:** School of Nursing and Midwifery, Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia; Discipline of Paediatrics and Child Health, Sydney University, Perth, WAU, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (create) Adolescent pregnancy is a major health, social, and economic issue for Australia. Research over more than three decades has identified many risk factors for early

pregnancy, but not yet an understanding of the multiple systems of influence, mediating mechanisms, and trajectories leading to adolescent pregnancy. The goal of the current chapter is to delve deeper into these issues. Findings suggest that, although there has been a downward trend in the number of Australian adolescents giving birth since the 1980s, the rate of Indigenous adolescent pregnancy is declining at a slower rate and is high compared with the average rate of Australian adolescent pregnancy. Further, in comparison with international data, research into Australian adolescent pregnancy is limited. Greater understanding of the issues that surround adolescent pregnancy should be a high priority for Australia, especially in terms of evidence to assist with the development of effective intervention programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Indigenous Populations](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Social Issues](#)  
[Birth Control](#)  
[Birth Weight](#)  
[Domestic Violence](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Public Health](#)  
[Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
[Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)  
[Trends](#)  
[Pregnancy Outcomes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**127. Region-specific alterations in glutamate receptor 1 phosphorylation during context-induced drug seeking after withdrawal from morphine self-administration.**

**Citation:** NeuroReport: For Rapid Communication of Neuroscience Research, January 2014, vol./is. 25/2(127-133), 0959-4965;1473-558X (Jan 22, 2014)

**Author(s):** Kong, Qingyao; Song, Dan; Yu, Long-Chuan

**Correspondence Address:** Yu, Long-Chuan: Neurobiology Laboratory, College of Life Sciences, Peking University, Beijing, China, 100871, yulc@pku.edu.cn

**Institution:** Neurobiology Laboratory, College of Life Sciences, Peking University, Beijing, China; Neurobiology Laboratory, College of Life Sciences, Peking University, Beijing, China; Neurobiology Laboratory, College of Life Sciences, Peking University, Beijing, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Re-exposure to morphine-associated environments elicits morphine-seeking behavior after a long period of withdrawal in rats with a history of morphine dependence. Adaptations in glutamate receptor 1 (GluR1) phosphorylation in limbic brain regions have been shown to occur during withdrawal from addictive drugs, such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin. However, whether similar adaptations exist after spontaneous withdrawal from repeated morphine intake has not been studied. In our present study, alterations in GluR1 expression and GluR1 phosphorylation at serine 845 (Ser845) and serine 831 (Ser831) in multiple limbic brain regions of rats were measured following context-induced drug craving after 1 or 10 days of withdrawal from intravenous morphine self-administration. Phosphorylation of GluR1 at Ser845, but not Ser831, increases in the nucleus accumbens and central amygdala from 1 to 10 days of withdrawal, and there were no changes in GluR1 phosphorylation at Ser845 or Ser831 in the hippocampal CA1 subregion from 1 to 10 days of withdrawal. Significant positive correlations between numbers of drug-seeking responses and GluR1 phosphorylation at Ser845 in the nucleus accumbens were found in individual animals. These results suggest that time-dependent and region-specific changes in phosphorylation of GluR1 at Ser845,

but not Ser831, are involved in the drug-seeking behavior elicited by re-exposure to the morphine-associated context. *NeuroReport* 25:127-133 2014 Wolters Kluwer Health Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Withdrawal  
 \*Glutamate Receptors  
 \*Morphine  
 \*Drug Seeking  
 \*Phosphorylation  
 Drug Self Administration  
 Rats  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 128. Sex differences in cocaine conditioned place preference in C57BL/6J mice.

**Citation:** *NeuroReport: For Rapid Communication of Neuroscience Research*, January 2014, vol./is. 25/2(105-109), 0959-4965;1473-558X (Jan 22, 2014)

**Author(s):** Hilderbrand, Elisa R; Lasek, Amy W

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**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Men and women respond differently to the subjective effects of cocaine and cocaine-associated cues, which has implications for the development and maintenance of cocaine addiction. Preclinical studies performed in rats, modeling various aspects of cocaine addiction, have largely validated these results, indicating that female rats may be more sensitive to the rewarding properties of cocaine. The molecular mechanisms leading to sex differences in cocaine reward have largely not been determined, although sex hormones are thought to play a role. The mouse is commonly used as a model organism to study the molecular and genetic factors that influence a variety of psychiatric disorders. In particular, the inbred C57BL/6 mouse strain is often used for behavioral studies related to substance abuse. To begin to understand the hormonal, molecular and genetic mechanisms that might affect cocaine reward, we directly compared male and female C57BL/6J mice in cocaine conditioned place preference (CPP), a test that examines the rewarding and cue-associated properties of drugs of abuse. We conditioned mice at three doses of cocaine and examined preference and extinction of preference. We found that the acquisition of cocaine CPP did not differ between male and female mice. However, extinction of cocaine CPP was delayed in male mice compared with females at the lowest dose of cocaine. We conclude that sex differences in cocaine CPP can be observed in C57BL/6J mice at very low doses of cocaine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Animal Sex Differences  
 \*Cocaine  
 \*Drug Addiction  
 \*Place Conditioning  
 Mice  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 129. Positive emotion: The sirens' song of substance use and the Trojan Horse for recovery from addiction.

