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Search History

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

1. Community college student mental health: A comparative analysis.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/12-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
Author(s):	Katz, Daniel
Institution:	The Wright Inst., US
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>Though there are at least 12.4 million community college students, accounting for 44% of all undergraduates within the United States (Cohen & Brawer, 2008), little academic research has explored the mental health needs of community college students as a distinct population (Floyd, 2003; Townsend & LaPaglia, 2000; Townsend, Donaldson, & Wilson, 2009). This study explores the mental health needs and issues facing community college students by comparing the responses of community college students in California and traditional university students in California on relevant questions of the spring 2010 ACHA-NCHA II survey. MANOVA were used to examine overall group differences on four multicomponent questions, followed by pairwise comparisons examining individual items. Findings indicate that the groups differ significantly in reported diagnosis and treatment for psychiatric disorders. Traditional university students reported two disorders more frequently: anxiety and depression. Community college students reported five disorders more frequently: bipolar disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, substance abuse or addiction, and "other addictions." The groups also differ significantly in reported symptoms and feelings related to mental health issues. Traditional university students more frequently reported five items: overwhelmed, exhausted, very lonely, very sad, and overwhelming anxiety. Community college students more frequently reported five items: feeling hopeless, overwhelming anger, self-harm, seriously considered suicide, and attempted suicide. Additionally, the groups differ significantly in mental health information received from their school, with traditional university students reporting they received significantly more information than community college students on all but one topic. The groups also differ significantly in reported interest in receiving information about mental health issues. Traditional university students reported more interest in eight of the eleven topics. For both groups the most frequently reported items were stress reduction, followed by sleep difficulties. Clinical implications of these findings are explored. Both traditional universities and community colleges would likely benefit from increased resources devoted to mental health concerns. However, community colleges are especially in need. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)</p>
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	<p>*Communities *Community College Students *Community Colleges Major Depression Mental Health</p>
Source:	PsycINFO

2. Mental disorders and substance use among adjudicated youth.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/12-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
Author(s):	Williams, Byron D Jr.
Institution:	Regent U., US
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>Treatment providers and juvenile justice professionals have recognized a steady increase of adolescents with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse issues over the last 15 years. Historically, the majority of research that has addressed the more common mental health symptoms (depression, anxiety, substance abuse, etc.) usually focuses on the adult</p>

population, somewhat negating the youth population. Often, adjudicated youth show early signs of mental health issues and substance use problems. This study examined the existence of co-occurring mental health and substance-related disorders among the adjudicated youth population through use of a multiple regression. Data collected from youth on probation were analyzed to determine the nature of the relationship between multiple mental health symptoms (anxiety, depression, posttraumatic stress disorder) and substance-related disorders. Results indicated that mental health symptoms and current substance use were collectively a significant predictor of future substance use problems. Current substance use was the only single significant predictor of future substance-related disorders. The findings suggest that current substance use in adjudicated youth may be more directly involved in the development of future substance-related issues than underlying psychological distress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Juvenile Justice](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Psychologists](#)
Source: PsycINFO

3. Neurobiological basis for the development of cocaine addiction in females: Role of estradiol.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/12-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Ramoa, Carolina Proenca

Institution: U Virginia, US

Language: English

Abstract: Accumulating evidence suggests that women are more vulnerable to cocaine addiction despite historically higher levels of use and abuse in men. In fact, women progress faster from first use to cocaine abuse, termed the 'telescoping effect.' Moreover, recent preclinical data have demonstrated that female rats acquire cocaine self-administration faster, binge at higher levels under extended-access (ExA)-conditions, and develop an addicted phenotype (ie, increased motivation for cocaine self-administration following abstinence from ExA-conditions) with less cocaine exposure than male rats. Estradiol has been shown to mediate sex differences in vulnerability during early (ie, acquisition) and late (ie, during ExA) stages of addiction. For the first time, this thesis demonstrated that by optimizing conditions (ie, increasing the days of abstinence and ExA-conditions), both males and females will develop an addicted phenotype and display the same degree of motivation for cocaine self-administration. However, of ovariectomized females with or without estradiol replacement (OVX+E and OVX+Veh, respectively), only those supplemented with estradiol develop an addicted phenotype. These data demonstrate that estradiol mediates an enhanced vulnerability in females to developing this phenotype, and may be required. Also in this thesis, the role of dopamine (DA)-signaling was investigated in the development of an addicted phenotype in vulnerable (OVX+E) and resistant (OVX+Veh) rats. A large body of evidence implicates DA-D1-receptor signaling as a mechanism for cocaine reinforcement during early stages, however, its role in later stages (ie, following the development of an addicted phenotype), is still controversial. Following ExA-conditions, the effects of a site-specific intra-accumbens D1-receptor antagonist, SCH-23390 (low; 0.31.tg, modest; 1.01.1g, and high dose; 3.011g), on motivation for cocaine self-administration were observed in vulnerable (OVX+E) and resistant (OVX+Veh) groups. Overall, OVX+E rats were less sensitive to D1-receptor antagonism and only demonstrated a reduction in motivation for cocaine at the highest dose of SCH-23390, while OVX+Veh rats were more sensitive and demonstrated reduced motivation at every dose. Taken together, these studies demonstrate that estradiol and D1-receptor signaling are critical in non-addicted stages, and estradiol is necessary for the

development of an addicted phenotype in female rats, however, the role of D1- receptor signaling becomes diminished once addiction has developed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Estradiol](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Neurobiology](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. The intersection of metyrapone, inhibitory neurosteroids and cocaine addiction.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/12-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Schmoutz, Christopher Dalton

Institution: Louisiana State U Health Sciences Center - Shreveport, US

Language: English

Abstract: Although systematic research into cocaine addiction has continued for more than 30 years, there is still no FDA-approved pharmacological treatment. Several compounds which potentiate GABA-induced inhibitory currents can also decrease stress, anxiety and addiction-related behaviors. Because of the well-established connection between stress and addiction, compounds which reduce stress-induced responses could be efficacious in treating addiction. Endogenous neurosteroids such as allopregnanolone may function similarly to benzodiazepines to reduce HPA axis activation and anxiety following stressful stimuli. These neurosteroids have the potential to modulate GABAA receptors and have been implicated in ethanol dependence, although their role in cocaine addiction is largely unknown. We hypothesized that exogenously applied neurosteroids would be able to reduce cocaine-seeking and -taking behaviors as measured by a cue-induced reinstatement model and a self-administration model, respectively. Both allopregnanolone and R6305-7 reduced cocaine-seeking behavior; however neither steroid selectively affected cocaine self-administration. These data suggest that neurosteroids may show efficacy in reducing relapse to cocaine use. Research in our lab has focused on decreasing cocaine self-administration using metyrapone, an 11 beta-hydroxylase inhibitor, which blocks the production of corticosterone. Other researchers have found that metyrapone can increase the biosynthesis of neurosteroids such as THDOC and allopregnanolone. Recent data in our laboratory suggested that metyrapone's effects on cocaine self-administration are not dependent on plasma corticosterone. By using bicuculline (GABA A receptor antagonist) and finasteride (neurosteroid biosynthesis inhibitor), these experiments demonstrate that GABAA-active neurosteroids contribute to metyrapone's effects on cocaine-related behaviors. A newly characterized peptide transmitter, Neuropeptide S, is also known to modulate HPA axis activation. Recent publications suggest that blockade of the Neuropeptide S receptor could decrease cocaine-motivated behaviors. These experiments demonstrate that an antagonist of the Neuropeptide S receptor decreases cocaine self-administration and reinstatement. Overall, the experiments presented in this dissertation support the role of novel neuromodulators like neurosteroids and Neuropeptide S in cocaine-related behaviors in rat. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis](#)
[*Rats](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. The differential role of impulsivity, neuroticism, and negative affect within and across scores on measures of behavioral addiction and substance abuse.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/12-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Sejud, Laura R

Institution: Baylor U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Behavioral addictions (BAs) are generally characterized as excessive behaviors (not involving psychoactive substance use) that produce short-term rewards and persist despite adverse consequences or attempts to control them. The study of behavioral addictions is timely as many of these disorders are under consideration for inclusion in the upcoming Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fifth Edition (DSM-5). These behaviors include gambling, shopping, exercise, work, sex, Internet use, video gaming, and binge eating. Evidence suggests the phenomenology and development of BAs often overlaps with substance addictions. In terms of personality, impulsivity, neuroticism, and negative affect are strongly associated with substance addictions. Limited available evidence suggests these traits may also influence the development and maintenance of behavioral addictions. This study examined these three factors within and across eight theorized BAs and substance abuse. Three-hundred-thirty-four University students and 255 online participants completed a wide range of self-report instruments measuring BAs, substance use, impulsivity, neuroticism, and negative affect. Results showed impulsivity was positively correlated with every addictive behavior and substance abuse except work and exercise, which were negatively related. Additionally, there were significant differences between samples when examining the roles of neuroticism and negative affect. The older, more pathological sample registered stronger correlations, suggesting neuroticism and negative affect may be more predictive of addictive patterns later in life or in those with greater levels of co-morbid mental illness. As a result, BAs may be conceptualized as lying at the two poles of a continuum of inhibitory control, despite similar phenomenology and functional impairments. This study suggests the end stages of BAs may look similar, although particular BAs, such as work and exercise addictions, may have different initial motivators or reinforcement mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Neuroticism](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. Psychostimulant addiction treatment.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Apr 12, 2014)

Author(s): Phillips, Karran A; Epstein, David H; Preston, Kenzie L

Abstract: Treatment of psychostimulant addiction has been a major, and not fully met, challenge. For opioid addiction, there is strong evidence for the effectiveness of several medications. For psychostimulants, there is no corresponding form of agonist maintenance that has met criteria for regulatory approval or generally accepted use. Stimulant-use disorders remain prevalent and can result in both short-term and long-term adverse consequences. The mainstay of treatment remains behavioral interventions. In this paper, we discuss those interventions and some promising candidates in the search for pharmacological

interventions. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled 'CNS Stimulants'. (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
Available from *Elsevier* in *Neuropharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

7. The severity of internet addiction risk and its relationship with the severity of borderline personality features, childhood traumas, dissociative experiences, depression and anxiety symptoms among turkish university students.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Mar 3, 2014)

Author(s): Dalbudak, Ercan; Evren, Cuneyt; Aldemir, Secil; Evren, Bilge

Abstract: The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship of Internet addiction (IA) risk with the severity of borderline personality features, childhood traumas, dissociative experiences, depression and anxiety symptoms among Turkish university students. A total of 271 Turkish university students participated in this study. The students were assessed through the Internet Addiction Scale (IAS), the Borderline Personality Inventory (BPI), the Dissociative Experiences Scale (DES), the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ-28), the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI). The rates of students were 19.9% (n=54) in the high IA risk group, 38.7% (n=105) in the mild IA risk group and 41.3% (n=112) in the group without IA risk. Correlation analyses revealed that the severity of IA risk was related with BPI, DES, emotional abuse, CTQ-28, depression and anxiety scores. Univariate covariance analysis (ANCOVA) indicated that the severity of borderline personality features, emotional abuse, depression and anxiety symptoms were the predictors of IAS score, while gender had no effect on IAS score. Among childhood trauma types, emotional abuse seems to be the main predictor of IA risk severity. Borderline personality features predicted the severity of IA risk together with emotional abuse, depression and anxiety symptoms among Turkish university students. (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 *Psychiatry Research*

8. Zebrafish and conditioned place preference: A translational model of drug reward.

Citation: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0278-5846 (Jun 2, 2014)

Author(s): Collier, Adam D; Khan, Kanza M; Caramillo, Erika M; Mohn, Richard S; Echevarria, David J

Abstract: Addiction and substance abuse are found ubiquitously throughout human society. In the United States, these disorders are responsible for amassing hundreds of billions of dollars in annual costs associated with healthcare, crime and lost productivity. Efficacious treatments remain few in number, the development of which will be facilitated by comprehension of environmental, genetic, pharmacological and neurobiological mechanisms implicated in the pathogenesis of addiction. Animal models such as the zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) have gained momentum within various domains of translational research, and as a model of complex brain disorders (e.g., drug abuse). Behavioral quantification within the conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigm serves as a measure of the rewarding qualities of a given substance. If the animal develops an increase in preference for the drug paired environment, it is inferred that the drug has

positive-reinforcing properties. This paper discusses the utility of the zebrafish model in conjunction with the CPP paradigm and reports CPP behavior following acute exposure to 0.0%, 0.25%, 0.50%, and 1.00% alcohol, and 0mg/L, 50mg/L, 100mg/L and 150mg/L caffeine. (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 [Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date
Available from *Elsevier* in [Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

9. The association of internet addiction symptoms with anxiety, depression and self-esteem among adolescents with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.

Citation: Comprehensive Psychiatry, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0010-440X (Jun 12, 2014)

Author(s): Yen, Cheng-Fang; Chou, Wen-Jiun; Liu, Tai-Ling; Yang, Pinchen; Hu, Huei-Fan

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The aims of this study were to examine the associations of the severity of Internet addiction symptoms with various dimensions of anxiety (physical anxiety symptoms, harm avoidance, social anxiety, and separation/panic) and depression symptoms (depressed affect, somatic symptoms, interpersonal problems, and positive affect) and self-esteem among adolescents diagnosed with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in Taiwan. METHOD: A total of 287 adolescents aged between 11 and 18 years who had been diagnosed with ADHD participated in this study. Their severity of Internet addiction symptoms was assessed using the Chen Internet Addiction Scale. Anxiety and depression symptoms and self-esteem were assessed using the Taiwanese version of the Multidimensional Anxiety Scale for Children (MASC-T), the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D), and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES), respectively. The association between the severity of Internet addiction symptoms and anxiety and depression symptoms and self-esteem were examined using multiple regression analyses. RESULTS: The results indicated that higher physical symptoms and lower harm avoidance scores on the MASC-T, higher somatic discomfort/retarded activity scores on the CES-D, and lower self-esteem scores on the RSES were significantly associated with more severe Internet addiction symptoms. CONCLUSIONS: Prevention and intervention programs for Internet addiction in adolescents with ADHD should take anxiety, depression, and self-esteem into consideration. (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 [Comprehensive Psychiatry](#)

10. A new automated 3d detection of synaptic contacts reveals the formation of cortico-striatal synapses upon cocaine treatment in vivo.

Citation: Brain Structure & Function, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1863-2653;1863-2661 (Jul 8, 2014)

Author(s): Heck, Nicolas; Dos Santos, Marc; Amairi, Brahim; Sallery, Marine; Besnard, Antoine; Herzog, Etienne; Boudier, Thomas; Vanhoutte, Peter; Caboche, Jocelyne

Abstract: Addiction can be considered as a form of neuronal adaptation within the reward circuitry. Upon psychostimulant administration, long-term behavioral adaptations are associated with synaptic plasticity and morphological changes of medium spiny neurons (MSN) from the striatum. Increased spine density onto MSN in response to chronic cocaine exposure in mice has been described for more than a decade, but no evidence indicates that these newly formed spines establish connections. We developed a method for labeling, automated detection and morphological analysis of synaptic contacts. Individual labeling of neurons in mice that express the Vesicular GLUtamate Transporter-1 fused to Venus allows visualization of both dendritic spines and axonal boutons. Automated three-dimensional segmentation and morphometric analysis retrieve information on thousands of synapses at high resolution. We used this method to demonstrate that new cortico-striatal connections are formed in the striatum upon chronic cocaine. We also show that the cortical input weight is preserved over other cerebral inputs and that the newly formed spines contact pre-existing axonal boutons. Our results pave the way for other studies, since our method can be applied to any other neuronal type as demonstrated herein for glutamatergic connections on pyramidal neurons and Purkinje cells. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

11. The histone deacetylase inhibitor sodium butyrate decreases excessive ethanol intake in dependent animals.

Citation: Addiction Biology, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 08, 2014)

Author(s): Simon-O'Brien, Emmanuelle; Alaux-Cantin, Stephanie; Warnault, Vincent; Buttolo, Romain; Naassila, Mickael; Vilpoux, Catherine

Abstract: Abstract Converging evidence indicates that epigenetic mechanisms are involved in drug addiction, and that enzymes involved in chromatin remodeling may represent interesting targets in addiction treatment. No study has addressed whether histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitors (HDACi) can reduce excessive ethanol intake or prevent relapse in alcohol-dependent animals. Here, we assessed the effects of two HDACi, sodium butyrate (NaB) and MS-275, in the operant ethanol self-administration paradigm in dependent and non-dependent rats. To characterize some of the epigenetic mechanisms associated with alcohol dependence and NaB treatment, we measured the levels of histone H3 acetylation in different brain areas of dependent and non-dependent rats, submitted or not to NaB treatment. Our results demonstrated that (1) NaB and MS-275 strongly decreased excessive alcohol intake of dependent rats in the operant ethanol self-administration paradigm but not of non-dependent rats; (2) NaB reduced excessive drinking and prevented the escalation of ethanol intake in the intermittent access to 20% ethanol paradigm; and (3) NaB completely blocked the increase of ethanol consumption induced by an alcohol deprivation, thus demonstrating a preventive effect of NaB on relapse. The mapping of cerebral histone H3 acetylation revealed a hyperacetylation in the amygdala and cortical areas in dependent rats. Interestingly, NaB did not exacerbate the hyperacetylation observed in these regions, but instead restored it, specifically in cortical areas. Altogether, our results clearly demonstrated the efficacy of NaB in preventing excessive ethanol intake and relapse and support the hypothesis that HDACi may have a potential use in alcohol addiction treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

12. On the latent structure of problem gambling: A taxometric analysis.

- Citation:** Addiction, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jul 07, 2014)
- Author(s):** James, Richard J. E; O'Malley, Claire; Tunney, Richard J
- Abstract:** Abstract Aims To test whether problem gambling is a categorical or dimensional disorder on the basis of two problem gambling assessments. This distinction discriminates between two different conceptualizations of problem gambling: one that problem gambling is defined by its addictive properties, the other that it is a continuum of harm. Method Using The British Gambling Prevalence Survey 2010, a nationally representative sample of the United Kingdom conducted by the National Centre for Social Research, five different taxometric analyses were carried out on cases from two problem gambling screens: the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI) and a measure derived from the DSM-IV Pathological Gambling criteria. Two further analyses were conducted on the total scores for these measures. Results There was strong evidence that both scales were measuring a categorical construct. Fit indices consistently supported a categorical interpretation [comparison curve fit index (CCFI) > 0.6]. The PGSI analysis indicated the presence of a taxon (CCFIs = 0.633, 0.756). The analysis conducted on the adapted DSM-IV criteria indicated stronger quantitative support for a taxon (CCFIs = 0.717, 0.811 and 0.756) but items probing a loss of control were inconsistent. The taxometric analyses of both scales support a categorical interpretation (CCFIs = 0.628, 0.567), but extreme caution should be used due to high nuisance covariance. Conclusions Two problem gambling screens (the Problem Gambling Severity Index and a measure derived from the DSM-IV Pathological Gambling criteria) appear to measure a categorical construct that taps into a categorical, loss of control model of problem gambling. There is some evidence that the two screens measure different aspects of an addiction construct. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

13. Bidirectional associations between family factors and internet addiction among adolescents in a prospective investigation.

- Citation:** Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1323-1316;1440-1819 (Jul 07, 2014)
- Author(s):** Ko, Chih-Hung; Wang, Peng-Wei; Liu, Tai-Ling; Yen, Cheng-Fang; Chen, Cheng-Sheng; Yen, Ju-Yu
- Abstract:** Aims This study aimed at evaluating the effect of family factors on the occurrence of Internet addiction and determining whether Internet addiction could make any difference in the family function. Methods A total of 2293 adolescents in grade 7 participated in the study. We assessed their Internet addiction, family function, and family factors with a 1-year follow up. Results In the prospective investigation, inter-parental conflict predicted the incidence of Internet addiction 1 year later in forward regression analysis, followed by not living with mother and allowance to use Internet more than 2 h per day by parents or caregiver. The inter-parental conflict and allowance to use Internet more than 2 h per day also predicted the incidence in girls. Not cared for by parents and family APGAR score predicted the incidence of Internet addiction among boys. The prospective investigation demonstrated that the incidence group had more decreased scores on family APGAR than did the non-addiction group in the 1-year follow-up. This effect was significant only among girls. Conclusions Inter-parental conflict and inadequate regulation of unessential Internet use predicted risk of Internet addiction, particularly among adolescent girls. Family intervention to prevent inter-parental conflict and promote family function and Internet regulation were necessary to prevent Internet addiction. Among adolescents with Internet addiction, it is necessary to pay attention to deterioration of family function,

particularly among girls. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences*

14. Influence of methylphenidate treatment assumptions on cognitive function in healthy young adults in a double-blind, placebo-controlled trial.

Citation: Psychology Research and Behavior Management, August 2013, vol./is. 6/, 1179-1578 (Aug 27, 2013)

Author(s): Mommaerts, Jean-Luc; Beerens, Gerlinde; Van den Block, Lieve; Soetens, Eric; Schol, Sandrina; Van De Vijver, Erwin; Devroey, Dirk

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Institution: Department of Family Medicine, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium; Department of Family Medicine, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium; Department of Family Medicine, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium; Department of Cognitive and Biological Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium; Department of Family Medicine, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium; Department of Family Medicine, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium; Department of Family Medicine, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Increasing numbers of students use stimulants such as methylphenidate (MPH) to improve their study capacity, making them prone to subsequent prolonged drug abuse. This study explored the cognitive effects of MPH in students who either assumed they received MPH or assumed they received a placebo. Methods: In a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial with a between-subjects design, 21 students were subjected to partial sleep deprivation, receiving no more than 4 hours sleep the night before they were tested. In the morning, they were given either a placebo or 20 mg of MPH. They then performed free recall verbal tests and Go/No-Go tasks repeatedly, their moods were evaluated using Profile of Mood States and their tiredness was assessed using a visual analog scale, with evaluation of vigilance. Results: No significant differences were found between those subjects who received MPH and those who received a placebo. However, significant differences were found between subjects who assumed they had received MPH or had no opinion, and those who assumed they had received a placebo. At three minutes, one hour, and one day after memorizing ten lists of 20 words, those who assumed they had received MPH recalled 54%, 58%, and 54% of the words, respectively, whereas those who assumed they had received placebo only recalled 35%, 37%, and 34%. Conclusion: Healthy, partially sleep-deprived young students who assume they have received 20 mg of MPH experience a substantial placebo effect that improves consolidation of information into long-term memory. This is independent of any pharmacologic effects of MPH, which had no significant effects on verbal memory in this study. This information may be used to dissuade students from taking stimulants such as MPH during examination periods, thus avoiding subsequent abuse and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Clinical Trials
*Drug Abuse Prevention
*Methylphenidate
*Placebo
Cognitive Ability

Source: PsycINFO

15. Internet gaming addiction: Current perspectives.

Citation: Psychology Research and Behavior Management, November 2013, vol./is. 6/, 1179-1578 (Nov 14, 2013)

Author(s): Kuss, Daria J

Correspondence Address: Kuss, Daria J.: Psychology Research and Behavior Management, Birmingham City University, City North Campus, Birmingham, United Kingdom, B42 2SU, daria.kuss@bcu.ac.uk

Institution: Psychology Research and Behavior Management, Birmingham City University, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: In the 2000s, online games became popular, while studies of Internet gaming addiction emerged, outlining the negative consequences of excessive gaming, its prevalence, and associated risk factors. The establishment of specialized treatment centers in South-East Asia, the US, and Europe reflects the growing need for professional help. It is argued that only by understanding the appeal of Internet gaming, its context, and neurobiologic correlates can the phenomenon of Internet gaming addiction be understood comprehensively. The aim of this review is to provide an insight into current perspectives on Internet gaming addiction using a holistic approach, taking into consideration the mass appeal of online games, the context of Internet gaming addiction, and associated neuroimaging findings, as well as the current diagnostic framework adopted by the American Psychiatric Association. The cited research indicates that the individual's context is a significant factor that marks the dividing line between excessive gaming and gaming addiction, and the game context can gain particular importance for players, depending on their life situation and gaming preferences. Moreover, the cultural context is significant because it embeds the gamer in a community with shared beliefs and practices, endowing their gaming with particular meaning. The cited neuroimaging studies indicate that Internet gaming addiction shares similarities with other addictions, including substance dependence, at the molecular, neurocircuitry, and behavioral levels. The findings provide support for the current perspective of understanding Internet gaming addiction from a disease framework. The benefits of an Internet gaming addiction diagnosis include reliability across research, destigmatization of individuals, development of efficacious treatments, and the creation of an incentive for public health care and insurance providers. The holistic approach adopted here not only highlights empirical research that evidences neurobiologic correlates of Internet gaming addiction and the establishment of a preliminary diagnosis, but also emphasizes the necessity of an indepth understanding of the meaning, context, and practices associated with gaming. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Internet

*Internet Addiction
 *Risk Factors
 Diagnosis
 Neuroimaging

Source: PsycINFO

16. Differential long-term outcomes for voluntary and involuntary transition from injection to oral opioid maintenance treatment.

- Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, June 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Jun 8, 2014)
- Author(s):** Oviedo-Joekes, Eugenia; Guh, Daphne; Marchand, Kirsten; Marsh, David C; Lock, Kurt; Brissette, Suzanne; Anis, Aslam H; Schechter, Martin T
- Correspondence Address:** Oviedo-Joekes, Eugenia: Centre for Health Evaluation & Outcome Sciences, Providence Health Care, St. Paul's Hospital, 575- 1081 Burrard St, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6Z 1Y6, eugenia@cheos.ubc.ca
- Institution:** Centre for Health Evaluation & Outcome Sciences, Providence Health Care, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Centre for Health Evaluation & Outcome Sciences, Providence Health Care, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Centre for Health Evaluation & Outcome Sciences, Providence Health Care, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Centre for Addiction Research BC, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; Centre for Health Evaluation & Outcome Sciences, Providence Health Care, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Centre Hospitalier de l'Universite de Montreal (CHUM), Hopital Saint-Luc, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Centre for Health Evaluation & Outcome Sciences, Providence Health Care, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Centre for Health Evaluation & Outcome Sciences, Providence Health Care, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: The most widely used maintenance treatment for opioid dependency is substitution with long-acting oral opioids. Treatment with injectable diacetylmorphine provides an opportunity for patients to stabilize and possibly transition to oral treatment, if clinically indicated. The aim of this study was to explore outcomes of individuals that received injectable diacetylmorphine and voluntarily transitioned to oral methadone. Design and methods: The North American Opiate Medication Initiative was a randomized controlled trial that compared the effectiveness of injectable diacetylmorphine (or hydromorphone) to oral methadone for long-term opioid-dependency. Treatment was provided for 12-months with an additional 3 months for transition and weaning. Participants were followed until 24-months from randomization. Among the participants randomized to injectable treatments, a sub-group voluntarily chose to transition to oral methadone (n = 16) during the treatment period. Illicit heroin use and treatment retention were assessed at 24-months for those voluntarily and involuntarily transitioning (n = 95) to oral methadone. Results: At 24-months, the group that voluntarily transitioned to oral methadone had higher odds of treatment retention (adjusted odds ratio = 5.55; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.11, 27.81; Chi-square = 4.33, df = 1, p-value = 0.037) than the involuntary transition group. At 24-months, the adjusted mean difference in prior 30 days of illicit heroin use for the voluntary, compared to the involuntary group was -5.58 (95% CI = -11.62, 0.47; t-value = -1.83, df = 97.4, p-value = 0.070). Conclusions: Although the results of this study were based on small groups of self-selected (i.e., non-randomized) participants, our data underlines the critical importance of voluntary and patient-centered decision making. If we had continued offering treatment with diacetylmorphine, those retained to injectable medication may have sustained the achieved improvements in the first 12 months. Diversified opioid treatment should be available so patients and physicians can flexibly choose the best treatment at the time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Intravenous Injections](#)
[*Involuntary Treatment](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Methadone](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

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](#)

17. Engaging people who use drugs in policy and program development: A review of the literature.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, November 2012, vol./is. 7/, 1747-597X (Nov 24, 2012)

Author(s): Ti, Lianping; Tzemis, Despina; Buxton, Jane A

Correspondence Address: Buxton, Jane A.: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, 608-1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6Z 1Y6, jane.buxton@bccdc.ca

Institution: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Disease Control, Vancouver, BC, Canada; School of Population and Public Health, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Health policies and programs are increasingly being driven by people from the community to more effectively address their needs. While a large body of evidence supports peer engagement in the context of policy and program development for various populations, little is known about this form of engagement among people who use drugs (PWUD). Therefore, a narrative literature review was undertaken to provide an overview of this topic. Searches of PubMed and Academic Search Premier databases covering 1995-2010 were conducted to identify articles assessing peer engagement in policy and program development. In total, 19 articles were included for review. Our findings indicate that PWUD face many challenges that restrict their ability to engage with public health professionals and policy makers, including the high levels of stigma and discrimination that persist among this population. Although the literature shows that many international organizations are recommending the involvement of PWUD in policy and program development, our findings revealed a lack of published data on the implementation of these efforts. Gaps in the current evidence highlight the need for additional research to explore and document the engagement of PWUD in the areas of policy and program development. Further, efforts to minimize stigmatizing barriers associated with illicit drug use are urgently needed to improve the engagement of PWUD in decision making processes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Attitudes](#)

*Drug Abuse
 *Program Development
 *Health Care Policy
 Community Involvement
 Decision Making
 Drug Addiction
 Involvement

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; 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. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; 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. 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*

18. Implementing stakeholder-informed research in the substance abuse treatment sector: Strategies used by Connections, a Canadian knowledge translation and exchange project.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (May 29, 2014)

Author(s): Henderson, Joanna; Sword, Wendy; Niccols, Alison; Dobbins, Maureen; Connections Research Team

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Corporate/Institutional Author: Connections Research Team

Institution: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; School of Nursing, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences, McMaster University, McMaster Children's Hospital-Chedoke Site, Hamilton, ON, Canada; School of Nursing, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Researcher-stakeholder collaboration has been identified as critical to bridging research and health system change. While collaboration models vary, meaningful stakeholder involvement over time ("integrated knowledge translation") is advocated to improve the relevance of research to knowledge users. This short report describes the integrated knowledge translation efforts of Connections, a knowledge translation and exchange project to improve services for women with substance abuse problems and their children, and implementation barriers and facilitators. Findings: Strategies of varying intensities were used to engage diverse stakeholders, including policy makers and people with lived experience, and executive directors, program managers, and service providers from Canadian addiction agencies serving women. Barriers to participation included individual (e.g., interest), organizational (e.g., funding), and system level (e.g., lack of centralized stakeholder database) barriers. Similarly, facilitators included individual (e.g., perceived relevance) and organizational (e.g., support) facilitators, as well as initiative characteristics (e.g., multiple involvement opportunities). Despite barriers, Connections' stakeholder-informed research efforts proved essential for developing clinically relevant and feasible processes, measures, and implementation strategies. Conclusions: Stakeholder-researcher collaboration is possible and robust integrated knowledge translation efforts can be productive. Future work should emphasize developing and

evaluating a range of strategies to address stakeholders' knowledge translation needs and to facilitate sustained and meaningful involvement in research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Drug Rehabilitation
*Policy Making
*Stakeholder

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; 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. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; 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. 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*

19. Comparing key characteristics of young adult crack users in and out-of-treatment in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, January 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Jan 10, 2014)

Author(s): Cruz, Marcelo; Bertoni, Neilane; Bastos, Francisco I; Burnett, Chantal; Gooch, Jenna; Fischer, Benedikt

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Crack use is prevalent among street drug users in Brazilian cities, yet despite recent help system reforms and investments, treatment utilization is low. Other studies have identified a variety of-often inconsistent-factors associated with treatment status among crack or other drug users. This study compared socio-economic, drug use, health and service use characteristics between samples of young adult crack users in- and out-of-treatment in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Findings: Street-involved crack users (n = 81) were recruited by community-based methods, and privately assessed by way of an

anonymous interviewer-administered questionnaire as well as biological methods, following informed consent. In-treatment users (n = 30) were recruited from a public service in-patient treatment facility and assessed based on the same protocol. Key indicators of interest were statistically cross-compared. Not-in-treatment users were less likely to: be white, educated, stably housed, to be involved in drug dealing, to report lifetime marijuana and current alcohol use, to report low mental health status and general health or addiction/mental health care; they were more likely to: be involved in begging and utilize social services, compared to the in-treatment sample (statistical significance for differences set at $p < .05$). Conclusions: In-treatment and not-in-treatment crack users differed on several key characteristics. Overall, in-treatment users appeared to be more socio-economically integrated and connected to the health system, yet not acutely needier in terms of health or drug problems. Given overall low treatment utilization but high need, efforts are required to facilitate improved treatment access and use for marginalized crack users in Brazil. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crack Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Treatment Barriers](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Illegal Drug Distribution](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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20. Groin injecting among a community-recruited sample of people who inject drugs in Thailand.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, January 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Jan 16, 2014)

Author(s): Ti, Lianping; Hayashi, Kanna; Kaplan, Karyn; Suwannawong, Paisan; Wood, Evan; Kerr, Thomas

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Institution: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Thai AIDS Treatment Action Group, Bangkok, Thailand; Thai AIDS Treatment Action Group, Bangkok, Thailand; British Columbia Centre for

Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Use of the femoral vein for the injection of illicit drugs (i.e. groin injecting) has been linked to various health-related harms, including deep vein thrombosis. However, little is known about the prevalence of groin injecting and factors that predict this practice among people who inject drugs (PWID) in Thailand. We sought to investigate the prevalence and factors associated with groin injecting in Bangkok, Thailand. Methods: Data were derived from the Mitsampan Community Research Project in Bangkok between July and October 2011. Multivariate logistic regression was used to identify factors associated with groin injecting in the last six months. Results: Among 437 participants, 34.3% reported groin injecting in the last six months. In multivariate analyses, factors positively associated with groin injecting included: having higher than secondary education (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 1.59; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.00 - 2.56), weekly midazolam injection (AOR = 8.26; 95% CI: 5.04 - 14.06), and reports of having had drugs planted on oneself by police (AOR = 2.14; 95% CI: 1.37 - 3.36). Conclusions: Over one-third of our sample of Thai PWID reported recent groin injecting. Frequent midazolam injection and higher education were found to be associated with groin injecting. That high intensity PWID were more likely to inject in the groin is concerning given the known negative consequences associated with the groin as a site of injection. Additionally, PWID who reported drug planting by police were more likely to inject in the groin, suggesting that reliance on law enforcement approaches may undermine safe injection practices in this setting. These findings highlight the need for evidence-based interventions to address the harms associated with groin injecting, including efforts to alert PWID to risks of groin injecting, the distribution of appropriate injecting equipment, and efforts to encourage use of other injecting sites. (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:

*Drug Abuse
*Injections
Midazolam

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

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Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

21. Increases and decreases in drug use attributed to housing status among street-involved youth in a Canadian setting.**Citation:**

Harm Reduction Journal, April 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Apr 10, 2014)

Author(s):

Cheng, Tessa; Wood, Evan; Nguyen, Paul; Kerr, Thomas; DeBeck, Kora

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Among a cohort of drug-using street-involved youth, we sought to identify the prevalence of reporting increases and decreases in illicit drug use due to their current housing status and to identify factors associated with reporting these changes. Findings: This longitudinal study was based on data collected between June 2008 and May 2012 from a prospective cohort of street-involved youth aged 14-26 in Vancouver, Canada. At semi-annual study follow-up visits, youth were asked if their drug use was affected by their housing status. Using generalized estimating equations, we identified factors associated with perceived increases and decreases in drug use attributed to housing status. Among our sample of 536 participants at baseline, 164 (31%) youth reported increasing their drug use due to their housing situation and 71 (13%) reported decreasing their drug use. In multivariate analysis, factors that were positively associated with perceived increases in drug use attributed to housing status included the following: being homeless, engaging in sex work and drug dealing. Regular employment was negatively associated with increasing drug use due to housing status. Among those who reported decreasing their drug use, only homelessness was significant in bivariate analysis. Conclusion: Perceived changes in drug use due to housing status were relatively common in this setting and were associated with being homeless and, among those who increased their drug use, engaging in risky income generation activities. These findings suggest that structural factors, particularly housing and economic opportunities, may be crucial interventions for reducing or limiting drug use among street-involved youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Housing](#)
[*Living Arrangements](#)
[*Behavioral Ecology](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Social Influences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#); 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 [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#); 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.

Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#); 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.

22. A drug use survey among clients of harm reduction sites across British Columbia, Canada, 2012.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, April 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Apr 27, 2014)

- Author(s):** Kuo, Margot; Shamsian, Arash; Tzemis, Tzemis; Buxton, Buxton
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- Institution:** British Columbia Centre for Disease Control, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Disease Control, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Disease Control, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Disease Control, Vancouver, BC, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: In British Columbia (BC), understanding of high-risk drug use trends is largely based on survey and cohort study data from two major cities, which may not be representative of persons who use drugs in other regions. Harm reduction stakeholders, representing each of the five geographic health regions in BC, identified a need for data on drug use to inform local and regional harm reduction activities across the province. The aims of this project were to (1) develop a drug use survey that could be feasibly administered at harm reduction (HR) sites across all health regions and (2) assess the data for differences in reported drug use frequencies by region. Methods: A pilot survey focusing on current drug use was developed with stakeholders and administered among clients at 28 HR supply distribution sites across the province by existing staff and peers. Data were collated and analyzed using univariate and bivariate descriptive statistics to assess differences in reported drug use frequencies by geography. A post-survey evaluation was conducted to assess acceptability and feasibility of the survey process for participating sites. Results: Crack cocaine, heroin, and morphine were the most frequently reported drugs with notable regional differences. Polysubstance use was common among respondents (70%) with one region having 81% polysubstance use. Respondents surveyed in or near their region's major center were more likely to report having used crack cocaine ($p < 0.0001$) and heroin ($p < 0.0001$) in the past week as compared to those residing >50 km from the major center. Participants accessing services >50 km from the regional center were more likely to have used morphine ($p < 0.0001$). There was no difference in powder cocaine use by client/site proximity to the regional center. Participating sites found the survey process acceptable, feasible to administer annually, and useful for responding to client needs. Conclusions: The survey was a feasible way for harm reduction sites across BC to obtain drug use data from clients who actively use drugs. Drug use frequencies differed substantially by region and community proximity to the regional center, underlining the need for locally collected data to inform service planning. (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: Kuo et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Regional Differences](#)
[*Test Construction](#)
[*Trends](#)
[Clients](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Harm Reduction Journal*; 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 *Harm Reduction Journal*
Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Harm Reduction Journal*

Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Harm Reduction Journal*; 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.

Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Harm Reduction Journal*; 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.

23. 'South Asian cocktail'-The concurrent use of opioids, benzodiazepines and antihistamines among injecting drug users in Nepal and associations with HIV risk behaviour.

- Citation:** Harm Reduction Journal, May 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (May 23, 2014)
- Author(s):** Ojha, Saroj Prasad; Sigdel, Suraj; Meyer-Thompson, Hans-Gunter; Oechsler, Harald; Verthein, Uwe
- Correspondence Address:** Verthein, Uwe: Centre for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research (CIAR), Hamburg University, Hamburg, Germany, 20246, u.verthein@uke.uni-hamburg.de
- Institution:** Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital (TUTH), Kathmandu, Nepal; Mental Health and Participatory Research Center, Kathmandu, Nepal; Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Substance Abuse, ASKLEPIOS Clinics North, Hamburg, Germany; Centre for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research (CIAR), Hamburg University, Hamburg, Germany; Centre for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research (CIAR), Hamburg University, Hamburg, Germany
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Data of the Central Bureau of Statistic of Nepal from 2008 show a total of more than 46,000 illegal drug users, out of which 61% are injecting drug users (IDU). An injecting mix of medicines like opioids, benzodiazepines and antihistamines (the so-called South Asian cocktail) was prevalent. Furthermore, it is estimated that about 70,000 people are living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The government of Nepal has started realizing and recognizing drug use and HIV as significant health and social issues. Harm reduction programs such as needle syringe exchange and opioid substitution treatment are being implemented. Methods: The aim of this study is to obtain specific knowledge on the drug use behaviour and the health status of drug users with a focus on HIV in drug users with concurrent injection of opioids, benzodiazepines and antihistamines. After an initial mapping of Kathmandu Valley, 300 drug users in contact with different treatment and counselling centres were randomly chosen for the interviews. The research questionnaire was designed according to the European Addiction Severity Index (EuropASI) and Maudsley Addiction Profile standards. Results: Ninety-one percent of the respondents are male and 9% female. Mean age is 28.7 years. Ninety-five percent are injecting drug users with a mean of 8.7 years of drug use history. Eighty-six percent are injecting different 'cocktails', usually made of buprenorphine, diazepam, promethazine and/or other substances (30-day prevalence). Similarly, 48% use heroin, whereas only 2% take cocaine/crack. Among those tested for HIV (N = 223), 33% are positive (25% of the sample population). Compared to the other drug users (mainly heroin), the cocktail users show a higher HIV infection rate and more co-infections. Furthermore, risk behaviour, as e.g. needle sharing, is much more common among the cocktail users. Conclusion: Currently, the mixture of medicines, opioids, benzodiazepines and antihistamines, is the predominant drug in Nepal; the pharmaceutical drugs needed to prepare the cocktail are less expensive than heroin and relatively easy to acquire. The cocktail users show a higher risk behaviour regarding the transmission of HIV than heroin drug users. It needs to be considered which HIV prevention measures are necessary to target the specific needs of drug users who inject a mixture of opioids, benzodiazepines and antihistamines, since the available services (such as needle syringe exchange) do not seem to cover their specific needs (high percentage of needle sharing). (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

PARTICIPANTS: An unmasked randomized clinical trial involving 3 residential programs operated by 1 nonprofit treatment organization in the Midwestern United States and 2 residential programs operated by 1 nonprofit organization in the Northeastern United States. In total, 349 patients who met the criteria for DSM-IV alcohol dependence when they entered residential treatment were randomized to treatment as usual (n = 179) or treatment as usual plus a smartphone (n = 170) with the Addiction-Comprehensive Health Enhancement Support System (A-CHESS), an application designed to improve continuing care for alcohol use disorders. **INTERVENTIONS:** Treatment as usual varied across programs; none offered patients coordinated continuing care after discharge. A-CHESS provides monitoring, information, communication, and support services to patients, including ways for patients and counselors to stay in contact. The intervention and follow-up period lasted 8 and 4 months, respectively. **MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES:** Risky drinking days—the number of days during which a patient's drinking in a 2-hour period exceeded 4 standard drinks for men and 3 standard drinks for women, with standard drink defined as one that contains roughly 14 g of pure alcohol (12 oz of regular beer, 5 oz of wine, or 1.5 oz of distilled spirits). Patients were asked to report their risky drinking days in the previous 30 days on surveys taken 4, 8, and 12 months after discharge from residential treatment. **RESULTS:** For the 8 months of the intervention and 4 months of follow-up, patients in the A-CHESS group reported significantly fewer risky drinking days than did patients in the control group, with a mean of 1.39 vs 2.75 days (mean difference, 1.37; 95% CI, 0.46-2.27; P = .003). **CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE:** The findings suggest that a multifeatured smartphone application may have significant benefit to patients in continuing care for alcohol use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Continuum of Care](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Computer Software](#)
[Computer Mediated Communication](#)
[Cellular Phones](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. Relative efficacy of mindfulness-based relapse prevention, standard relapse prevention, and treatment as usual for substance use disorders: A randomized clinical trial.

Citation: JAMA Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 71/5(547-556), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (May 2014)

Author(s): Bowen, Sarah; Witkiewitz, Katie; Clifasefi, Seema L; Grow, Joel; Chawla, Neharika; Hsu, Sharon H; Carroll, Haley A; Harrop, Erin; Collins, Susan E; Lustyk, M. Kathleen; Larimer, Mary E

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Center for the Study of Health and Risk Behaviors, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

IMPORTANCE: Relapse is highly prevalent following substance abuse treatments, highlighting the need for improved aftercare interventions. Mindfulness-based relapse prevention (MBRP), a group-based psychosocial aftercare, integrates evidence-based practices from mindfulness-based interventions and cognitive-behavioral relapse prevention (RP) approaches. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the long-term efficacy of MBRP in reducing relapse compared with RP and treatment as usual (TAU [12-step programming and psychoeducation]) during a 12-month follow-up period. **DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS:** Between October 2009 and July 2012, a total of 286 eligible individuals who successfully completed initial treatment for substance use disorders at a private, nonprofit treatment facility were randomized to MBRP, RP, or TAU aftercare and monitored for 12 months. Participants medically cleared for continuing care were aged 18 to 70 years; 71.5% were male and 42.1% were of ethnic/racial minority. **INTERVENTIONS:** Participants were randomly assigned to 8 weekly group sessions of MBRP, cognitive-behavioral RP, or TAU. **MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES:** Primary outcomes included relapse to drug use and heavy drinking as well as frequency of substance use in the past 90 days. Variables were assessed at baseline and at 3-, 6-, and 12-month follow-up points. Measures used included self-report of relapse and urinalysis drug and alcohol screenings. **RESULTS:** Compared with TAU, participants assigned to MBRP and RP reported significantly lower risk of relapse to substance use and heavy drinking and, among those who used substances, significantly fewer days of substance use and heavy drinking at the 6-month follow-up. Cognitive-behavioral RP showed an advantage over MBRP in time to first drug use. At the 12-month follow-up, MBRP participants reported significantly fewer days of substance use and significantly decreased heavy drinking compared with RP and TAU. **CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE:** For individuals in aftercare following initial treatment for substance use disorders, RP and MBRP, compared with TAU, produced significantly reduced relapse risk to drug use and heavy drinking. Relapse prevention delayed time to first drug use at 6-month follow-up, with MBRP and RP participants who used alcohol also reporting significantly fewer heavy drinking days compared with TAU participants. At 12-month follow-up, MBRP offered added benefit over RP and TAU in reducing drug use and heavy drinking. Targeted mindfulness practices may support long-term outcomes by strengthening the ability to monitor and skillfully cope with discomfort associated with craving or negative affect, thus supporting long-term outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

26. Large-scale brain network coupling predicts acute nicotine abstinence effects on craving and cognitive function.**Citation:**

JAMA Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 71/5(523-530), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (May 2014)

Author(s):

Lerman, Caryn; Gu, Hong; Loughhead, James; Ruparel, Kosha; Yang, Yihong; Stein, Elliot A

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Institution: Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Nicotine Addiction, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Nicotine Addiction, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Brain Behavior Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: **IMPORTANCE:** Interactions of large-scale brain networks may underlie cognitive dysfunctions in psychiatric and addictive disorders. **OBJECTIVES:** To test the hypothesis that the strength of coupling among 3 large-scale brain networks-salience, executive control, and default mode-will reflect the state of nicotine withdrawal (vs smoking satiety) and will predict abstinence-induced craving and cognitive deficits and to develop a resource allocation index (RAI) that reflects the combined strength of interactions among the 3 large-scale networks. **DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS:** A within-subject functional magnetic resonance imaging study in an academic medical center compared resting-state functional connectivity coherence strength after 24 hours of abstinence and after smoking satiety. We examined the relationship of abstinence-induced changes in the RAI with alterations in subjective, behavioral, and neural functions. We included 37 healthy smoking volunteers, aged 19 to 61 years, for analyses. **INTERVENTIONS:** Twenty-four hours of abstinence vs smoking satiety. **MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES:** Inter-network connectivity strength (primary) and the relationship with subjective, behavioral, and neural measures of nicotine withdrawal during abstinence vs smoking satiety states (secondary). **RESULTS:** The RAI was significantly lower in the abstinent compared with the smoking satiety states (left RAI, $P = .002$; right RAI, $P = .04$), suggesting weaker inhibition between the default mode and salience networks. Weaker inter-network connectivity (reduced RAI) predicted abstinence-induced cravings to smoke ($r = -0.59$; $P = .007$) and less suppression of default mode activity during performance of a subsequent working memory task (ventromedial prefrontal cortex, $r = -0.66$, $P = .003$; posterior cingulate cortex, $r = -0.65$, $P = .001$). **CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE:** Alterations in coupling of the salience and default mode networks and the inability to disengage from the default mode network may be critical in cognitive/affective alterations that underlie nicotine dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Neurophysiology](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Physiological Correlates](#)
[Cognitive Impairment](#)
[Craving](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. Peer deviance, parental divorce, and genetic risk in the prediction of drug abuse in a nationwide Swedish sample: Evidence of environment-environment and gene-environment interaction.

Citation: JAMA Psychiatry, April 2014, vol./is. 71/4(439-445), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Kendler, Kenneth S; Ohlsson, Henrik; Sundquist, Kristina; Sundquist, Jan

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Institution: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Importance: Peer deviance (PD) strongly predicts externalizing psychopathologic conditions but has not been previously assessable in population cohorts. We sought to develop such an index of PD and to clarify its effects on risk of drug abuse (DA). Objectives: To examine how strongly PD increases the risk of DA and whether this community-level liability indicator interacts with key DA risk factors at the individual and family levels. Design, Settings, and Participants: Studies of future DA registration in 1 401 698 Swedish probands born from January 1, 1970, through December 31, 1985, and their adolescent peers in approximately 9200 small community areas. Peer deviance was defined as the proportion of individuals born within 5 years of the proband living in the same small community when the proband was 15 years old who eventually were registered for DA. Main Outcomes and Measures: Drug abuse recorded in medical, legal, or pharmacy registry records. Results: Peer deviance was associated with future DA in the proband, with rates of DA in older and male peers more strongly predictive than in younger or female peers. The predictive power of PD was only slightly attenuated by adding measures of community deprivation, collective efficacy, or family socioeconomic status. Proband whose parents were divorced were more sensitive to the pathogenic effects of high PD environments. A robust positive interaction was also seen between genetic risk of DA (indexed by rates of DA in first-, second-, and third-degree relatives) and PD exposure. Conclusions and Relevance: With sufficient data, PD can be measured in populations and strongly predicts DA. In a nationwide sample, risk factors at the level of the individual (genetic vulnerability), family (parental loss), and community (PD) contribute substantially to risk of DA. Individuals at elevated DA risk because of parental divorce or high genetic liability are more sensitive to the pathogenic effects of PD. Although the effect of our PD measure on DA liability cannot be explained by standard measures of community or family risk, we cannot, with available data, discriminate definitively between the effect of true peer effects and other unmeasured risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Behavior](#)
[*Divorce](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Peers](#)
[Environment](#)
[Parents](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Access to treatment for opioid dependence in rural America: Challenges and future directions.

Citation: JAMA Psychiatry, April 2014, vol./is. 71/4(359-360), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Sigmon, Stacey C

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont College of Medicine, Burlington, VT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Opioid abuse is reaching epidemic proportions in the United States. The consequences of opioid abuse and dependence include emergency department visits, premature death, HIV, hepatitis, criminal activity, lost workdays, and economic costs that in the United States exceed \$56 billion annually. Agonist maintenance is the most efficacious treatment for opioid dependence and dramatically reduces morbidity, mortality, and spread of infectious disease. However, demand for opioid maintenance treatment far exceeds available capacity. This problem is especially urgent in rural areas struggling with high rates of prescription opioid abuse and relatively few treatment options. We need a fundamental shift in how treatment of opioid dependence is conceptualized and delivered in the United States. This includes aggressive efforts to identify new and creative methods for eliminating barriers to treatment access, including novel pharmacological and technology assisted approaches, as doing so will reduce drug-related risks and costs to the patient and for society more generally. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)
[*Treatment Barriers](#)
[Maintenance Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. A preliminary investigation on the relationship between virtues and pathological internet use among Chinese adolescents.

Citation: Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health, March 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1753-2000 (Mar 4, 2014)

Author(s): Zhang, Yonghong; Yang, Zhihan; Duan, Wenjie; Tang, Xiaoqing; Gan, Fengchun; Wang, Fei; Wang, Jinxia; Guo, Pengfei; Wang, Ying

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Pathological Internet Use (PIU) has become a global issue associated with the increasing number of Internet users. Previous studies concerned both the interpersonal and intrapersonal vulnerable factors and the corresponding models. However, a limited amount of research has explored the relationship between positive factors and PIU. Objective: The current investigation attempted to clarify the relationship between virtues and PIU among Chinese adolescents; it also sought to explore the specific contributions of the three virtues. Virtue was the core concept in positive psychology and the Values in Action Classification. A recent study demonstrated that there might be three universal virtues (relationship, vitality, and conscientiousness). Methods: A cross-sectional sample

of adolescents aged 12-17 years were recruited in 2013. A total of 674 adolescents (males = 302, females = 372; junior high school = 296, senior high school = 378) from eight junior and senior high schools in four provinces of Mainland China completed a package of psychological inventories, including the Chinese Virtues Questionnaire (CVQ) and the Adolescent Pathological Internet Use Scale (APIUS). The mean age of the current sample was 15.10 years (SD = 1.81) with an average of 5.31 years' length (SD = 2.09) of Internet use. Results: A total of 9.50% participants exhibited significant symptoms of PIU. Male students (Mmale = 2.50) had significantly higher scores on PIU than female students (Mfemale = 2.25). Relationship (= -.24) and conscientiousness (= -.21) negatively predicted PIU, whereas vitality (= .25) positively predicted PIU. Dominance analysis further revealed that relationship and conscientiousness could explain 81% variance of PIU, and vitality only accounted for another 19%. Conclusions: Relationship and conscientiousness were possible protective factors of pathological Internet users, while vitality was vulnerable. The results could be helpful in screening "at-risk" Internet users (low relationship and conscientiousness as well as high vitality). Future intervention strategies could focus on how to enhance relationship and conscientiousness and on how to reduce vitality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
*Chinese Cultural Groups
*Internet
*Virtue
Conscientiousness

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health*
Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health*
Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health*; 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.
Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health*; 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.
Available from *ProQuest* in *Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

30. Trends in drug use among drivers killed in U.S. traffic crashes, 1999-2010.

Citation: Accident Analysis and Prevention, September 2014, vol./is. 70/(178-187), 0001-4575 (Sep 2014)

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Institution: Department of Epidemiology, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, US; Injury Control Research Center, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, US; Department of Clinical Pharmacy, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, US; Injury Control Research Center, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, US; Department of Epidemiology, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Driving under the influence of drugs is a global traffic safety and public health concern. This trend analysis examines the changes in general drug usage other than alcohol, broad categories, and typical prescription and illegal drugs among drivers fatally injured in motor vehicle crashes from 1999 to 2010 in the U.S. Methods: Data from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System were analyzed from 1999 to 2010. Drug prevalence rates and prevalence ratios (PR) were determined comparing rates in 2009-2010 to 1999-2000 using a random effects model. Changes in general drug usage, broad categories, and representative prescription and illegal drugs including, methadone, oxycodone, hydrocodone, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, and cocaine, were explored. Results: Comparing 2009-2010 to 1999-2000, prevalence of drug usage increased 49% (PR=1.49; 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.42, 1.55). The largest increases in broad drug categories were narcotics (PR=2.73; 95% CI 2.41, 3.08), depressants (PR=2.01; 95% CI 1.80, 2.25), and cannabinoids (PR=1.99; 95% CI 1.84, 2.16). The PR were 6.37 (95% CI 5.07, 8.02) for hydrocodone/oxycodone, 4.29 (95% CI 2.88, 6.37) for methadone, and 2.27 (95% CI 2.00, 2.58) for benzodiazepines. Barbiturates declined in rate over the 12-year period (PR=0.53; 95% CI 0.37, 0.75). Cocaine use increased until 2005 then progressively declined, though the rate remained relatively unchanged (PR=0.94; 95% CI 0.84, 1.06). Conclusions: While more drivers are being tested and found drug-positive, there is evidence that a shift from illegal to prescription drugs may be occurring among fatally injured drivers in the U.S. Driving under the influence of prescription drugs is a growing traffic concern. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Death and Dying](#)
[*Driving Under the Influence](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Motor Traffic Accidents](#)
[*Trends](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Intervention in the drugs phenomenon: Some reflections and contributions to the definition of good practices.

Original Title: Intervencao no fenomeno das drogas: Algumas reflexoes e contributos para a definicao de boas praticas.

Citation: Psicologia: Revista da Associacao Portuguesa Psicologia, 2013, vol./is. 27/1(13-31), 0874-2049 (2013)

Author(s): Cruz, Olga Souza; Machado, Carla

Correspondence Address: Cruz, Olga Souza: Departamento de Ciencias Sociais e do Comportamento, ISMAI, Av. Carlos Oliveira Campos, Castelo da Maia, Avioso S. Pedro, Portugal, 4475-690, olgasouzacruz@gmail.com

Institution: Unidade de Investigacao em Criminologia e Ciencias do Comportamento, Departamento de Ciencias Sociais e do Comportamento, Instituto Superior da Maia, Avioso S. Pedro, Portugal; Escola de Psicologia, Universidade do Minho, Minho, Portugal

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: The legislative and policy guidelines and, consequently, the forms of intervention on the phenomenon of illicit drug use have been presided over by two distinct ideologies: prohibitionism and anti-prohibitionism. Over time, and in practically the entire western world, prohibitionism has prevailed, arguing the need to criminalize and prosecute drug-related practices, in order to regulate them in the direction of the social norm. In this respect, most preventive actions have been searching for the abstinence ideal and the intervention mostly addresses users of illicit drugs with 'problematic' patterns of drug use. However, more and more authors argue the failure of the prohibitionist measures, especially because of the problems (e.g., economic, legal, social, sanitary) they raises,

because they have not been successful in reducing the incidence and prevalence of drug use and because it has been difficult to reach subjects whose drug use experiences do not conform to these problematic patterns. According to this anti-prohibitionist logic there are arguments, inter alia, concerning the importance of promoting alternative forms of social control over the drugs rather than formal control (e.g., informal social control, self-control by drug users) and value has been placed on the benefits of risk reduction and harm minimization strategies. Based on this anti-prohibitionist orientation, the purpose of this article is to reflect upon what are currently considered to be best practices of intervention on the phenomenon of illicit drug use. Among others, we argue the importance of acting through peers, stimulating the involvement of drug users in the intervention efforts, and accomplishing a work that is horizontal, dynamic and held in natural context. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Policy](#)
[*Best Practices](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Social Control](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. Drugged driving: Increased traffic risks involving licit and illicit substances.

Citation: Journal of Drug Education, 2013, vol./is. 43/2(183-201), 0047-2379;1541-4159 (2013)

Author(s): Pilkinton, Melinda W; Robertson, Angela; McCluskey, D. Lee

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Institution: Mississippi State University, Starkville, MS, US; Mississippi State University, Starkville, MS, US; West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, US

Language: English

Abstract: Driving under the influence of drugs poses risks for traffic safety. Most research attention has been focused on the most prevalent drugs of abuse, such as alcohol, illegal drugs, and prescription drugs with high abuse potential. The objectives of this study were to determine the types of drugs used by convicted DUI offenders on the day of their arrest, prevalence of poly-substance use, and offender characteristics associated with different drug use patterns. Data were collected from 6,339 individuals enrolled in the court-mandated Mississippi Alcohol Safety Education Program. After alcohol, cannabis was the most frequently used substance, followed by sedative medications and prescription analgesics. Among poly-substance users, 78.4% reported combining alcohol with other drugs. Findings could be used to inform public education campaigns, law enforcement training, and highway safety policies about the prevalence of combining alcohol with other drugs, as well as how poly-substance use further impairs traffic related risks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Driving Under the Influence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Law Enforcement](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Safety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Cross-national study on factors that influence parents' knowledge about their children's alcohol use.

Citation: Journal of Drug Education, 2013, vol./is. 43/2(155-172), 0047-2379;1541-4159 (2013)

Author(s): Fernandez-Hermida, Jose-Ramon; Calafat, Amador; Becona, Elisardo; Secades-Villa, Roberto; Juan, Montse; Sumnall, Harry

Correspondence Address: Fernandez-Hermida, Jose-Ramon: Department of Psychology, University of Oviedo, Plaza Feijoo s/n, Oviedo, Spain, 33003, jrhermid@uniovi.es

Institution: University of Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain; Irefrea-European Institute of Studies on Prevention, Spain; University of Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Spain; University of Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain; Irefrea-European Institute of Studies on Prevention, Spain; Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Previous research has shown that parents underestimate their children's substance use. The aim of the present work was to analyze parental estimation of their children's use of alcohol in five countries from northern, central, and southern Europe, and to explore the variables that influenced this perceptual bias. The sample comprised 1181 parent-child dyads living in Sweden, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Spain, and Portugal. In accordance with the findings of previous studies, we found high parental underestimation of substance use, which was greater for more frequent alcohol use or the use of illegal drugs. This underestimation appears to be subject to some degree of sociocultural influence, and is also influenced by the severity of the children's use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Knowledge Level](#)
[*Parents](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Experiences of Australian school staff in addressing student cannabis use.

Citation: Journal of Drug Education, 2013, vol./is. 43/2(121-139), 0047-2379;1541-4159 (2013)

Author(s): Gates, Peter J; Norberg, Melissa M; Dillon, Paul; Manocha, Ramesh

Correspondence Address: Gates, Peter J.: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre (NCPIC), P.O. Box 684, Randwick, NSW, Australia, 2031, p.gates@unsw.edu.au

Institution: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre, Randwick, NSW, Australia; National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre, Randwick, NSW, Australia; National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre, Randwick, NSW, Australia; University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Cannabis is the most frequently used illicit drug by Australian secondary school students yet there is scant research investigating school staff responses to student cannabis use. As such, this study surveyed 1,692 school staff who attended Generation Next seminars throughout Australia. The self-complete survey identified that the majority of school staff had discussed cannabis use at least once in the past year, although teachers were less likely to report having cannabis-related discussions compared to other school staff. Staff drug education training was consistently associated with an increased prevalence of cannabis-related discussion and assistance. These findings highlight a need for drug education among school staff and particularly among teachers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*High School Students](#)
[*High School Teachers](#)
[*Teacher Attitudes](#)
[Educational Personnel](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Schools](#)
[Social Perception](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Perception vs. reality: An investigation of the misperceptions concerning the extent of peer novel drug use.

Citation: Journal of Drug Education, 2013, vol./is. 43/2(97-120), 0047-2379;1541-4159 (2013)

Author(s): Sanders, Amber; Stogner, John M; Miller, Bryan Lee

Correspondence Address: Sanders, Amber: Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 9201 University City Blvd., Charlotte, NC, US, 28223, asande43@uncc.edu

Institution: University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, US; University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, US; Georgia Southern University, Statesboro, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Misperceptions of peer substance use have previously been implicated as significant influences on individual use of both alcohol and illicit drugs. However, research on perceived social norms and related interventions are typically limited to binge drinking and marijuana and no empirical studies have explored misperceptions related to "novel drugs." The present study explored the extent of use and perceptions of use among a college sample (N = 2,349) for three categories of novel drugs: synthetic cannabinoids (Spice, K2, Mr. Miyagi, Pot-Pourri, etc.), synthetic cathinones (commonly known as "bath salts"), and Salvia divinorum. Results indicate that overall perceived use was significantly higher than actual reported use. The frequency of overestimation of peer use was particularly large for the emerging drugs when compared to alcohol and marijuana. This finding is concerning as these misperceptions have the potential to influence students toward experimentation with these substances and suggests that a possible target for intervention is misperceptions of emerging novel substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Binge Drinking](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Peers](#)
[Individual Differences](#)
[Reality](#)
[Social Norms](#)
[Social Perception](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Project MARS: Design of a multi-behavior intervention trial for justice-involved youth.

Citation: Translational Behavioral Medicine, March 2013, vol./is. 3/1(122-130), 1869-6716;1613-9860 (Mar 2013)

Author(s): Callahan, Tiffany J; Montanaro, Erika; Magnan, Renee E; Bryan, Angela D

- Correspondence Address:** Callahan, Tiffany J.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, 345 UCB, Boulder, CO, US, 80309-0345, tiffany.callahan@colorado.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Washington State University Vancouver, Vancouver, WA, US; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Marijuana and alcohol use are associated with increased sexual risk behavior among justice-involved youth. A multi-behavior intervention may reduce all three risk behaviors. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationships among multiple risk behaviors and the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) constructs guiding the development of the Motivating Adolescents to Reduce Sexual risk (MARS) intervention. We describe the MARS study design to inform the process through which a multi-behavior intervention trial can be implemented and evaluated. Participants completed questionnaires prior to randomization to one of three interventions. Relationships were found between TPB constructs and risk behavior. A single latent variable was inadequate to capture all three risk behaviors. Interventions to reduce sexual risk behavior can include content related to the role of substance use in influencing sexual risk behavior with only minimal modifications to the curriculum, and preliminary data suggest a common theory can apply across risk behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Justice](#)
[Risk Assessment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Translational Behavioral Medicine*; 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.
Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Translational Behavioral Medicine*; 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.

37. Multiple behavior interventions to prevent substance abuse and increase energy balance behaviors in middle school students.

- Citation:** Translational Behavioral Medicine, March 2013, vol./is. 3/1(82-93), 1869-6716;1613-9860 (Mar 2013)
- Author(s):** Velicer, Wayne F; Redding, Colleen A; Paiva, Andrea L; Mauriello, Leanne M; Blissmer, Bryan; Oatley, Karin; Meier, Kathryn S; Babbitt, Steven F; McGee, Heather; Prochaska, James O; Burditt, Caitlin; Fernandez, Anne C
- Correspondence Address:** Velicer, Wayne F.: Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, 130 Flagg Rd., Kingston, RI, US, 02881, velicer@uri.edu
- Institution:** Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US; Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US; Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US; ProChange Behavior Systems, South Kingstown, RI, US; Department of Kinesiology, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US; Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US; Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US; Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US; Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US; Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US; Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US; Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US

University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US; Cancer Prevention Research Center,
University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

This study examined the effectiveness of two transtheoretical model-tailored, computer-delivered interventions designed to impact multiple substance use or energy balance behaviors in a middle school population recruited in schools. Twenty middle schools in Rhode Island including sixth grade students (N = 4,158) were stratified and randomly assigned by school to either a substance use prevention (decreasing smoking and alcohol) or an energy balance (increasing physical activity, fruit and vegetable consumption, and limiting TV time) intervention group in 2007. Each intervention involved five in-class contacts over a 3- year period with assessments at 12, 24, and 36 months. Main outcomes were analyzed using random effects modeling. In the full energy balance group and in subsamples at risk and not at risk at baseline, strong effects were found for physical activity, healthy diet, and reducing TV time, for both categorical and continuous outcomes. Despite no direct treatment, the energy balance group also showed significantly lower smoking and alcohol use over time than the substance use prevention group. The energy balance intervention demonstrated strong effects across all behaviors over 3 years among middle school students. The substance use prevention intervention was less effective than the energy balance intervention in preventing both smoking and alcohol use over 3 years in middle school students. The lack of a true control group and unrepresented secular trends suggest the need for further study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Behavior Change](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Middle Schools](#)
[Middle School Students](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Translational Behavioral Medicine](#); 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.
Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Translational Behavioral Medicine](#); 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.

38. Treatment-enhanced paired action contributes substantially to change across multiple health behaviors: Secondary analyses of five randomized trials.

Citation:

Translational Behavioral Medicine, March 2013, vol./is. 3/1(62-71),
1869-6716;1613-9860 (Mar 2013)

Author(s):

Yin, Hui-Qing; Prochaska, James O; Rossi, Joseph S; Redding, Colleen A; Paiva, Andrea L; Blissmer, Bryan; Velicer, Wayne F; Johnson, Sara S; Kobayashi, Hisanori

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Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US;
Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US;
Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US;
Pro-Change Behavior Systems, Inc., Kingston, RI, US; Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

The dominant paradigm of changing multiple health behaviors (MHBs) is based on treating, assessing, and studying each behavior separately. This study focused on

individuals with co-occurring baseline health-risk behavior pairs and described whether they changed over time on both or only one of the behaviors within each pair. Data from five randomized trials of computer-tailored interventions (CTIs) that simultaneously treated MHBs were analyzed. The differences between treatment and control proportions that achieved paired action and singular action at 24 months follow-up, and the proportional contribution of paired action to overall change on each behavior, were assessed across 12 behavior pairs (including energy balance, addictive, and appearance-related behaviors). CTIs consistently produced more paired action across behavior pairs. Paired action contributed substantially more to the treatment-related outcomes than singular action. Studying concurrent changes on MHBs as demonstrated allows the effect of simultaneously treating MHBs to be assessed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Behavior](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Risk Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Translational Behavioral Medicine](#); 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.
Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Translational Behavioral Medicine](#); 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.

39. Multiple health behavior change: A synopsis and comment on "A review of multiple health behavior change interventions for primary prevention".

Citation: Translational Behavioral Medicine, March 2013, vol./is. 3/1(6-7), 1869-6716;1613-9860 (Mar 2013)

Author(s): Johnston, Winter; Buscemi, Joanna; Coons, Michael J

Correspondence Address: Coons, Michael J.: Department of Preventive Medicine, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, 680 N Lake Shore Drive, Suite 1400, Chicago, IL, US, 60611, m-coons@northwestern.edu

Institution: Department of Preventive Medicine, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Preventive Medicine, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Preventive Medicine, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article A review of multiple health behavior change interventions for primary prevention by J. Prochaska and J. Prochaska. The ninth column on Evidence-Based Behavioral Medicine is a synthesis of a recent systematic meta-review of multiple health behavior change (MHBC) interventions published by Prochaska and Prochaska in the American Journal of Lifestyle Medicine (Am J Life Med 5:208-221, 2011). Health risk behaviors are highly prevalent and increase the risk of developing and exacerbating chronic disease. The purpose of the meta-review was to examine the efficacy of MHBC interventions in a variety of populations and settings. The available literature was synthesized into three health behavior domains including energy-balance behaviors (physical activity and nutrition), addictive behaviors, and disease-related prevention. Twelve systematic reviews were identified that summarized more than 150 randomized clinical trials. Findings suggest that: (1) Physical activity and nutrition interventions are effective in producing weight loss among adults and female youth, (2) treating two addictive behaviors produces a higher long-term abstinence rate than treating a single behavior, and (3) although preventive interventions for cardiovascular disease and cancer significantly reduce health risk behaviors, reductions in disease incidence are yet to be demonstrated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Care Psychology](#)
[Chronic Illness](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Translational Behavioral Medicine](#); 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.
 Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Translational Behavioral Medicine](#); 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.

40. Multidimensional family therapy in theory and in practice.

Citation: Child & Youth Services, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(16-34), 0145-935X;1545-2298 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Danzer, Graham

Correspondence Address: Danzer, Graham: California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University, San Francisco, CA, US, gemineyeX3@hotmail.com

Institution: California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article reviews the family therapy case of an adolescent substance abuser through the lens of multidimensional family therapy (MDFT). Initially, the adolescent presented with suicidal ideation, depression, academic difficulties, and behavior problems. The family experienced chronically high levels of conflict, which related to the mother's depression, the father's harsh discipline, and the adolescent's sister's frequent suicidal threats and outbursts. Family therapeutic interventions helped to decrease family conflict and improve the adolescent's grades and behavior. In particular, conjoint work with the parents had a stabilizing effect on the family system. As predicted by MDFT, this stabilizing effect was shown to place the adolescent on a healthier developmental trajectory. Limitations of the case and implications for future research are also presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Copyright Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Conflict](#)
[*Family Intervention](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[Academic Underachievement](#)
[Behavior Problems](#)
[Family](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Suicidal Ideation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Self-image in adolescents with deliberate self-harm behavior.

Citation: PsyCh Journal, December 2013, vol./is. 2/3(209-216), 2046-0252;2046-0260 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Andersson, Maria J. E; Tanna, Hanna; Nordin, Steven

Correspondence Address: Nordin, Steven: Department of Psychology, Umee University, Behavioral Science Building, Umea, Sweden, SE-90187, steven.nordin@psy.umu.se

Institution: Department of Psychology, Umee University, Umea, Sweden; Department of Psychology, Umee University, Umea, Sweden; Department of Psychology, Umee University, Umea, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: This study tested the hypothesis of a positive relation between deliberate self-harm and poor self-image in adolescents and investigated the relation between substance abuse (drugs, cigarettes, and alcohol) and deliberate self-harm. One-hundred thirteen high-school students, aged predominantly 16-18 years, responded to the 16-item version of the Deliberate Self-Harm Inventory, the 36-item Structural Analysis of Social Behavior, and single questions about use of drugs, cigarettes, and alcohol. The results showed a positive relation between deliberate self-harm and poor self-image, and between deliberate self-harm and cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption. These results imply that poor self-image and a large extent of substance use may be markers for identifying adolescents at risk for deliberate self-harm. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences and Wiley Publishing Asia Pty Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Self Concept](#)
[*Self Destructive Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Youth sexual exploitation (United Kingdom): Managing health needs, alongside criminal justice interventions.

Citation: Journal of Psychological Issues in Organizational Culture, May 2013, vol./is. 3/S1(247-275), 2041-8418;2041-8426 (May 2013)

Author(s): McClelland, Gabrielle Tracy; Newell, Robert

Correspondence Address: McClelland, Gabrielle Tracy, g.t.mcclelland@bradford.ac.uk

Institution: School of Health Studies, University of Bradford, Bradford, England; University of Bradford, Bradford, England

Language: English

Abstract: This article highlights the importance of examining physical and psychological health in the context of youth sexual exploitation by drawing on findings from an empirical research study undertaken between 2006 and 2011. Data were drawn from interviews with 24 sexually exploited young people and 61 professionals working in agencies supporting sexually exploited young people. A sequential mixed-method approach was employed to address the research study aims using interviews and a questionnaire survey. A significant range of physical and psychological health problems were reported alongside risks to health and barriers to health support for sexually exploited young people. Intentional self-harm and substance abuse were concordant themes from phases 1 and 2. Psychosocial vulnerability factors appear to undermine health and affect health-seeking behavior. Novel themes that emerged from this study included taxonomy of risk behaviors related to health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Bridgepoint Education, Inc. and Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Treatment Barriers](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Substance abuse needs assessment: A service evaluation.

Citation: Journal of Psychological Issues in Organizational Culture, May 2013, vol./is. 3/S1(158-173), 2041-8418;2041-8426 (May 2013)

Author(s): Lidster, Olwyn; Cannon, Violet M. P

Correspondence Address: Lidster, Olwyn, olwyn.lidster@bdct.nhs.uk

Language: English

Abstract: This article describes and reflects on a service evaluation of drug and alcohol provision for Gypsy and Traveller communities in a city in the north of England. Findings from the study are presented, along with findings from existing literature on engaging and supporting Gypsy and Traveller communities in accessing health care services. The article reports similarities between the current study and previous studies in regard to substance abuse problems in these communities and barriers to accessing services. Gypsy and Traveller perceptions of health care provision are thematically analyzed, and recommendations for both future studies and service improvement are made based on these perceptions. The findings from the study mirror results from existing studies regarding feelings of pride and shame being a barrier to accessing services as well as fear of discrimination. It is clear from the findings that some Gypsies and Travellers do have drug or alcohol problems, or both, in their communities and that they do not know where they can go for help. There were two overarching themes from the responses to all the questions asked: "shame" in admitting they had a problem and services not understanding their culture. Many suggested that people from their own community who understand them working in services would be helpful. The findings indicate issues that health care providers need to consider in preparing this population for effective, accessible substance abuse treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Bridgepoint Education, Inc. and Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Needs Assessment](#)
[*Program Evaluation](#)
[Communities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. Prevalence of alcohol problem drinking among the indigenous population in Colombia.

Citation: Revista Colombiana de Psiquiatria, December 2013, vol./is. 42/4(320-323), 0034-7450 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Arevalo, Nadia Milena; Beltran, Sandra Dolores; Chavarro, Yuri Lizeth; Medina, Alix Lorena; Herazo, Edwin; Campo-Arias, Adalberto

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Some studies have reported a high prevalence of alcohol drinking problem among indigenous populations in Latin America. However, there is no available information on some of the variables associated with alcohol problem drinking.

Objective: To determine the prevalence and some factors associated with alcohol problem drinking among a sample of Colombian indigenous population in Bogota, Colombia.
Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted using a Colombian indigenous population sample over 15 years old living in the community. Alcohol problem drinking was quantified with the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) (Cut-off point of 8). Non conditional logistic regression was computed to adjust associated variables.
Results: A total of 184 subjects from the indigenous population participated in this research. The mean age was 32.0 + 14.0 years and educated for 6.0 + 3.7 years. A total of 84 participants (45.7%) reported alcohol problem drinking. The AUDIT showed Cronbach alpha of 0.877. Male sex (OR = 4.2; 95% CI, 2.2-7.6), and longer time living in Bogota (OR = 1.8; 95%CI, 1.0-3.2) were associated with alcohol problem drinking.
Conclusions: Almost 50% of the Colombian indigenous population living in Bogota meet criteria for alcohol problem drinking. Male gender and longer time living in Bogota are related to alcohol problem drinking. Further studies are needed to formally identify alcohol abuse or dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Asociacion Colombiana de Psiquiatria; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Indigenous Populations](#)
[Logistic Regression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Use of emerging drugs in Medellin, Colombia.

Original Title: Consumo de drogas emergentes en Medellin, Colombia.

Citation: Revista Colombiana de Psiquiatria, September 2013, vol./is. 42/3(248-256), 0034-7450 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Perez, Guillermo A. Castano; Vallejo, Gustavo A. Calderon; Fernandez, Dedsy Yajaira Berbesi

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Institution: Grupo de Investigacion en Farmacodependencia y otras Adicciones, Fundacion Universitaria Luis Amigo, Medellin, Colombia; Facultad de Psicologia y Ciencias Sociales, Fundacion Universitaria Luis Amigo, Medellin, Colombia; Facultad de Medicina, Universidad CES, Medellin, Colombia

Language: Spanish

Abstract: Introduction: The ongoing emergence of new synthetic substances that are used as drugs is a constant challenge to public health. Emerging drugs is the concept used in this research project to define the emergence of new psychoactive substances at a given time, a specific context and group, the reemergence of others that some epidemiologists considered had lost their prevalence, and the sudden prevalence of drugs that had low levels of consumption. Method: This research project was carried out using an empirical-analytical approach using a mixed methods study. The convenience sample was made up of 510 drug dependents institutionalized in treatment centers in Medellin in the year 2011. The examination was carried out related to the consumption of emerging drugs. An ad hoc tool was applied to all the drug users in order to identify which of the drugs of this study they considered to be emergent. Once the consumers were identified and selected based on the frequency of consumption, and the prevalence in the last year and last month, a semi-structured interview was carried out to find out details on the substances and their consumption characteristics. Results: Based on the new drug consumers in Medellin, 82.2% were male and 17.8% female. As regards education levels, 58.2% were in high school, 26.8% hold higher technical or college degrees, and 1.4% had no schooling. Only 27.8% held a steady job, occasional employment, or were independent business owners, 40.7% were students and 8.9% were housewives. More than

three-quarters (76.3%) were single, and 17.8% had a steady partner. The sample represented all social classes. Of all the emerging drugs found in this study, the prevalence of benzodiazepines stands out (flunitrazepam and clonazepam), life prevalence (LP), 97.5%; last year prevalence (LYP), 67.9%, and last month prevalence (LMP), 46.7%. These were followed by the synthetic drugs (LSD, Ecstasies, amphetamines, GHB, Vegetable Ecstasies, Phencyclidine; Methamphetamine, Ketamine, 2CB), with LP, 96.5%; LYP, 44.5%, and LMP, 23.5%. Then there was smokable cocaine (Crack and Free-Base), with LP, 80%, LYP, 52.1%, and LYP=31.7%. The opiate derivatives (heroin, morphine, opium, codeine, dextromethorphan, meperidine, fentanyl) had an LP, 61.4%; LYP, 26.7% and LMP, 16%. The consumption statistics of the hallucinogens such as mushrooms, scopolamine and "yague", had an LP, 73.5%; LYP, 23.2% and LMP, 12.2%. Finally, use of inhalants such as popper and dichloromethane (Dick) had an LP, 87.9%; LYP, 37.6% and LMP, 21.6%. Conclusion: These results are an alert to the need to track the development of these so called emergent drugs due to the risks they pose for public health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Espana, S.L. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Asociacion Colombiana de Psiquiatria; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Non-medical prescription opioid use and violent behaviour among adolescents.

Citation: Journal of Child and Adolescent Mental Health, January 2014, vol./is. 26/1(35-47), 1728-0583;1728-0591 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Murphy, Sean M; McPherson, Sterling; Robinson, Kent

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: A pharmacological explanation for the observed positive association between opioid abuse and violence does not appear to exist. Several explanations have therefore been posited. This study attempted to shed additional light on the latent factors linking opioid abuse and adolescent violence. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first investigation to examine this relationship while distinguishing between adolescents who misused their own versus a diverted prescription. A secondary objective was to compare the estimated effects of opioid abuse to those of other substances. Method: The 2008 Washington State Healthy Youth Survey data were analysed. A full information maximum likelihood multiple regression was used to account for missing data. Results: Diverted- and own-prescription opioid abuse among adolescents were evidenced to be relatively strong predictors of violent thoughts and subsequent violent behaviour. Conclusions: These findings, in conjunction with our unique operationalisation of violence, help us draw inferences about the true source of the relationship between opioid abuse and violence. The results also indicate that opioid abuse is a potentially modifiable risk factor for violence. The fact that this negative outcome was observed for youths abusing their own prescription is further cause for concern given the recent surge in opioid prescriptions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Copyright NISC Pty Ltd; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)

*Drug Abuse
 *Opiates
 *Risk Factors
 *Violence
 Pharmacology

Source: PsycINFO

47. Exploration and personality, coping characteristics of the typical configurations of flow during video gameplay, in school and at home-Among Hungarian adolescents.

Original Title: Videójatekokkal való játszás közben, iskolában és otthon átelt flow-élmények tipikus mintázatai, valamint az azokba tartozó magyar serdülők személyiségjellemzői és megküzdési módjai-Konfigurációelemzés.

Citation: Pszichologia, December 2013, vol./is. 33/4(313-327), 0230-0508;2060-2782 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Smohai, Mate; Mirnics, Zsuzsanna; Vargha, Andras; Torma, Boglarka; Toth, Daniel

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Institution: ELTE PPK Személyiség- és Egészségpszichológia Tanszék, Hungary; Karoli Gaspar Reformatus Egyetem, Pszichológia Intézet, Hungary; Karoli Gaspar Reformatus Egyetem, ELTE, Pszichológia Intézet, Hungary; Fovarosi Pedagógiai Szakszolgálat XXI, Hungary; Szent Kristóf Szakrendelő, Hungary

Language: Hungarian

Abstract: Background and aim: former research inconsistencies about the relationship between the amount of flow during video game play and problematic video game use. The goal of our analysis was to build a new model, which is able to explain the inconsistencies of former studies. A total of 1368 regular video gamers were recruited. Mean age was 14.9 years (SD: 2,2), 60.2% male students. Gaming habits were explored, and situation-specific flow parameters were explored in three different situations: video game, school, home (with SzSFK). Our hypothesis was that in some groups the high in-game flow is related to high other (school, home) flow experiences, and in other groups the high in-game flow is related to low other flow experiences. Configuration analysis was performed, and we found typical flow combination groups. One group showed high flow in all three situations, but against our hypothesis, the other group felt low flow everywhere. The significant existence of this two groups supports that the in-game flow experiences are not related to lack of flow in other situations, nor problematic video game use. Perhaps similarly to the substance addiction, the compulsively overuse of video games is not because of seeking joy, but of reducing negative feelings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Adolescent Attitudes
 *Computer Games
 *Coping Behavior
 *Personality Traits
 Schools

Source: PsycINFO

48. A whole delivery measure of comprehensive social service provision.

Citation: Journal of Integral Theory and Practice, December 2013, vol./is. 8/3-4(211-226), 1944-5083;1944-5091 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Larkin, Heather

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Institution: State University of New York (SUNY), Albany, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Various forces contribute to increasingly integrated social service delivery. In addition to an economic interest in creative responses that maximize resources, providers incorporate new knowledge to improve outcomes. For example, research on adverse childhood experiences (ACE) calls for movement beyond piecemeal interventions and fragmented services. In fact, research integration has served as an alternative tactic to Integral Theory that engages mainstream providers, policymakers, and researchers to consider comprehensive, whole-person service provision. The Restorative Integral Support (RIS) model, developed at the Committee on the Shelterless (COTS) to respond to ACE and other trauma, involves the intentional development of social networks within which evidence-supported interventions and emerging practices are integrated and brought to research. RIS highlights the role of leadership and policies/systems to facilitate social supports mobilizing resilience and recovery to enhance service impact. Recognizing that social service practice and theory developments can be advanced by creating and refining research measures, the Whole Delivery Measure (WDM) is offered as a multidimensional scale that captures ingredients involved in comprehensive, whole-person service delivery-leadership, culture, and systemic design. In addition to assessing the extent to which service providers are RISing, a WDM is key to determining results. For example, outcomes research using existing scales that measure only one or two quadrants (e.g., individual behaviors and systemic structures) without taking other quadrants into account is likely to find mixed results on "integration." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Delivery](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Social Services](#)
[*Quality of Services](#)
[Early Experience](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Integral evolutionary recovery: Revisioning the Twelve Steps through a kosmocentric lens.

Citation: Journal of Integral Theory and Practice, December 2013, vol./is. 8/3-4(66-81), 1944-5083;1944-5091 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Shealy, Suzanne A; White, Linda A

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Institution: James A Haley Veterans' Hospital, Tampa, FL, US; Loyola College, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article traces the roots of evolutionary spirituality through the Program and Fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), mining AA's wisdom while translating it through an AQAL integral and evolutionary lens. With sobriety as the first priority (Upper-Right quadrant), 12 Steps promote recovery and ego-transcendence for the individual (Upper-Left quadrant), 12 Traditions support the integrity of the collective We space (Lower-Left quadrant) for the recovery group, and 12 Concepts provide a world service structure and container for evolutionary culture (Lower-Right quadrant). AA's "servant-led" gift economy exemplifies organizational sustainability and unity of purpose amid exponential growth. In facing the challenges and crises of the 21st century, how might the example of AA's program and fellowship that leads the hopeless alcoholic out of despair, inform the enactment of integral/evolutionary perspectives to transform individuals and the culture and structures of the larger world? (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Organizational Climate](#)

*Recovery (Disorders)
 *Twelve Step Programs
 Alcoholism
 Traditions

Source: PsycINFO

50. Drug prevention programs evaluation process.

Original Title: El proceso de valoracion de programas preventivos en drogodependencias.

Citation: Revista Iberoamericana de Diagnostico y Evaluacion / E Avaliacao Psicologica, 2013, vol./is. 35/1(183-199), 1135-3848 (2013)

Author(s): Font-Mayolas, Silvia; Gras, M. Eugenia; Planes, Montserrat

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Language: Spanish

Abstract: Programs evaluation is one of the models developed in the field of Psychological Assessment for determining how interventions or programmes aimed at promoting changes in the social context work. Drug preventive interventions have been the specific object of this type of evaluation. The present study describes stages involved in evaluating drug preventive programs and contemplates the main considerations to take into account to make this type of evaluation more effective in line with recommendations by the main programs evaluation guides. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse Prevention
 *Drug Addiction
 Intervention
 Program Evaluation

Source: PsycINFO

51. Psychological well-being and Internet addiction among university students.

Citation: TOJET: The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology, July 2013, vol./is. 12/3(134-141), 2146-7242 (Jul 2013)

Author(s): Cardak, Mehmet

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Institution: Faculty of Education, Sakarya University, Turkey

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between Internet addiction and psychological wellbeing. Participants were 479 university students who completed a questionnaire package that included the Online Cognition Scale and the Scales of Psychological Well-Being. The relationships between Internet addiction and psychological well-being were examined using correlation and multiple regression analysis. According to results, psychological well-being was predicted negatively by diminished impulse control, loneliness/depression, social comfort, and distraction. Students with higher levels of Internet addiction are more likely to be low in psychological well-being. The results indicated that psychological well-being was affected by Internet addiction negatively; and provided a better understanding on the

relationship between psychological well-being and Internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Well Being](#)
Source: PsycINFO

52. The Choice More project as a resocialization work with adolescents at risk of addiction.

Original Title: Projekt "Izbor vise" kao resocijalizacijski rad s adolescentima u riziku ovisnosti.
Citation: Socijalna Psihijatrija, December 2013, vol./is. 41/4(267-273), 0303-7908 (Dec 2013)
Author(s): Gojkovic, Jugoslav; Tomicevic, Marko; Gojkovic, Slaven
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Language: Serbo-Croatian
Abstract: The paper presents the idea, development and realization of resocialization work of the Kameleon and Net civil organization for resocialization of adolescents at risk of addiction through the Choice More project in Slavonski Brod. The project was realized with voluntary work of persons present in their professional public work in the town in the fields of astronomy, informatics, art design, video art and sports, through workshops with peer group education that were supported by psychiatrists in motivation and organization. The small group setting of the workshop 90 min once weekly for six weeks mobilized 90 adolescents during the 2005-2009 period. We show the results of subjective self-assessment tests that are highly positive in their scores, revealing very good acceptance of such a work with adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Program Development](#)
[*Socialization](#)
Source: PsycINFO

53. Legal position in detention system of mentally ill person who performed criminal activity-Case report and review of legal provisions regulating the procedure.

Original Title: Osoba sa psihickim poremećajem pocinitelj protupravnih djela u zatvorskom sustavu-Prikaz slucaja i pregled zakonskih propisa koji reguliraju postupanje.
Citation: Socijalna Psihijatrija, December 2013, vol./is. 41/4(245-255), 0303-7908 (Dec 2013)
Author(s): Susic, Esta; Gruber, Ema N; Korotaj, Blazenka Guberina; Ascic, Ruzica; Markovic, Brigitta
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Language: Serbo-Croatian

Abstract: A case is presented of a patient hospitalized at Department of Forensic Psychiatry, Prison Hospital in Zagreb, under the diagnosis of chronic posttraumatic stress disorder and alcohol addiction. During imprisonment, the patient had obligatory safety measurement of psychiatric treatment under the Croatian Criminal Code. The bio-psycho-social model of treatment and rehabilitation is described. Also, the authors present the global view on the legal position of a mentally ill person who performed criminal activity, regarding the level of act committed and according to the law. The actions towards the mentally ill person with diminished capacity who committed a low-level criminal activity are conducted according to the Misdemeanor Act, the Act on Protection from Domestic Violence and the Law on the Protection of Mentally III Persons. The protective measure of obligatory psychiatric treatment and/or treatment of addiction is conducted at forensic outpatient units of psychiatry hospitals. If the mentally ill person with diminished capacity performed a criminal activity of higher level, it is processed by the Croatian Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Act and the Law on the Protection of Mentally III Persons and the security measure of obligatory psychiatric treatment and treatment of addiction is conducted during imprisonment in the penal system. If the mentally ill person is found to be insane, then psychiatric treatment and hospitalization is conducted at forensic wards of psychiatry hospitals and according to the Law on the Protection of Mentally III Persons. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Laws](#)
[*Legal Detention](#)
[*Legal Processes](#)
[*Mentally III Offenders](#)
[*Penology](#)
[Forensic Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Training addiction counselors to implement an evidence-based intervention: Strategies for increasing organizational and provider acceptance.

Citation: Cognitive and Behavioral Practice, May 2013, vol./is. 20/2(232-244), 1077-7229 (May 2013)

Author(s): Woo, Stephanie M; Hepner, Kimberly A; Gilbert, Elizabeth A; Osilla, Karen Chan; Hunter, Sarah B; Munoz, Ricardo F; Watkins, Katherine E

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Institution: Pepperdine University, Malibu, CA, US; RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US; Private Practice, Los Angeles, CA, US; RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US; RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US; University of California, San Francisco, CA, US; RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: One barrier to widespread public access to empirically supported treatments (ESTs) is the limited availability and high cost of professionals trained to deliver them. Our earlier work from 2 clinical trials demonstrated that front-line addiction counselors could be trained to deliver a manualized, group-based cognitive behavioral therapy (GCBT) for depression, a prototypic example of an EST, with a high level of adherence and competence. This follow-up article provides specific recommendations for the selection and initial training of counselors, and for the structure and process of their ongoing clinical supervision. We highlight unique challenges in working with counselors unaccustomed to traditional clinical supervision. The recommendations are based on comprehensive feedback derived from clinician notes taken throughout the clinical trials, a focus group with counselors conducted 1 year following implementation, and interviews

with key organization executives and administrators. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Association for Behavioral and Cognitive Therapies; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Counselors](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Medical Education](#)
[*Professional Supervision](#)
[*Training](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Social Acceptance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Therapeutic effects of ritual ayahuasca use in the treatment of substance dependence-qualitative results.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, January 2014, vol./is. 46/1(63-72), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Loizaga-Velder, Anja; Verres, Rolf

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Institution: Institute for Medical Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany; Institute for Medical Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: This qualitative empirical study explores the ritual use of ayahuasca in the treatment of addictions. Ayahuasca is an Amazonian psychedelic plant compound created from an admixture of the vine *Banisteriopsis caapi* and the bush *Psychotria viridis*. The study included interviews with 13 therapists who apply ayahuasca professionally in the treatment of addictions (four indigenous healers and nine Western mental health professionals with university degrees), two expert researchers, and 14 individuals who had undergone ayahuasca-assisted therapy for addictions in diverse contexts in South America. The study provides empirically based hypotheses on therapeutic mechanisms of ayahuasca in substance dependence treatment. Findings indicate that ayahuasca can serve as a valuable therapeutic tool that, in carefully structured settings, can catalyze neurobiological and psychological processes that support recovery from substance dependencies and the prevention of relapse. Treatment outcomes, however, can be influenced by a number of variables that are explained in this study. In addition, issues related to ritual transfer and strategies for minimizing undesired side-effects are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alternative Medicine](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Hallucinogenic Drugs](#)
[*Medicinal Herbs and Plants](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. MDMA and the "ecstasy paradigm".

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, January 2014, vol./is. 46/1(44-56), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Cole, Jon C

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Institution: Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: For nearly 30 years, there has been a steady flow of research papers highlighting the dangers of MDMA and the implications for ecstasy users. After such a long time, it would be reasonable to expect that these dangers would be obvious due to the large number of ecstasy users. The available evidence does not indicate that there are millions of ecstasy users experiencing any problems linked to their ecstasy use. The "precautionary principle" suggests that, in the absence of knowing for certain, "experts" should argue that MDMA be avoided. However, this may have been taken too far, as the dire warnings do not seem to be reducing with the lack of epidemiological evidence of clinically relevant problems. The "ecstasy paradigm" is one way of articulating this situation, in that the needs of research funders and publication bias lead to a specific set of subcultural norms around what information is acceptable in the public domain. By digging a little deeper, it is easy to find problems with the evidence base that informs the public debate around MDMA. The key question is whether it is acceptable to maintain this status quo given the therapeutic potential of MDMA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[*Models](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. History and future of the multidisciplinary association for psychedelic studies (maps).

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, January 2014, vol./is. 46/1(27-36), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Emerson, Amy; Ponte, Linnae; Jerome, Lisa; Doblin, Rick

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Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies, Santa Cruz, CA, US;
Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies, Santa Cruz, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article describes the teenage vision of the founder of the Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies (MAPS) that humanity's future would be aided by the therapeutic and spiritual potential of psychedelic substances. The article traces the trajectory of MAPS from inception in 1986 to its present, noting future goals with respect to research, outreach, and harm reduction. MAPS was created as a non-profit psychedelic pharmaceutical company in response to the 1985 scheduling of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA). Overcoming many hurdles, MAPS developed the first double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of MDMA-assisted psychotherapy for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and plans for FDA prescription approval in 2021. MAPS' program of research expanded to include a trial of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)-assisted psychotherapy for anxiety when facing life-threatening

illness, observational studies of ibogaine in the treatment of addiction, and studies of MDMA for social anxiety in people with autism spectrum disorders. MAPS meets the challenges of drug development through a clinical research team led by a former Novartis drug development professional experienced in the conduct, monitoring, and analysis of clinical trials. MAPS' harm-reduction efforts are intended to avoid backlash and build a post-prohibition world by assisting non-medical users to transform difficult psychedelic experiences into opportunities for growth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Experimentation](#)
[*Nonprofit Organizations](#)
[*Professional Organizations](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)
[History of Psychology](#)
[Lysergic Acid Diethylamide](#)
[Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Self-experimentations with psychedelics among mental health professionals: LSD in the former Czechoslovakia.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, January 2014, vol./is. 46/1(11-19), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Winkler, Petr; Csemy, Ladislav

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Language: English

Abstract: This article enquires into auto-experiments with psychedelics. It is focused on the experiences and current attitudes of mental health professionals who experimented with LSD in the era of legal research of this substance in the former Czechoslovakia. The objective of the follow-up study presented was to assess respondents' long-term views on their LSD experience(s). A secondary objective was to capture the attitude of the respondents toward the use of psychedelics within the mental health field. A total of 22 individuals participated in structured interviews. None of the respondents reported any long-term negative effect and all of them except two recorded enrichment in the sphere of self-awareness and/or understanding to those with mental disorder(s). Although there were controversies with regard to the ability of preventing possible negative consequences, respondents were supportive towards self-experiments with LSD in mental health sciences. This article is the first systematic examination of the self-experimentation with psychedelics that took place east of the Iron Curtain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Lysergic Acid Diethylamide](#)
[*Mental Health Personnel](#)
[History of Psychology](#)

Psychedelic Experiences
Psychopharmacology

Source: PsycINFO

59. From Hofmann to the Haight Ashbury, and into the future: The past and potential of lysergic acid diethylamide.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, January 2014, vol./is. 46/1(3-10), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Smith, David E; Raswyck, Glenn E; Dickerson Davidson, Leigh

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Language: English

Abstract: Since the discovery of its psychedelic properties in 1943, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) has been explored by psychiatric/therapeutic researchers, military/intelligence agencies, and a significant portion of the general population. Promising early research was halted by LSD's placement as a Schedule I drug in the early 1970s. The U.S. Army and CIA dropped their research after finding it unreliable for their purposes. NSDUH estimates that more than 22 million (9.1% of the population) have used LSD at least once in their lives. Recently, researchers have been investigating the therapeutic use of LSD and other psychedelics for end-of-life anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), cancer, and addiction treatment. Adverse psychedelic reactions can be managed using talkdown techniques developed and in use since the 1960s. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Therapy
*Experimentation
*Lysergic Acid Diethylamide
History of Psychology
Pharmacology

Source: PsycINFO

60. Trauma, dissociation and shame: An addiction treatment.

Original Title: Trauma, disociacion y verguenza un tratamiento de adiccion.

Citation: Revista Chilena de Psicoanalisis, December 2013, vol./is. 30/2(148-156), 0716-3649 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Acuna G., Gonzalo

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Institution: Universidad de Londres, London, United Kingdom

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The addiction recovery process needs to go through a qualitative change in the way a patient relates to others and himself. In this report, a therapeutic process is described, showing the way both patient's and therapist's subjectivity interact. The case is about a 35 years old man, addicted to cocaine. The patient kept assisting to treatment sessions, in the context of an addiction program. A collaborative relationship with his individual therapist was developed, validating its contribution and mutual understanding. Nevertheless, things changed when it was discovered that the patient had lied during 3 months. Despite the fact he had asserted he had been abstinent, he had been consuming cocaine 3-4 times a week. Due to different reasons, the treatment system failed at practicing weekly urine screening. After the hidden consumption was opened, the patient reacts both indifferently

and aggressively. The therapist feels annoyed and confronts the patient. A therapeutic impasse is generated. The center of this case analysis is both patient's and therapist's shame. This feeling is related to patient's relational trauma. Two enactments are discussed, understanding them as signs of dissociated shame, addict/patient dissociation and validated/cared self dissociation. A context of high therapeutic expectation amongst addiction treatments is also considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[*Subjectivity](#)
[*Therapists](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. A single-center, retrospective analysis evaluating the utilization of the Opioid Risk Tool in opioid-treated cancer patients.

Citation: Journal of Pain & Palliative Care Pharmacotherapy, March 2014, vol./is. 28/1(4-9), 1536-0288;1536-0539 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Ma, Joseph D; Horton, John M; Hwang, Michael; Atayee, Rabia S; Roeland, Eric J

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Language: English

Abstract: The Opioid Risk Tool (ORT) is a screening tool used to assess risk of opioid misuse by stratifying aberrant drug-seeking behaviors and/or identifying known risk factors for drug abuse. The objectives of this study were to risk stratify opioid misuse in a cancer pain population and determine the most common patient risk factors associated with misuse utilizing the ORT. This was a retrospective analysis conducted at an academic comprehensive cancer center. Patients were referred by an oncologist or hematologist to an outpatient palliative care clinic. One-hundred and fourteen patients with cancer (n = 107) or sickle cell disease (n = 7) were evaluated from July 2012 to July 2013. During the clinical interview, patients responded to a clinician administered ORT. Based on the ORT score, patients were stratified into low, moderate, or high risk for opioid misuse. Sample size included 57 men and 57 women. Sixty-five, 21, and 28 patients were deemed low, moderate, and high risk based on the ORT, respectively. The most common risk factors for opioid misuse were a history of depression (women = 32; men = 22) and family history of alcohol abuse (women = 26; men = 22). There was no difference between men and women in the prevalence of depression (P = .17) or family history of alcohol abuse (P = .57). The least common risk factor was a personal history of prescription drug abuse (n = 1) in women and history of preadolescent sexual abuse in men (n = 0). Twenty-five percent (n = 28) of the sample population were deemed high risk based on the ORT. Screening of cancer patients in the palliative care setting suggests that risk factors for opioid misuse exist. Stratifying patients based on a routine screening tool may help identify cancer patients at risk for aberrant drug behaviors. (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](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Neoplasms](#)
[Patients](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Family History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Pain and Palliative Care Pharmacotherapy*

62. Perspective and balance on opioid misuse.

Citation: Journal of Pain & Palliative Care Pharmacotherapy, March 2014, vol./is. 28/1(2-3), 1536-0288;1536-0539 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Lipman, Arthur G

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial discusses perspectives on opioid misuse. Both the lay and professional media have increasingly focused on harm due to misuse of opioids in recent years. In the United States, we have seen the FDA implement a Risk Management and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) for long acting opioids, increasing numbers of reports of deaths from prescribed opioids, and calls for restraint in prescribing these strong analgesics due to mounting concerns about misuse. This journal has attempted to provide balanced discussions on these controversial issues for over a decade. Any call for extremes in medication access or limitation is usually dangerous. A fair balance between opioid use and control is needed. This must not be done in a manner that places patients with pain at risk of inadequate access to needed medications. (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](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Risk Management](#)
[News Media](#)
[Pain](#)
[Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Pain and Palliative Care Pharmacotherapy*

63. Does economic incentive matter for rational use of medicine? China's experience from the Essential Medicines Program.

Citation: PharmacoEconomics, March 2014, vol./is. 32/3(245-255), 1170-7690;1179-2027 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Chen, Mingsheng; Wang, Lijie; Chen, Wen; Zhang, Luying; Jiang, Hongli; Mao, Wenhui

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Before the new round of healthcare reform in China, primary healthcare providers could obtain a fixed 15 % or greater mark-up of profits by prescribing and selling medicines. There were concerns that this perverse incentive was a key cause of irrational medicine use. China's new Essential Medicines Program (EMP) was launched in 2009 as part of the national health sector reform initiatives. One of its core policies was to eliminate primary care providers' economic incentives to overprescribe or prescribe unnecessarily expensive drugs, which were regarded as consequences of China's traditional financing system for health institutions. **Objectives:** The objective of the study was to measure changes in prescribing patterns in primary healthcare facilities after the removal of the economic incentives for physicians to overprescribe as a result of the implementation of the EMP. **Methods:** A comparison design was applied to 8,258 prescriptions in 2007 and 8,278 prescriptions in 2010, from 83 primary healthcare facilities nationwide. Indicators were adopted to evaluate medicine utilization, which included overall number of medicines, average number of Western and traditional Chinese medicines, pharmaceutical expenditure per outpatient prescription, and proportion of prescriptions that contained two or more antibiotics. We further assessed the use of medicines (antibiotics, infusion, hormones, and intravenous injection) per disease-specific prescription for hypertension, diabetes, coronary artery heart disease, bronchitis, upper respiratory tract infection, and gastritis. A difference-in-difference analysis was employed to evaluate the net policy effect. **Results:** Overall changes in indicators were not found to be statistically significant between the 2 years. The results varied for different diseases. The number of Western drugs per outpatient prescription decreased while that of traditional Chinese medicines increased. Overuse of antibiotics remained an extensive problem in the treatment of many diseases, though there was some significant improvement in certain diseases, like diabetes in rural areas. Medicine expenditure per prescription also decreased. **Conclusions:** It seems that the removal of a perverse economic incentive alone would not lead to improvement of healthcare providers' prescribing patterns. The rationality of the Essential Medicines List and the lack of payers' and providers' meaningful involvement in the development of the policy possibly contribute to the lack of significant changes in prescribing behaviors. It is suggested that China should adopt more comprehensive policies for healthcare facilities, physicians, patients, and payers, rather than just relying on economic incentives to improve rational use of medicines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Springer International Publishing Switzerland; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)
[*Health Care Reform](#)
[*Health Care Economics](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *Springer Adis NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [PharmacoEconomics](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [PharmacoEconomics](#); 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.

Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [PharmacoEconomics](#); 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.

64. A syndemic model of women incarcerated in community jails.

- Citation:** Public Health Nursing, March 2014, vol./is. 31/2(118-125), 0737-1209;1525-1446 (Mar-Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Kelly, Patricia J; Cheng, An-Lin; Spencer-Carver, Elaine; Ramaswamy, Megha
- Correspondence Address:** Kelly, Patricia J.: University of Missouri, School of Nursing and Health Studies, 2464 Charlotte Street, Kansas City, MO, US, 64108-2718, kellypj@umkc.edu
- Institution:** School of Nursing and Health Studies, University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, MO, US; School of Nursing and Health Studies, University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, MO, US; Department of Social Work, School of Liberal Arts, University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, MO, US; University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, KS, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: The purpose of this study was to test whether variations in substance abuse, mental health diagnoses, individual experiences of violence, community experiences of violence, and incarceration history may be reduced to a single underlying syndemic factor for a sample of women incarcerated in three Midwestern U.S. jails. Design and Sample: Secondary data analysis of a cross-sectional study of a medical utilization survey; initial confirmatory factor analysis tested fit of model; modification indexes provided confirmatory fit. 290 women incarcerated in three urban Midwestern U.S. jails. Measures: Demographics and variables associated with womens criminal justice experience and sexual health risk were assessed. The analysis included womens mental health, drug dependence, childhood sexual and physical abuse, and partner violence. Results: The final model had four variables with significant pathways: childhood sexual abuse, childhood physical abuse, domestic violence, and mental health diagnoses. The fit of this model was very good ($\chi^2(1) = 0.6$; CFI = 1.00; standardized RMR = 0.0147), strongly suggesting the intertwined nature of the variables. Conclusion: Clarification of the specific components in a syndemic model for this population will allow for the implementation of interventions with the appropriate inclusion of content. In interventions and clinical practice, public health nurses should consider these interrelationships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[Communities](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Models](#)
[Violence](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Public Health Nursing](#)

65. Review of Songs in group psychotherapy for chemical dependence.

- Citation:** Canadian Journal of Music Therapy, 2013, vol./is. 19/1(97-98), 1199-1054 (2013)
- Author(s):** Downes, John
- Institution:** Private Practice, Kelowna, BC, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, Songs in Group Psychotherapy for Chemical Dependence by Alan D. Reitman (2011). As a music therapist it can be exhilarating to be active in researching and creating new programs, but sometimes this can lead to pulling one's hair out and wondering if your ideas and programs are on track and meeting clients' needs. Reitman's rationale for using music therapy treatment is well-grounded in his knowledge of this client population and issues of chemical dependence. In addition to writing a how-to manual with clearly defined programs, he provides interesting and engaging introductions to each

protocol. These introductions help the reader understand the experiences of the recovering addict. This is of benefit to those who have not been on the recovery journey themselves, and it certainly helps provide insight and rationale for those who wish to implement this as a new program in an established addictions treatment center. If a therapist were working with diverse client populations, then Reitman's materials could still be used as a guide, but additional research to find songs in other languages or from other cultural perspectives that meet the clinical intention of each session would be necessary. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Music Therapy](#)
[Therapists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

66. Do novel psychoactive substances displace established club drugs, supplement them or act as drugs of initiation? The relationship between mephedrone, ecstasy and cocaine.

Citation: European Addiction Research, September 2013, vol./is. 19/5(276-282), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Moore, Karenza; Dargan, Paul I; Wood, David M; Measham, Fiona

Institution: Department of Applied Social Science, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom; Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, King's Health Partners, London, United Kingdom; Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, King's Health Partners, London, United Kingdom; School of Applied Social Sciences, Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background/Aims: To assess whether novel psychoactive substances (NPS) displace established club drugs, supplement them or act as drugs of initiation via a study of the relationship between mephedrone, ecstasy pills, cocaine and MDMA powder amongst club-goers considered to be 'early adopters' of psychostimulant/club drug trends. Methods: In situ surveys were conducted with 308 customers in two south London gay dance clubs across 3 weekend nights in July 2010 to assess the prevalence and patterns of self-reported use of a range of illegal drugs and NPS. Results: Mephedrone was added to existing drug repertoires amongst those surveyed and acted to supplement more established club drugs including ecstasy pills, cocaine and MDMA powder, rather than replacing or displacing those drugs. Conclusion: This survey suggests that NPS are likely to be added to drug repertoires, particularly amongst experienced users with consequent health risks for individuals and resource implications for services. This study points to a complex relationship between NPS and illegal drug availability, purity and regulatory control, one which is increasingly important to understand given the global emergence of NPS and the challenges they present to existing supply, demand and harm reduction strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Impaired error-monitoring function in people with internet addiction disorder: An event-related fMRI study.

Citation: European Addiction Research, September 2013, vol./is. 19/5(269-275), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Dong, Guangheng; Shen, Yue; Huang, Jie; Du, Xiaoxia

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Internet addiction disorder (IAD) is rapidly becoming a prevalent mental health concern around the world. The neurobiological underpinnings of IAD should be studied to unravel the potential heterogeneity. This study was set to investigate the error-monitoring ability in IAD subjects. Methods: Fifteen IAD subjects and 15 healthy controls (HC) participated in this study. Participants were asked to perform a fast Stroop task that may show error responses. Behavioral and neurobiological results in relation to error responses were compared between IAD subjects and HC. Results: Compared to HC, IAD subjects showed increased activation in the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) and decreased activation in the orbitofrontal cortex following error responses. Significant correlation was found between ACC activation and the Internet addiction test scores. Conclusions: IAD subjects show an impaired error-monitoring ability compared to HC, which can be detected by the hyperactivation in ACC in error responses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Errors](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Monitoring](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Cingulate Cortex](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. The concepts of rash impulsiveness and reward sensitivity in substance use disorders.

Citation: European Addiction Research, September 2013, vol./is. 19/5(261-268), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Boog, Michiel; Goudriaan, Anna E; van de Wetering, Ben J. M; Deuss, Hilda; Franken, Ingmar H. A

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Language: English

Abstract: According to recent theories of addiction, the commonly used term impulsivity comprises two factors: rash impulsiveness and reward sensitivity. The present study addresses the

relevance and generalizability of this two-factor model in a clinical sample of substance use disorder patients. This was examined by examining both internal and external validity. In addition, a comparison was made between self-reported and behavioral measures reflecting reward sensitivity and rash impulsiveness. Results provide evidence for the existence of the two hypothesized impulsivity factors in a clinical sample of substance dependent patients. Meaningful relationships between the model and drug use characteristics have been found, providing further evidence for the validity of the two-factor model. Furthermore, it is suggested that behavioral and self-report measures of impulsivity represent different constructs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[Behaviorism](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Self Report](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. "Why do the clients of Georgian needle exchange programmes inject buprenorphine?": Erratum.

Citation: European Addiction Research, September 2013, vol./is. 19/5(260), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Otiashvili, David; Zabransky, Tomas; Kirtadze, Irma; Piralishvili, Gvantsa; Chavchanidze, Marina; Miovsky, Michal

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic; Addiction Research Center, Union Alternative Georgia, Tbilisi, Georgia; Center for Addictology, Department of Psychiatry, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic; Center for Addictology, Department of Psychiatry, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic; Center for Addictology, Department of Psychiatry, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic; Center for Addictology, Department of Psychiatry, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic; Addiction Research Center, Union Alternative Georgia, Tbilisi, Georgia

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Why do the clients of Georgian needle exchange programmes inject buprenorphine" by David Otiashvili, Tomas Zabransky, Irma Kirtadze, Gvantsa Piralishvili, Marina Chavchanidze and Michal Miovsky (European Addiction Research, 2010[Jan], Vol 16[1], 1-8). In the original article, author/institution affiliations were incorrect. The corrections are given in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2010-17701-001). Aim: The aim of the study was to understand the prevalence and patterns of the non-medical injecting use of buprenorphine among drug injectors in Georgia. Method: A self-administered questionnaire was distributed among injecting drug users enrolled in Georgian needle exchange programmes. The questions covered topics related to drug use career, patterns (frequency, history, dosage) and reasons for the use of buprenorphine. Results: Pharmaceutical buprenorphine in the form of Subutex was the most commonly injected drug in terms of lifetime (95.5%) and last-month (75%) prevalence of use. 48% of those study participants who had injected Subutex at some point reported having used it to cope with withdrawal or to give up other opioids. 90.5% of Subutex injectors used 1-2 mg as a single dose, and the mean frequency of its injection was 6 times per month. 75% of Subutex injectors had used 3 or more types of illegal drugs during the last 30 days. Conclusion: While widely misused by Georgian drug injectors, Subutex is neither the principal nor the favourite drug, and it is rather used as self-treatment. The authors consider the introduction of buprenorphine maintenance

treatment to be a promising effective measure to decrease its non-medical and illegal use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Epidemiology](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Needle Exchange Programs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Evaluation of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test and the Drug Use Disorders Identification Test among patients at a Norwegian psychiatric emergency ward.

Citation: European Addiction Research, September 2013, vol./is. 19/5(252-260), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Gundersen, Oystein Hoel; Mordal, Jon; Berman, Anne H; Bramness, Jorgen G

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Institution: Psychiatric Department, Lovisenberg Deaconal Hospital, Oslo, Norway; Psychiatric Department, Lovisenberg Deaconal Hospital, Oslo, Norway; Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden; Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Language: English

Abstract: High rates of substance use disorders (SUD) among psychiatric patients are well documented. This study explores the usefulness of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) and the Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT) in identifying SUD in emergency psychiatric patients. Of 287 patients admitted consecutively, 256 participants (89%) were included, and 61-64% completed the questionnaires and the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI), used as the reference standard. Both AUDIT and DUDIT were valid (area under the curve above 0.92) and reliable (Cronbach's alpha above 0.89) in psychotic and nonpsychotic men and women. The suitable cutoff scores for AUDIT were higher among the psychotic than nonpsychotic patients, with 12 versus 10 in men and 8 versus 5 in women. The suitable cutoff scores for DUDIT were 1 in both psychotic and nonpsychotic women, and 5 versus 1 in psychotic and nonpsychotic men, respectively. This study shows that AUDIT and DUDIT may provide precise information about emergency psychiatric patients' problematic alcohol and drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychiatric Patients](#)
[Psychiatric Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. German medical students' beliefs about how best to treat alcohol use disorder.

Citation: European Addiction Research, September 2013, vol./is. 19/5(245-251), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Krampe, Henning; Strobel, Lisa; Beard, Emma; Anders, Sven; West, Robert; Raupach, Tobias

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Institution: Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care Medicine, Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany; Department of Cardiology and Pneumology, University Medical Centre Gottingen, Gottingen, Germany; Health Behaviour Research Centre, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Department of Legal Medicine, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Department of Cardiology and Pneumology, University Medical Centre Gottingen, Gottingen, Germany; Department of Cardiology and Pneumology, University Medical Centre Gottingen, Gottingen, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background/Aims: A minority of German medical students believe they know how to support smokers willing to quit. This paper examined whether the same would be true for treating alcohol use disorder (AUD), and individual factors associated with incorrect beliefs about the effectiveness of methods to treat AUD. Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 19,526 undergraduate students from 27 German medical schools completed a survey addressing beliefs about the effectiveness of different methods of overcoming AUD. Beliefs about AUD treatment effectiveness were compared across the 5 years of undergraduate education and predictors identified by means of multiple linear regression. Results: Even in the fifth year, 28.1% (95% CI: 26.5-29.7) of students believed that willpower alone was more effective for overcoming AUD than a comprehensive treatment program. The only significant predictor of this belief was a similar belief for stopping smoking. Conclusion: Our results indicate that a considerable proportion of German medical students overestimate the effectiveness of willpower to treat smoking and AUD. The addictive nature of these disorders needs to be stressed during undergraduate medical education to ensure that future physicians will be able and motivated to support patients in their quit attempts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Medical Education](#)
[*Medical Students](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Slow-release oral morphine sulfate abuse: Results of the postmarketing surveillance systems for psychoactive prescription drug abuse in France.

Citation: European Addiction Research, September 2013, vol./is. 19/5(235-244), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Peyriere, Helene; Eiden, Celine; Micallef, Joelle; Lapeyre-Mestre, Maryse; Faillie, Jean-Luc; Blayac, Jean-Pierre; Network of the French Centre for Evaluation and Information on Pharmacodependence

Correspondence Address: Peyriere, Helene: Service de Pharmacologie Medicale et Toxicologie, Hopital Lapeyronie, 191 Avenue du Doyen Gaston Giraud, Montpellier, France, FR 34295, Cedex 5, h-peyriere@chu-montpellier.fr

Corporate/Institutional Author: Network of the French Centre for Evaluation and Information on Pharmacodependence

Institution: Departement de Pharmacologie Medicale et Toxicologie, Centre d'Evaluation et d'Information sur la Pharmacodependance-Addictovigilance (CEIP-A), Hopital Lapeyronie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Montpellier, Montpellier, France;

Departement de Pharmacologie Medicale et Toxicologie, Centre d'Evaluation et d'Information sur la Pharmacodependance-Addictovigilance (CEIP-A), Hopital Lapeyronie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Montpellier, Montpellier, France; Centre d'Evaluation et d'Information Sur la Pharmacodependance-Addictovigilance, UMR6193, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Marseille, Marseille, France; CEIP-A, Service de Pharmacologie Clinique, Hopitaux de Toulouse, Equipe de Pharmacoeconomie Unite INSERM 1027, Universite Toulouse 3, Toulouse, France; Departement de Pharmacologie Medicale et Toxicologie, Centre d'Evaluation et d'Information sur la Pharmacodependance-Addictovigilance (CEIP-A), Hopital Lapeyronie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Montpellier, Montpellier, France; Departement de Pharmacologie Medicale et Toxicologie, Centre d'Evaluation et d'Information sur la Pharmacodependance-Addictovigilance (CEIP-A), Hopital Lapeyronie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Montpellier, Montpellier, France

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Few data are available concerning the diversion and abuse of morphine sulfate. In France, morphine sulfate abuse is currently investigated by the health authorities. The aim of our study was to provide data on morphine sulfate abuse in France, collected during the period 1996-2011. Methods: The French monitoring system for psychoactive medication abuse collected data from several sources: spontaneous reporting of cases of abuse or dependence (NotS; 'Notifications Spontanees'), specific periodic surveys from specialized care centers (OPPIDUM; 'Observation des Produits Psychotropes Illicites ou Detournees de leur Utilisation Medicamenteuse'), and community pharmacists (OSIAP; 'Ordonnances Suspectes Indicateur d'Abus Possible'). Results: A total of 649 cases (75% men, median age: 34 years) were spontaneously reported: 578 cases of abuse and 71 cases of use as opiate maintenance treatment. The medication formulation was Skenan (614 cases), and Moscontin (35 cases). All surveys (NotS, OPPIDUM, and OSIAP) showed an overrepresentation of Skenan (87.9-94.6% of cases) that was intravenously injected in 60.4-61.2% of the cases. Data analysis showed that patients abusing morphine sulfate have a long history of drug abuse and a history of polydrug use. Conclusion: All the data presented in this study highlight the level of morphine sulfate abuse, specify the modalities of use (intravenous route), and show the risks associated with abuse (infectious diseases). This study outlines the usefulness of our epidemiological tools, and provides evidence supporting intensive surveillance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Drug Abuse
 *Drug Addiction
 *Morphine
 Marketing
 Prescription Drugs

Source:

PsycINFO

73. Self-concept deficits in massively multiplayer online role-playing games addiction.**Citation:**

European Addiction Research, September 2013, vol./is. 19/5(227-234), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Sep 2013)

Author(s):

Lemenager, Tagrid; Gwodz, Alexander; Richter, Anne; Reinhard, Iris; Kammerer, Nina; Sell, Madlen; Mann, Karl

Institution:

Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany; Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany; Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany; Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany;

Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany; Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany; Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Previous studies on Internet addiction point towards a particular constellation of personality traits and deficits in social competence of players addicted to massively multiplayer online role-playing games (MMORPGs), which are hypothesized to result from impairments in self-concept. The aim of this study was to examine differences in self-concept and degree of avatar identification in World of Warcraft addicted, non-addicted and naive (nonexperienced) participants. Methods: Participants (n = 45) completed interviews and self-report questionnaires on social, emotional and physical aspects of self-concept. Attributes of participants' 'actual self', 'ideal self' and their avatar were assessed using the Giessen test. The extent of avatar identification was examined by assessing differences between 'ideal self' and avatar evaluations. Results: In contrast to nonaddicted and naive participants, addicted players showed a more negative body appraisal and lower self-esteem as well as lower permeability, social response, general mood and social potency on the Giessen test subscales. They further showed significantly lower discrepancies between 'ideal self' and avatar ratings on nearly all Giessen test subscales. Discussion: The results point towards impairments in self-concept and a higher degree in avatar identification in addicted MMORPG players compared to the remaining participants. These results could have important implications for the treatment of addicted MMORPG players. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Internet Addiction
 *Personality Traits
 *Self Concept
 *Role Playing Games
 Internet
 Social Skills

Source:

PsycINFO

74. Dopamine replacement therapy and deep brain stimulation of the subthalamic nuclei induce modulation of emotional processes at different spatial frequencies in Parkinson's disease.

Citation:

Journal of Parkinson's Disease, 2014, vol./is. 4/1(97-110), 1877-7171;1877-718X (2014)

Author(s):

Mermillod, Martial; Mondillon, Laurie; Rieu, Isabelle; Devaux, Damien; Chambres, Patrick; Auxiette, Catherine; Dalens, Helene; Coulangeon, Louise Marie; Jalenques, Isabelle; Durif, Franck

Correspondence Address:

Mermillod, Martial: Universite Pierre Mendes France, Laboratoire de Psychologie et NeuroCognition, BP 47, Grenoble, France, 38040, Cedex 9, Martial.Mermillod@upmf-grenoble.fr

Institution:

Universite Grenoble Alpes, LPNC, Grenoble, France; Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale et Cognitive, CNRS UMR 6024, Clermont Universite, France; CHU Clermont-Ferrand, Service de Neurologie A, Clermont-Ferrand, France; Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale et Cognitive, CNRS UMR 6024, Clermont Universite, France; Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale et Cognitive, CNRS UMR 6024, Clermont Universite, France; Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale et Cognitive, CNRS UMR 6024, Clermont Universite, France; CHU Clermont-Ferrand, Service d'Ophtalmologie, Clermont-Ferrand, France; CHU Clermont-Ferrand, Service d'Ophtalmologie, Clermont-Ferrand, France; CHU Clermont-Ferrand, Service de Psychiatrie de l'Adulte A, Clermont-Ferrand, France; CHU Clermont-Ferrand, Service de Neurologie A, Clermont-Ferrand, France

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Deep brain stimulation of the subthalamic nuclei (STN-DBS) is an effective treatment for the most severe forms of Parkinson's disease (PD) and is intended to suppress these patients' motor symptoms. However, be it in association with Dopamine Replacement Therapy (DRT) or not, STN-DBS may in some cases induce addictive or emotional disorders. Objective: In the current study, we suggest that PD patients suffer from emotional deficits that have not been revealed in previous studies because in those experiments the stimuli were displayed for a time long enough to allow patients to have recourse to perceptual strategies in order to recognize the emotional facial expressions (EFE). Methods: The aim of the current article is to demonstrate the existence of emotional disorders in PD by using a rapid presentation of the visual stimuli (200-ms display time) which curtails their perceptual analysis, and to determine whether STN-DBS, either associated or not associated with DRT, has an impact on the recognition of emotions. Results: The results show that EFE recognition performance depends on both STN-DBS ('on' vs. 'off') and medication ('on' vs. 'off'), but also that these variables have an interactive influence on EFE recognition performance. Moreover, we also reveal how these EFE impairments depend on different spatial frequencies perceptual channels (related to different cortical vs. subcortical neural structures). Conclusions: The effect of PD without therapy seems to be particularly acute for LSF emotional faces, possibly due to a subcortical dysfunction. However, our results indicate that the joint action of STN-DBS and DRT could also disrupt recognition of emotional expressions at the level of occipito-temporal cortical areas (processing HSF visual information) inducing broad global impairment of EFE at the level of HSF visual channels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: IOS Press and the authors; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Parkinson's Disease](#)
[*Spatial Frequency](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[*Deep Brain Stimulation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Psychoses in composers.

Citation: Alcoholism: Journal on Alcoholism and Related Addictions, 2013, vol./is. 49/2(123-129), 0002-502X (2013)

Author(s): Breitenfeld, Tomislav; Vodanovic, Marijo; Ilic, Boris; Breitenfeld, Darko; Buljan, Danijel; Vuksanovic, Marina; Oreskovic, Anto; Glavina, Trpimir

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Institution: Croatian Physicians' Music Society, CMA, Zagreb, Croatia; Croatian Physicians' Music Society, CMA, Zagreb, Croatia; Croatian Physicians' Music Society, CMA, Zagreb, Croatia; Croatian Physicians' Music Society, CMA, Zagreb, Croatia; Croatian Physicians' Music Society, CMA, Zagreb, Croatia; Psychiatric Hospital "Sveti Ivan", Zagreb, Croatia; Split University Hospital Centre, Split, Croatia

Language: English

Abstract: In this article, we have described the pathographies of fifty composers who were suffering from psychotic disorders. A few of them committed suicide in younger age because of schizophrenia. Others suffered from paranoid personality disorder, or were likely to have a bipolar affective disorder. The vast majority of composers who attempted to commit suicide suffered from severe depressive episodes. Progressive paralysis-neurosyphilis, as well as alcoholic psychosis were previously mentioned and published in this Journal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholic Psychosis](#)
[*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Paranoid Personality Disorder](#)
[*Pathology](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Alcoholism](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

76. Day care for alcoholism in psychiatric hospital Sveti Ivan 2004-2012.

Citation: Alcoholism: Journal on Alcoholism and Related Addictions, 2013, vol./is. 49/2(115-122), 0002-502X (2013)

Author(s): Anto, Oreskovic; Mate, Mihanovic; Nino, Mimica; Bodor, Davor; Petrov, Bozo

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Institution: Psychiatric Hospital "Sveti Ivan", Zagreb, Croatia; Psychiatric Hospital "Sveti Ivan", Zagreb, Croatia; Psychiatric Hospital "Sveti Ivan", Zagreb, Croatia; Psychiatric Hospital "Sveti Ivan", Zagreb, Croatia; University Clinical Hospital Mostar, Psychiatry Clinic, Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol addiction treatment represents complex and lingering therapeutic procedure which can be provided stationary, within specialized psychiatric wards, and through partial hospitalization or day care hospitals for alcoholism. A psychiatric hospital day care, or partial hospitalization, represents facility for patients requiring intensive psychiatric treatment within relatively structured environment. While it offers the same variety of treatment procedures as the mental hospital, it differs in that patients are present for part of the day and do not live at the hospital. Main goal of psychiatric partial hospitalization should be patient's adequate resumption to his community, adequate rehabilitation and resocialization which are based on the premise that supportive and safe environment encourages self-care and enhances motivation for recovery. Treatment should be person centered; meaning that it is tailored to each patient's specific needs in a confidential, supportive, and structured environment. Partial hospitalization is a cost-effective strategy that also provides an opportunity to test, in community life, the lessons learned in the treatment program. Day care hospital for alcoholism in Psychiatric hospital Sveti Ivan was established on 2004 and it encompasses wide array of therapeutic procedures such as psycho-pharmacotherapy, small and large group psychotherapy, multifamily group therapy, therapeutic community, occupational therapy, work therapy, bibliotherapy and recreation. Multidisciplinary therapeutic team is focused on helping patients confront and overcome their alcohol dependency, and to assist them in developing strategies for maintaining alcohol-free lifestyle in order to enhance their quality of life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Partial Hospitalization](#)
[*Psychiatric Hospitals](#)
[*Rehabilitation](#)
[Therapeutic Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Alcoholism](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

77. Coerced addiction treatment: How, when and whom?

Citation: Alcoholism: Journal on Alcoholism and Related Addictions, 2013, vol./is. 49/2(107-114), 0002-502X (2013)

Author(s): Oreskovic, Anto; Bodor, Davor; Mimica, Nino; Milovac, Zeljko; Glavina, Trpimir

Correspondence Address: Oreskovic, Anto: Psychiatric Hospital "Sveti Ivan", Jankomir 11, Zagreb, Croatia, 10090, anto.oreskovic@pbsvi.hr

Institution: Psychiatric Hospital "Sveti Ivan", Zagreb, Croatia; Psychiatric Hospital "Sveti Ivan", Zagreb, Croatia; Psychiatric Hospital "Sveti Ivan", Zagreb, Croatia; Psychiatric Hospital "Sveti Ivan", Zagreb, Croatia; Split University Hospital Center, Split, Croatia

Language: English

Abstract: From the psychiatric point of view the aim and purpose of coercive treatment of addicts imply the creation of positive therapeutic pressure which could induce mobilization of all available motivational mechanisms focused on improving general health and on correction of inappropriate social behavior. An increasing number of individuals have been referred to treatment protocol under legal coercion from the criminal justice system related to family law act, whereat optimal therapeutic results can be seen in alcoholics with conditional sentence along with coercive treatment within security measure. Adherence and acceptance of the treatment protocol is significantly higher in coerced population of addicts, emphasizing longer retention, better treatment attendance and reduction in criminal activity and drug use, compared to the voluntarily referred patients. Considering a significant number of coerced patients in treatment, one would expect to find a substantial body of structured researches addressing the relationship between the coercion and outcomes in comparison with addicts who entered treatment voluntarily, but this is not the case. Available data on drug addicts showed the efficiency of the treatment itself when completed and that even brief exposure to treatment protocol can result in fewer drug consumption and lower criminal activity. In this paper, we tried to explore the facts mentioned and the role of coercive treatment as well as the most frequent parameters of coercive treatment efficacy such as retention, abstinence duration and treatment attendance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Coercion](#)
[*Criminal Law](#)
[*Social Behavior](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Retention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

78. Experience in work with centralized intake model (Checkpoints) for methadone substitution therapy in Dubrovnik.

Citation: Alcoholism: Journal on Alcoholism and Related Addictions, 2013, vol./is. 49/2(101-106), 0002-502X (2013)

Author(s): Markovic, Hrvoje; Tripkovic, Mara

Correspondence Address: Markovic, Hrvoje: General Hospital of Dubrovnik, Department of Psychiatry, Roka Misetica bb, Dubrovnik, Croatia, hrvoje.markovic.du@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, General Hospital of Dubrovnik, Dubrovnik, Croatia; Psychiatric Hospital for Children and Adolescents, Zagreb, Croatia

Language: English

Abstract: After the Homeland War, addiction in Croatia has raised to alarming proportions. The treatment of addicts is a long-term and very complex process and requires a wide range of biological and psychosocial methods with the support of local communities, but also the

entire society so as to make sure that the process is even more successful. One of important factors in the approach to drug users is the need for a better control in treatment. In Dubrovnik an experimental pilot-project was established with checkpoints (Punkt) for the implementation of methadone therapy. Despite the benefits in better controlling of drug addicts there were also a number of disadvantages, among which the most important was the high cost of treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Communities of Practice](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Alcoholism](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

79. Students' attitudes on persons suffering from psychological malfunctions: Addition to stereotype research.

Citation: Alcoholism: Journal on Alcoholism and Related Addictions, 2013, vol./is. 49/2(85-100), 0002-502X (2013)

Author(s): Ljubicic, Milana; Labas, Sladana Dragisic; Nastasic, Petar

Correspondence Address: Labas, Sladana Dragisic, Vojvodjanska 397D, Beograd, Republic of Serbia, 1000, sladjadl@yahoo.com

Institution: Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade University, Beograd, Republic of Serbia; Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade, Beograd, Republic of Serbia; Faculty of Political Science, Belgrade University, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: This paper deals with student's attitudes towards the persons suffering from mental disorders and addicts to PAS-alcohol and drugs. It was our desire to introduce changes to the Mental Disorders Sociology Course based on the given answers. The main aim of the research was to study so-called social representation that future professionals have on those categories of the mentally ill. We also tried to establish the link between attitude direction and some socio-demographic characteristics of the researched families. We used questionnaires about socio-demographic characteristics of the responders, the typical perception of the mentally ill, drug addicts and alcoholics, and, using the Lickert type scale, the attitudes towards the mentally ill. The study included 63 responders. The mentally ill are seen as: aggressive, unpredictable and secluded. 60% of responders agreed that the mentally ill need to be intellectually active, 1/3 were undecided, while less than 10% believe that such activity is unnecessary. About 70% stated that they would accept a person who is seeking treatment for mental disorder as a co-worker, less than 10% were undecided, and about 8% stated that they would not be able to work with a mentally ill person. It appears that tolerance for the mentally ill has increased, while on the other hand the stereotype of a drug addict and an alcoholic is still connected with appearance, aggressiveness and psychological features more than with social and moral failing as research by Popovic et al. has shown in the 80's. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)
[Aggressiveness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Alcoholism](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

80. What motivates gambling behavior? Insight into dopamine's role.

- Citation:** Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, December 2013, vol./is. 7/, 1662-5153 (Dec 2, 2013)
- Author(s):** Anselme, Patrick; Robinson, Mike J. F
- Correspondence Address:** Anselme, Patrick, panselme@ulg.ac.be
- Institution:** Departement de Psychologie, Universite de Liege, Liege, Belgium; Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, MI, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This opinion article discusses the role that dopamine plays in motivating gambling behavior. It is commonly believed that monetary gain is the cause of gambling behavior in humans. Mesolimbic dopamine (DA), the chief neuromediator of incentive motivation, is indeed released to a larger extent in pathological gamblers than in healthy controls during gambling episodes as in other forms of compulsive and addictive behavior. However, recent findings indicate that the interaction between DA and reward is not so straightforward. This opinion article discusses the role of DA in motivating gambling behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Anselme and Robinson; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Dopamine](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience](#)

81. Insiders? The experiences and perspectives of long-term, regular cannabis users.

- Citation:** Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2013, vol./is. 40/2(235-257), 0091-4509 (Sum, 2013)
- Author(s):** Chatwin, Caroline; Porteous, David
- Correspondence Address:** Chatwin, Caroline, C.Chatwin@kent.ac.uk
- Institution:** University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom; Middlesex University, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Much research on the use of illicit drugs begins with questions about lifetime use, intended to estimate the number of people who have ever used drugs (i.e., once or more) in their lifetime. By contrast the research described in this article describes the experience and perspective of "insiders" (as opposed to the "outsiders" of Becker's (1963) famous study): people who have used a class B drug, cannabis, throughout their lifetime. Interviews were thus conducted with cannabis users who were over 35 years of age, had been using cannabis for at least 15 years, and who continued to use on at least a weekly basis. In total, 23 interviews were conducted: 13 of these were face-to-face interviews and a further 10 came from a modest utilization of Internet research methods. Findings suggest that the lifelong, regular users of cannabis that we interviewed did not follow traditional narratives of addiction, but instead participated in responsible and controlled consumption. Furthermore, the perceived health benefits of using cannabis were as important motivations for use as the pursuit of pleasure, and the most damaging aspects of use appeared to stem from the criminality of cannabis rather than any inherent properties

of the drug itself. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Contemporary Drug Problems](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

82. College alcohol-control policies and students' alcohol consumption: A matter of exposure?

Citation: Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2013, vol./is. 40/2(191-214), 0091-4509 (Sum, 2013)

Author(s): Demers, Andree; Beauguard, Nancy; Gliksman, Louis

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Institution: Department of Sociology, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; School of Industrial Relations, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Centre for Addiction & Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: The aims of this study were twofold: a) to investigate the impact of higher education institutional alcohol-control policies on students' drinking, and b) to determine whether a differential exposure to such policies based on students' place of residence (on/off campus) was a significant source of variability in their drinking practices and patterns. The data was drawn from the 2004 Canadian Campus Survey, a large epidemiological survey examining the social determinants of addiction and mental health among full-time undergraduates enrolled in Canadian universities (N = 4,358). Multilevel analyses performed on samples stratified by place of residence evaluated differences in explanatory factors for drinking practices (probability of drinking on campus) and patterns (usual drinking quantity). Overall, alcohol-control policies distinctively contributed to explain outcomes among campus residents and off-campus residents. Results suggest that the place of residence is an important determinant modulating students' drinking outcomes and interactions with higher education institutions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drinking Behavior](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[College Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Contemporary Drug Problems](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

83. Violence in acute psychiatric patients: A cumulative increased risk with polysubstance abuse?

Citation: The International Journal of Forensic Mental Health, July 2013, vol./is. 12/3(165-171), 1499-9013;1932-9903 (Jul 2013)

Author(s): Fosse, Roar; Olsen, Britt Marie; Bjorkly, Stal

Correspondence Address: Fosse, Roar: Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Vestre Viken Hospital Trust, Fossveien 27, Lier, Norway, 3400, roar.fosse@vestreviken.no

Institution: Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Vestre Viken Hospital Trust, Lier, Norway; Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Vestre Viken Hospital Trust, Lier, Norway; Faculty of Health and Social Sciences, Molde University College, Molde, Norway

Language: English

Abstract: While comorbidity of serious mental illness (SMI) and substance abuse increases violence risk, less is known about additional effects of multiple substance abuse. By using a check list, data on substance abuse, violence, diagnoses, and Perceived Threat Control Override symptoms (TCO) were extracted from electronic patient files in 146 male patients who were extensive users of acute psychiatric services. Variables that were significant in univariate analysis were entered into a stepwise multivariate regression analysis. Odds ratios for violence increased from 5.3 in patients who abused one substance to 153.4 with the abuse of four or five substances (Step 1). The effect was moderated in Step 2 by having a diagnosis of mood disorder (OR = .17). In Step 3, only a trend indicated that one TCO component, "others control my thoughts and feelings" increased the risk of violence (OR = 3.7). The positive effect sizes for polysubstance abuse were about two times larger in Step 3 than in Step 1. The findings indicate that including the number of abused substances may improve violence risk assessment in patients with SMI. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychiatric Patients](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Threat](#)
[Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. Psychiatric rehabilitation pertaining to health care environments: Facilitating skills and supports of people with mental illness in relation to their mental and physical health care.

Citation: Current Psychiatry Reviews, 2013, vol./is. 9/3(214-259), 1573-4005 (2013)

Author(s): Pallaveshi, Luljeta; Zisman-Ilani, Yaara; Roe, David; Rudnick, Abraham

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Western University, London, ON, Canada; Department of Community Mental Health, Faculty of Social Welfare & Health Sciences, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel; Department of Community Mental Health, Faculty of Social Welfare & Health Sciences, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel; Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Victoria, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Psychiatric/psychosocial rehabilitation (PSR) aims to facilitate the recovery of people with serious mental illness (SMI), and consists of enhancing and maintaining adaptive skills and supports of people with SMI so that they can be satisfied and successful in their environments of choice. The objective of our paper is to review PSR in relation to various health care environments, specifically in relation to mental, substance use-related, physical (medical and dental), and complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) health care environments. The primary questions we pose for this review are: 1. What are PSR and related practices regarding these health care environments? 2. What are PSR outcomes regarding these health care environments? 3. What are predictors of these outcomes? Method: Data collection consisted of a systematic review of PSR in relation to these health care environments. Data analysis consisted of a narrative review (a

meta-analysis was not conducted due to the wide diversity of PSR practices and outcome measures found). Results: PSR is effective in relation to mental health care environments and is promising in relation to substance userelated and physical (medical and dental) health care environments. There is no rigorous study of PSR in relation to CAM health care environments. Conclusion: PSR in relation to health care environments is helpful for people with SMI. Further research on PSR in general, and in relation to CAM health care environments in particular, is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Bentham Science Publishers; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alternative Medicine](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Psychosocial Rehabilitation](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Dental Health](#)
Source: PsycINFO

85. Smoking cessation in schizophrenia.

Citation: Current Psychiatry Reviews, 2013, vol./is. 9/2(164-172), 1573-4005 (2013)
Author(s): Weiner, Elaine; Ahmed, Saeed
Correspondence Address: Weiner, Elaine: Outpatient Research Program, Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, P.O. Box 21247, Catonsville, MD, US, 21228, eweiner@mprc.umaryland.ed
Institution: Outpatient Research Program, Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, Catonsville, MD, US; Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, University of Maryland, MD, US
Language: English
Abstract: People with schizophrenia continue to smoke at higher rates than the general population. Yet, care providers do not routinely aggressively treat this addiction, despite an extensive literature supporting that people with schizophrenia can tolerate cessation attempts. The rationale for not treating smoking addiction will be addressed, and then the intervention literature reviewed. Some clinical issues and areas which need for further study will be discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Bentham Science Publishers; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Intervention](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
Source: PsycINFO

86. Acupuncture for the treatment of PTSD.

Citation: Psychiatric Annals, May 2013, vol./is. 43/5(235), 0048-5713;1938-2456 (May 2013)
Author(s): Ritchie, Elspeth Cameron
Institution: Department of Mental Health, DC, US
Language: English
Abstract: Comments on an article by Robert L. Koffman and Joseph M. Helms (see record 2014-00800-009). The mechanism of action for acupuncture to treat posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is not totally clear. Of course that is true for medication, eye movement desensitization reprocessing (EMDR) and psychotherapy. Electroconvulsive therapy is

one of the most effective treatments for depression, but despite decades of use, mechanisms of action are still hypothetical. Unquestionably, more research is needed. Randomized controlled trials are still rare. But the testimonials from both patients and providers are striking. For combat veterans, acupuncture offers another advantage. Very few veterans of multiple deployments only have PTSD; musculoskeletal injuries from improvised explosive devices (IEDs), rocket attacks and accidents are the norm. The resulting pain and disability can lead to depression and addiction to narcotics. Acupuncture is clearly effective in treating pain and may be able to mitigate that slide downward. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acupuncture](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Neurotransmitters](#)
[*Pain](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Musculoskeletal Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

87. Psychopharmacological treatment of patients with HIV/AIDS.

Citation: *Psychiatric Annals*, May 2013, vol./is. 43/5(223-231), 0048-5713;1938-2456 (May 2013)

Author(s): Ferrando, Stephen J

Correspondence Address: Ferrando, Stephen J.: New York Presbyterian Hospital, 21 Bloomingdale Road, White Plains, NY, US, 10605, sjferran@med.cornell.edu

Institution: New York Presbyterian Hospital, Westchester Division, Weill Cornell Medical College, White Plains, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Knowledge of psychopharmacology is critical to the management of patients with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, due to the prevalence of premorbid psychopathology and substance use disorders (SUDs); HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders (HAND); somatic symptoms such as pain and fatigue, and neuroendocrine problems, all of which impact quality of life. There is a substantial literature documenting the efficacy of treatment for treatment of MDD in HIV infection; however, further research is needed on these and other disorders, including anxiety, mania, psychosis, and delirium in the context of this illness. There is a complex interplay between HIV infection and psychiatric symptomatology, so that attention to differential diagnosis is of paramount importance prior to initiation of psychopharmacological treatment. Further, as treatment is initiated and is progressing, anticipating and monitoring for psychotropic-ARV interactions is essential. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Differential Diagnosis](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Neurocognition](#)
[Premorbidity](#)
[Symptoms](#)

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

88. Long-term antagonism of opioid receptors prevents escalation of and increased motivation for heroin intake.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, December 2013, vol./is. 33/49(19384-19392), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Dec 4, 2013)

Author(s): Schlosburg, Joel E; Whitfield, Timothy W Jr.; Park, Paula E; Crawford, Elena F; George, Olivier; Vendruscolo, Leandro F; Koob, George F

Correspondence Address: Schlosburg, Joel E.: Scripps Research Institute, 10550 North Torrey Pines Road, SP30-2400, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, schlos@scripps.edu

Institution: Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The abuse of opioid drugs, both illicit and prescription, is a persistent problem in the United States, accounting for > 1.2 million users who require treatment each year. Current treatments rely on suppressing immediate withdrawal symptoms and replacing illicit drug use with long-acting opiate drugs. However, the mechanisms that lead to preventing opiate dependence are still poorly understood. We hypothesized that opioid receptor (KOR) activation during chronic opioid intake contributes to negative affective states associated with withdrawal and the motivation to take increasing amounts of heroin. Using a 12 h long-access model of heroin self-administration, rats showed escalation of heroin intake over several weeks. This was prevented by a single high dose (30 mg/kg) of the long-acting KOR antagonist norbinaltorphimine (nor-BNI), paralleled by reduced motivation to respond for heroin on a progressive-ratio schedule of reinforcement, a measure of compulsive-like responding. Systemic nor-BNI also significantly decreased heroin withdrawal-associated anxiety-like behavior. Immunohistochemical analysis showed prodynorphin content increased in the nucleus accumbens core in all heroin-exposed rats, but selectively increased in the nucleus accumbens shell in long-access rats. Local infusion of nor-BNI (4g/side) into accumbens core altered the initial intake of heroin but not the rate of escalation, while local injection into accumbens shell selectively suppressed increases in heroin intake over time without altering initial intake. These data suggest that dynorphin activity in the nucleus accumbens mediates the increasing motivation for heroin taking and compulsive-like responding for heroin, suggesting that KOR antagonists may be promising targets for the treatment of opioid addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Narcotic Antagonists](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Neuroscience*

89. Selective inhibition of phosphodiesterase 10A impairs appetitive and aversive conditioning and incentive salience attribution.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 75/(437-444), 0028-3908 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Piccart, Elisabeth; Langlois, Xavier; Vanhoof, Greet; D'Hooge, Rudi

Correspondence Address: D'Hooge, Rudi: Laboratory of Biological Psychology, Leuven Institute for Neuroscience & Disease (LIND), University of Leuven, Tiensestraat 102, Leuven, Belgium, BE-3000, rudi.dhooge@ppw.kuleuven.be

Institution: Laboratory of Biological Psychology, Leuven Institute for Neuroscience & Disease (LIND), University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; Janssen R&D, A Division of Janssen Pharmaceutica NV, Beerse, Belgium; Janssen R&D, A Division of Janssen Pharmaceutica NV, Beerse, Belgium; Laboratory of Biological Psychology, Leuven Institute for Neuroscience & Disease (LIND), University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: The pharmacological effect of the selective PDE10A inhibitor 2-[4-(1-methyl-4-pyridin-4-yl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-phenoxyethyl]-quinoline succinic acid (MP-10) on aversively and appetitively motivated behavior in C57BL/6J mice was examined. MP-10 dose-dependently impaired performance on a highly demanding reward schedule during appetitive conditioning. The compound further affected cue-based, but not contextual aversive conditioning. Finally, dose-dependent impaired performance in an instrumentally conditioned reinforcement (ICR) task was found. This suggests that the observed behavioral effects of MP-10 can be at least partially ascribed to impaired incentive salience attribution. MP-10 administration dose-dependently enhanced striatal expression of the immediate early gene Zif268, which suggest that MP-10 affects the studied motivated behaviors by enhancing PDE10A-regulated striatal signaling. Striatal signaling thus appears to be crucial in processes that control reward-motivated behavior in general, and incentive salience attribution in particular. Continued research will prove valuable towards a better understanding of psychopathologies that affect reward-motivated behaviors, such as drug addiction and schizophrenia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Operant Conditioning](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[*Striatum](#)
[*Phosphodiesterase](#)
[Mice](#)

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
Available from *Elsevier* in *Neuropharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

90. Low- and high-cocaine locomotor responding rats differ in reinstatement of cocaine seeking and striatal mGluR5 protein expression.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 75/(347-355), 0028-3908 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Simmons, Diana L; Mandt, Bruce H; Ng, Christopher M. C; Richards, Toni L; Yamamoto, Dorothy J; Zahniser, Nancy R; Allen, Richard M

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Institution: Department of Pharmacology, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO, US; Department of Psychology, University of Colorado Denver, Denver, CO, US; Department of Pharmacology, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO, US; Department of Pharmacology, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO, US; Department of Pharmacology, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO, US; Department of Pharmacology, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO, US; Department of Pharmacology, University of Colorado,

Aurora, CO, US; Department of Psychology, University of Colorado Denver, Denver, CO, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Behavioral responsiveness to initial cocaine use varies among individuals and may contribute to differential vulnerability to cocaine addiction. Rats also exhibit individual differences in cocaine's effects and can be classified as low or high cocaine responders (LCRs or HCRs, respectively), based on their initial cocaine-induced locomotor activity (10 mg/kg, i.p.). Here, we used the extinction/reinstatement model to address whether or not LCRs and HCRs differ in (i) extinction/reinstatement of cocaine self-administration behavior and (ii) levels of metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluRs) following these behaviors. During the earliest acquisition sessions, LCRs exhibited significantly greater cocaine intake (0.8 mg/kg/infusion) and cocaine-paired lever responding than HCRs, but intake and lever responding converged by the end of the cocaine self-administration portion of the study. LCRs and HCRs did not differ in cocaine seeking during the first extinction session and extinguished cocaine seeking similarly. HCRs exhibited greater reinstatement than LCRs to lower (2.5 and 5 mg/kg), but not higher (10 mg/kg), i.p. priming doses of cocaine. The effect of drug-paired cues on reinstatement following extinction was complex, with HCRs and LCRs showing the greater effect of cue depending on the order in which cue- and drug-primed tests were given. Western blot analysis revealed that mGluR5 heteromers were significantly higher in the dorsal striatum of HCRs than LCRs following reinstatement testing. Although our previous findings with the LCR/HCR model have uniformly supported the idea that lower initial cocaine-induced activation predicts more ready development of cocaine addiction-like behaviors, here, we show a more complex relationship with cocaine reinstatement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Cocaine
*Drug Self Administration
*Glutamate Receptors
*Striatum
Individual Differences
Rats
Reinstatement

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
Available from *Elsevier* in *Neuropharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

91. Neurodegeneration of lateral habenula efferent fibers after intermittent cocaine administration: Implications for deep brain stimulation.

Citation:

Neuropharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 75/(246-254), 0028-3908 (Dec 2013)

Author(s):

Lax, Elad; Friedman, Alexander; Croitoru, Ofri; Sudai, Einav; Ben-Moshe, Hila; Redlus, Lior; Sasson, Efrat; Blumenfeld-Katzir, Tamar; Assaf, Yaniv; Yadid, Gal

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University, Tel Aviv, Israel; Department of Neurobiology, George S. Wise Faculty of Life Science, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel; Department of Neurobiology, George S. Wise Faculty of Life Science, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel; Mina & Everard Goodman Faculty of Life Sciences, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel

Language: English

Abstract: Deep brain stimulation (DBS) is an emerging technique for effective, non-pharmacological intervention in the course of neurological and neuropsychiatric diseases. Several brain targets have been suggested as suitable for DBS treatment of drug addiction. Previously, we showed that DBS of the lateral habenula (LHb) can reduce cocaine intake, facilitate extinction and attenuate drug-induced relapse in rats trained to self-administer cocaine. Herein, we demonstrated that cocaine self-administration dose-dependently decreased connectivity between the LHb and midbrain, as shown by neurodegeneration of the main LHb efferent fiber, the fasciculus retroflexus (FR). FR degeneration, in turn, may have caused lack of response to LHb stimulation in rats trained to self-administer high-dose cocaine (1.5 mg/kg; i.v.). Furthermore, we show that the micro-structural changes caused by cocaine can be non-invasively detected using magnetic resonance imaging and diffusion tensor imaging. Detection of cocaine-induced alterations in FR anatomy can aid the selection of potential responders to LHb stimulation for treatment of drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Neurodegeneration](#)
[*Deep Brain Stimulation](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Rats](#)

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

92. Neurophysiological signals as potential translatable biomarkers for modulation of metabotropic glutamate 5 receptors.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 75/(19-30), 0028-3908 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Harvey, B. D; Siok, C. J; Kiss, T; Volfson, D; Grimwood, S; Shaffer, C. L; Hajos, M

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Institution: Neuroscience Research Unit, Pfizer Global Research and Development, Groton Laboratories, Pfizer Inc., Groton, CT, US; Neuroscience Research Unit, Pfizer Global Research and Development, Groton Laboratories, Pfizer Inc., Groton, CT, US; Neuroscience Research Unit, Pfizer Global Research and Development, Groton Laboratories, Pfizer Inc., Groton, CT, US; Pfizer Global Research and Development, Groton Laboratories, Pfizer Inc., Groton, CT, US; Neuroscience Research Unit, Pfizer Global Research and Development, Groton Laboratories, Pfizer Inc., Groton, CT, US; Department of Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, and Metabolism, Pfizer Global Research and Development, Groton Laboratories, Pfizer Inc., Groton, CT, US; Neuroscience Research Unit, Pfizer Global Research and Development, Groton Laboratories, Pfizer Inc., Groton, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: The Group I metabotropic glutamate receptor subtype 5 (mGluR5) is widely distributed in the brain with dense expression in the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, and basal ganglia.

These receptors have been implicated in psychiatric and neurological disorders such as schizophrenia, Fragile X syndrome, addiction, anxiety/depression, Parkinson's disease and neuropathic pain. The present study evaluated the effects of the mGluR5 negative allosteric modulators (NAMs) 4-difluoromethoxy-3-(pyridine-2-ylethynyl)phenyl)5Hpyrrolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6(7H)-yl methanone (GRN-529) and methyl (3aR,4S,7aR)-4-hydroxy-4-[(3-methylphenyl)ethynyl]octahydro-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (AFQ056) on polysomnographic (PSG) and quantitative electroencephalographic (qEEG) measures in freely moving rats. Furthermore, the anxiolytic profile of GRN-529 was characterized in anesthetized rats by measuring stimulation-induced hippocampal theta oscillation. The present findings demonstrate that inhibition of mGluR5 via its allosteric site profoundly modulates high-level neuronal network activities as indicated by changes in sleep-wake activity and power distribution of qEEG. Both GRN-529 and AFQ056 reduced the total time spent in rapid-eye movement with AFQ056 producing a significant increase in wakefulness at the highest dose tested. Additionally, qEEG revealed significant compound-induced increases in delta power concomitant with more subtle decreases in theta and alpha band power. Receptor occupancy (RO) studies revealed that GRN-529 and AFQ056 at all doses resulted in over 45% mGluR5 occupancy. Furthermore, GRN-529 dose-dependently decreased elicited hippocampal theta frequency, consistent with previous findings using clinically active anxiolytic compounds. The described changes in neurophysiological signals identified in freely moving rats may be considered suitable translational biomarkers for the clinical evaluation of mGluR5 NAMs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety](#)
[*Biological Markers](#)
[*Electroencephalography](#)
[*Glutamate Receptors](#)
[Polysomnography](#)
[Rats](#)

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

93. Perspectives on barriers to employment for job seekers with mental illness and additional substance-use problems.

Citation: Health & Social Care in the Community, January 2014, vol./is. 22/1(67-77), 0966-0410;1365-2524 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Harris, Lynne M; Matthews, Lynda R; Penrose-Wall, Jonine; Alam, Ashraful; Jaworski, Alison

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Institution: Australian College of Applied Psychology, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Ageing Work and Health Research Unit, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Break Thru People Solutions, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Break Thru People Solutions, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Break Thru People Solutions, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: This paper examines the barriers to employment faced by job seekers (JS) with mental illness and additional substance-use issues. Semi-structured interviews concerning barriers to employment for JS with mental illness and substance-use problems and

strategies to improve employment outcomes were conducted with stakeholders associated with an employment service provider specialising in mental illness (n = 17). Stakeholders were JS, family members who provide significant support to JS [support persons (SP)] and staff [employment staff (ES)]. Data were collected between May and August 2009 at the premises of the employment service provider in metropolitan Sydney. Thematic analysis of transcribed interview data was conducted to develop a meaningful data framework. The expectations of JS and SP regarding employment outcomes were higher than those of ES. Length of time unemployed was perceived as the most important barrier to future employment associated with mental illness, and substance-use problems were associated with lower, more variable motivation, restrictions on the environments where JS could work and more negative community and employer perceptions. The findings are consistent with studies from non-vocational settings and provide direction for meeting the needs of clients with mental illness and additional substance-use problems. Ensuring alignment between JS and ES concerning service goals and expected timeframes may improve JS motivation, satisfaction with service delivery and ultimately, employment outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Employment Status](#)
[*Job Search](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Disability Management](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Health and Social Care in the Community](#)

94. Glutamate receptor-dependent synaptic plasticity.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, November 2013, vol./is. 74/(1), 0028-3908 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Frenguelli, Bruno G
Correspondence Address: Frenguelli, Bruno G.: School of Life Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom, CV4 7AL, b.g.frenguelli@warwick.ac.uk
Institution: School of Life Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: This editorial provides an overview of the special issue presented in the journal Neuropharmacology. This Special Issue of Neuropharmacology on Glutamate Receptor-Dependent Synaptic Plasticity is dedicated to Professor Graham Collingridge Editor in Chief of Neuropharmacology from 1993 to 2010. Under Graham's stewardship the journal went from strength to strength, attracting high quality original articles and authoritative reviews, whilst at the same time publishing influential nomenclature guidelines and comprehensive Special Issues on topical subjects. The Special Issue also coincides with the 30th anniversary of Graham's seminal discovery in 1983 of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor-dependence of long-term potentiation (LTP), a widely studied process believed to be the cellular substrate of some forms of learning and memory. The Special Issue, Guest Edited by David Lodge, David Jane and Zafar Bashir, longstanding friends and colleagues of Graham, reflects the diversity of current research into glutamate receptors: from plasticity to pathology and encompassing addiction, psychosis and learning and memory along the way. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Hippocampus](#)
[*Neuropharmacology](#)

[*Synaptic Plasticity](#)
[Long-term Potentiation](#)

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
 Available from *Elsevier* in *Neuropharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

95. Substance use disorders.

Citation: Manual of clinical psychopharmacology for nurses., 2013(183-214) (2013)
Author(s): Leahy, Laura G
Institution: University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing, Philadelphia, PA, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Because nurses are faced with individuals who abuse and find themselves dependent on various substances, it is beneficial to understand the neurophysiological underpinnings of addiction to collaborate with patients in developing the most appropriate course of treatment. Because the number of potential substances of abuse is unlimited, I will limit my discussion to three categories of substances: alcohol, opioids/opiates, and nicotine. In the remainder of this chapter, I guide the reader through the neurobiology of substance abuse and dependence (DSM-IV-TR diagnostic criteria). I identify the various pathways leading to such dangerous and potentially life-threatening behaviors. The pharmacological properties of agents used to treat substance abuse disorders are described to help the advanced practice registered nurses make informed treatment decisions for the patient with substance abuse and/or dependence. I also discuss safety concerns and treatment of special populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Nurses](#)
[Decision Making](#)
Source: PsycINFO

96. Managing substance abuse in the acute setting.

Citation: Emergency psychiatry., 2013(57-77) (2013)
Author(s): Chanmugam, Arjun; Milzman, Dave; Bone, Curtis; Soe-Lin, Hahn
Institution: Department of Emergency Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Georgetown University, School of Medicine, Washington, DC, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center, Baltimore, MD, US; Case Western Department of Surgery, Cleveland, OH, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Substance abuse and dependence affects a great number of people, and as a result, acute care providers are likely to encounter such patients. Managing substance abuse and dependence requires an understanding that any patient, regardless of age and background, may be affected and that these patients may also suffer from medical and psychiatric comorbidities. A systematic and multidisciplinary approach that focuses on their medical conditions, the psychiatric disorders, and their social situation, as well as the specific substances of abuse will be useful in helping patients get the treatments they need. In some cases, such as those situations involving depression, anxiety, or suicidal ideation, the issues may be obscured, and thus careful evaluation is required to identify these situations. Helping patients to confront their substance abuse and related issues in the emergency department or other acute, care settings may be difficult, but it is an

important step in their journey towards improved health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Social Change](#)
[Comorbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

97. Associations between hunger and emotional and behavioral problems.

Citation: Applied public health: Examining multifaceted social or ecological problems and child maltreatment., 2012(3-15) (2012)

Author(s): Swahn, Monica H; Bossarte, Robert M; Gaylor, Elizabeth; Elimam, Dena Musa; Walingo, Mary K

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) We examined the prevalence and correlates of hunger among students in Botswana, Kenya, Uganda, and Zambia. Data from students in Botswana (N = 2,197; 2005), Kenya (N = 3,691; 2003), Uganda (N = 1,878; 2003) and Zambia (N = 2,257; 2004) were obtained from the Global School-Based Student Health Survey. Cross-sectional logistic regression analyses were conducted to determine prevalence and correlates of hunger in each country. Risk factors examined were bullying victimization, involvement in physical fighting, social isolation, sadness, suicidal ideation, alcohol use, drug use, and missed school. The prevalence of hunger was highest in Zambia (28.7%) followed by Kenya (14.7%), Botswana (13.9%) and Uganda (9.3%). No differences were found for hunger based on sex or age across the four countries. Of eight variables examined in multivariate logistic regression analyses, each were statistically significantly associated with hunger in at least one country. Suicidal ideation was associated with hunger in Botswana (Adj.OR = 1.76; 95% CI: 1.32-2.36), Kenya (Adj.OR = 1.60; 95% CI: 1.11-2.30), and Uganda (Adj.OR = 1.34; 95% CI: 1.03-1.74), but not in Zambia. Other factors varied across countries in their associations with hunger. While the associations between hunger and the selected outcomes varied across countries, students in each country who reported hunger were at increased risk for at least two or more emotional or behavioral adverse outcomes. These findings underscore the urgent need to focus additional efforts on reducing and eliminating food insecurity among adolescents in developing areas. Evidence-based strategies for improving access and distribution of food are already available, and, if implemented fully, would likely significantly improve the emotional and physical health of these young students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Childhood Development](#)
[*Emotional Disturbances](#)
[*Hunger](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[African Cultural Groups](#)
[Disadvantaged](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Public Health
 Suicidal Ideation
 Victimization
 Violence
 Bullying

Source: PsycINFO

98. Addiction dilemmas: Family experiences from literature and research and their lessons for practice.

Citation: Addiction dilemmas: Family experiences from literature and research and their lessons for practice., 2012 (2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Addiction Dilemmas explores the impact of addiction on those closest to the individuals affected - their families. Many barriers can stand in the way of family members receiving help, not least a lack of available services and a failure on the part of professionals and their organizations to fully appreciate the nature of the dilemmas which they face. This book is based on a combination of personal interviews from scientific research, accounts from biography and autobiography (featuring well-known names both past and present) and excerpts from well-informed works of literature. The book's core theme is the stress faced by family members when a close relative has an addiction problem, and the struggles they experience in deciding how to cope. By tracing the same dilemmas through a range of contexts, Jim Orford offers unique insights to professionals who deal with people with addictions and their families, researchers, policy makers and ultimately family members themselves. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Clinical Practice
 *Family Members
 *Policy Making

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