**Citation:** Positive emotion: Integrating the light sides and dark sides., 2014(451-469) (2014)

**Author(s):** Carrico, Adam W

**Institution:** School of Nursing, Department of Community Health Systems, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) In this chapter, I examine three primary mechanisms whereby positive emotions may be implicated the development and maintenance of substance use disorders: (1) substance-induced high activation positive emotion as positive reinforcement for continued recreational substance use; (2) hyporesponsivity to reward that may lead to deficits in positive emotions that increase the incentive value of continued substance use; and (3) the buffering effects of positive emotions on the well characterized relationship between negative emotions and relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Emotional States](#)  
[\\*Positive Reinforcement](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 130. Psychotherapeutic approaches for addictions and related disorders.

**Citation:** Psychotherapy for the advanced practice psychiatric nurse: A how-to guide for evidence-based practice (2nd ed.), 2014(565-596) (2014)

**Author(s):** Adams, Susie; Antai-Otong, Deborah

**Institution:** PMHNP Program, Vanderbilt University School of Nursing, Nashville, TN, US; Department of Veterans Affairs, Veteran Integrated Service Network, Arlington, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The purpose of this chapter is to present an integrated model of care supported by evidence-based psychotherapeutic interventions that facilitate lifelong recovery for individuals with substance and behavioral addictions. Pharmacological interventions for substance addictions, while well supported by research and clinical practice, are beyond the scope of this chapter. An overview of the prevalence, health risks, and the financial burden of addictive disorders provides a compelling context for addressing this global health problem. A discussion of DSM-5 criteria for addictions and related disorders provides a new context for understanding what was previously confined to substance use disorders (SUDs) in the DSM-TV-TR (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 2013). Definitions of key terms including addiction, SUDs, behavioral addiction, relapse, and recovery are followed by a brief synopsis of causative factors. Principles of comprehensive treatment components are presented followed by screening and assessment tools and a discussion of evidence-based psychotherapeutic interventions. The chapter concludes with a case study that demonstrates an integrated person-centered treatment approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Client Centered Therapy](#)  
[\\*Clinical Practice](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**131. Interpersonal psychotherapy.**

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- Citation:** Psychotherapy for the advanced practice psychiatric nurse: A how-to guide for evidence-based practice (2nd ed.), 2014(347-368) (2014)
- Author(s):** Barry, Patricia D; Wheeler, Kathleen
- Institution:** Private Practice, Hartford, CT, US; Psychiatric Mental Health Nurse Practitioner Program, Fairfield University, School of Nursing, Fairfield, CT, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) Interpersonal psychotherapy (IPT) is a brief, structured psychotherapeutic approach based on the operating principle that psychiatric disorders occur within an interpersonal, social context. Symptoms of psychiatric disorders in four specific areas of social functioning create problems in which IPT therapists are trained to intervene: interpersonal disputes, role transitions, grief, and interpersonal deficits. This chapter provides an overview of IPT theory and techniques by tracing the history of the approach and identifying relevant psychological and nursing theories congruent with the concepts of IPT. The application of IPT to specific populations with depression, perinatal depression, eating disorders, adolescent depression, drug misuse, bipolar disorder, and borderline personality disorder (BPD) is discussed. Goals and phases of treatment are delineated, and a case illustrates use of the IPT approach. The chapter ends with where to obtain further training in this treatment modality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Interpersonal Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Nursing](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Social Behavior](#)  
[Theories](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**132. Cultural sensitivity: What should we understand about Latinos?**

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- Citation:** The Massachusetts General Hospital textbook on diversity and cultural sensitivity in mental health., 2014(61-87) (2014)
- Author(s):** Jimenez, Aida L; Alegria, Margarita; Camino-Gaztambide, Richard F; Zayas, Lazaro V
- Correspondence Address:** Jimenez, Aida L.: Department of Psychiatry, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, US, aidaljimenez@aol.com
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, US; Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, MA, US; Mercer University, School of Medicine, Macon, GA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) The purpose of this chapter is to provide mental health professionals with an overview of the existing literature on various cultural aspects of Latinos living in the USA so that they may be able to integrate cultural humility and sensitivity in their work with this population. This chapter reviews the literature on the prevalence of mental health and substance use disorders in Latinos, disparities that exist in mental health and education among Latinos, and other mental health factors pertinent to this diverse population. Our goal is to provide mental health professionals with a more nuanced sense of this heterogeneous group and the challenges Latinos face so that a respectful interaction that takes into account their cultural beliefs and preferences for treatment is fostered. A narrative therapy model will be use throughout this chapter when offering suggestions and recommendations for mental health professionals. This model will be discussed in detail later. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cultural Sensitivity](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
["\\*Latinos/Latinas"](#)  
[Culture \(Anthropological\)](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Health Attitudes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *The Massachusetts General Hospital Textbook on Diversity and Cultural Sensitivity in Mental Health*; Note: ;  
Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS