

# Search Results

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## Search History

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1. HMIC; addict\*.af; 2352 results.

**1. Substance use and common child mental health problems: examining longitudinal associations in a British sample**

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**Citation:** Addiction, 2010, vol./is. 105/8(1484-1496), 0965-2140 (Aug 2010)**Author(s):** Goodman, Anna**Institution:** DH**Abstract:** Record in progress**Publication Type:** Article**Subject Headings:** [DRUG ABUSE](#)  
[CHILDREN](#)  
[YOUNG PEOPLE](#)  
[MENTAL ILLNESS](#)  
[LONGITUDINAL STUDIES](#)**Source:** HMIC**2. Pre-cessation nicotine replacement therapy: pragmatic randomized trial**

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**Citation:** Addiction, 2010, vol./is. 105/8(1474-1483), 0965-2140 (Aug 2010)**Author(s):** Bullen, Chris; Howe, Colin; Lin, Ruey Bin; Grigg, Michele; Laugesen, Murray**Institution:** DH**Abstract:** Record in progress**Publication Type:** Article**Subject Headings:** [NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY](#)  
[RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIALS](#)  
[SMOKING CESSATION](#)  
[EVALUATION](#)  
[NEW ZEALAND](#)**Source:** HMIC**3. The effect of stopping smoking on perceived stress levels**

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**Citation:** Addiction, 2010, vol./is. 105/8(1466-1471), 0965-2140 (Aug 2010)**Author(s):** Hajek, Peter; Taylor, Tamara; McRobbie, Hayden**Institution:** DH**Abstract:** Record in progress**Publication Type:** Article**Subject Headings:** [SMOKING CESSATION](#)  
[STRESS ANALYSIS](#)  
[EFFECTS](#)  
[EVALUATION](#)**Source:** HMIC**4. Alcohol use and mortality in older men and women**

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**Citation:** Addiction, 2010, vol./is. 105/8(1391-1400), 0965-2140 (Aug 2010)**Author(s):** McCaul, Kieran A; Almeida, Osvaldo P; Hankey, Graeme J; Jamrozik, Konrad; Byles, Julie E**Institution:** DH**Abstract:** Record in progress**Publication Type:** Article**Subject Headings:** [ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION](#)

MORTALITY  
COHORT STUDIES  
AUSTRALIA

Source: HMIC

#### 5. Computer-delivered interventions for alcohol and tobacco use: a meta-analysis

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**Citation:** Addiction, 2010, vol./is. 105/8(1381-1390), 0965-2140 (Aug 2010)  
**Author(s):** Rooke, Sally; Thorsteinsson, Einar; Karpin, Anne; Copeland, Jan; Allsop, David  
**Institution:** DH  
**Abstract:** Record in progress  
**Publication Type:** Article  
**Subject Headings:** ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION  
TOBACCO CONSUMPTION  
COMPUTERISED INFORMATION SERVICES  
COMPUTER AIDED LEARNING  
META ANALYSIS

Source: HMIC

#### 6. A systematic review of the effectiveness of smoking relapse prevention interventions for abstinent smokers

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**Citation:** Addiction, 2010, vol./is. 105/8(1362-1380), 0965-2140 (Aug 2010)  
**Author(s):** Agboola, Shade; McNeill, Ann; Coleman, Tim; Bee, Jo Leonardi  
**Institution:** DH  
**Abstract:** Record in progress  
**Publication Type:** Article  
**Subject Headings:** SMOKING CESSATION  
METHODS  
EFFECTIVENESS  
EVALUATION  
PREVENTIVE MEASURES  
SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

Source: HMIC

#### 7. How ideology shapes the evidence and the policy: what do we know about cannabis use and what should we do?

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**Citation:** Addiction, 2010, vol./is. 105/8(1326-1330), 0965-2140 (Aug 2010)  
**Author(s):** Macleod, John; Hickman, Matthew  
**Institution:** DH  
**Abstract:** Record in progress  
**Publication Type:** Article  
**Subject Headings:** CANNABIS  
EVIDENCE  
POLICY  
IDEOLOGY

Source: HMIC

#### 8. One-stop service reaches all

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**Citation:** Community Care, 2010, vol./is. /1839(26-27), 0307-5508 (Oct 14 2010)  
**Author(s):** Valios, Natalie  
**Institution:** DH

**Abstract:** Record in progress

**Publication Type:** Article

**Subject Headings:** DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT  
SERVICE DEVELOPMENT  
WAITING LIST REDUCTIONS  
QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

**Source:** HMIC

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at *EBSCO Host*  
Available in *fulltext* at *ProQuest (Legacy Platform)*

#### 9. Treatment changes course

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**Citation:** Community Care, 2010, vol./is. /1839(22-23), 0307-5508 (Oct 14 2010)

**Author(s):** Carson, Gordon

**Institution:** DH

**Abstract:** Record in progress

**Publication Type:** Article

**Subject Headings:** DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT  
GOVERNMENT POLICY  
STRATEGIC CHANGE  
REFORM

**Source:** HMIC

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at *EBSCO Host*  
Available in *fulltext* at *ProQuest (Legacy Platform)*

#### 10. High alcohol consumption in middle-aged adults is associated with poorer cognitive performance only in the low socio-economic group. Results from the GAZEL cohort study

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**Citation:** Addiction, 2010, 0965-2140

**Author(s):** Sabia, Severine; Gueguen, Alice; Berr, Claudine; Berkman, Lisa; Ankri, Joel

**Institution:** DH

**Abstract:** Record in progress

**Publication Type:** Article

**Subject Headings:** ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION  
MIDDLE AGED PEOPLE  
COGNITIVE ANALYSIS  
SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

**Source:** HMIC

#### 11. Inability to access addiction treatment and risk of HIV infection among injection drug users recruited from a supervised injection facility

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**Citation:** Journal of Public Health, 2010, vol./is. 32/3(342-349), 1741-3842 (Sep 2010)

**Author(s):** Milloy, M J S; Kerr, Thomas; Zhang, Ruth; Tyndall, Mark; Montaner, Julio

**Institution:** DH

**Abstract:** Record in progress

**Publication Type:** Article

**Subject Headings:** DRUG ABUSE SERVICES  
ADDICTION UNITS  
HIV

HEPATITIS C  
INJECTION EQUIPMENT

**Source:** HMIC  
**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at *Highwire Press*

**12. [The end of my addiction: how one man cured himself of alcoholism]**

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**Citation:** S.I.]: Piatkus Books, 2010([352]p)  
**Author(s):** Ameisen, Olivier  
**Institution:** DH  
**Publication Type:** Book  
**Subject Headings:** ALCOHOLISM  
ALCOHOL ABUSE  
SUBSTANCE ABUSE  
ADDICTION  
MEDICAL TREATMENT  
CASE HISTORIES  
**Source:** HMIC

**13. Through the looking glass**

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**Citation:** Drug Link, 2010, vol./is. 25/4(22-23), 0957-3100 (Jul 2010)  
**Author(s):** Roberts, Marcus  
**Institution:** DH  
**Abstract:** Record in progress  
**Publication Type:** Article  
**Subject Headings:** DRUG POLICY  
DRUG ADDICTION  
**Source:** HMIC

**14. Sink or swim**

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**Citation:** Drug Link, 2010, vol./is. 25/4(16-19), 0957-3100 (Jul 2010)  
**Author(s):** MacGregor, Susanne  
**Institution:** DH  
**Abstract:** Record in progress  
**Publication Type:** Article  
**Subject Headings:** DRUG ABUSE SERVICES  
DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT  
DRUG POLICY  
FUTURE TRENDS  
**Source:** HMIC

**15. Working in isolation**

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**Citation:** Druglink, 2010, vol./is. 25/1(22-23), 0957-3100 (Jan/Feb 2010)  
**Author(s):** Sample, Esther  
**Institution:** DH  
**Abstract:** Record in progress The links between homelessness and drug abuse are damaging, self-perpetuating and well-documented. Yet homeless drug users often find their escape route hindered by a divided system. The authors investigate. [Journal abstract]

**Publication Type:** Article  
**Subject Headings:** HOMELESSNESS  
 DRUG ABUSERS  
 DRUG ADDICTS  
 TREATMENT FAILURE  
 HOTELS  
 JOINT WORKING  
**Source:** HMIC

#### 16. Junkie food

**Citation:** New Scientist, 2010, vol./is. 207/2776(38-41), 0262-4079 (Sep 4 2010)  
**Author(s):** Trivedi, Bijal  
**Institution:** DH  
**Abstract:** Record in progressJunkie food. A delicious indulgence, or your next desperate hit? The author investigates. [Journal abstract]  
**Publication Type:** Article  
**Subject Headings:** CONVENIENCE FOOD  
 ADDICTION  
 SUGAR  
 FATS  
 SALT  
 BRAIN  
**Source:** HMIC  
**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest \(Legacy Platform\)](#)

#### 17. Occupation and mortality related to alcohol, drugs and sexual habits

**Citation:** Occupational Medicine, 2010, vol./is. 60/5(348-353), 0962-7480 (Aug 2010)  
**Author(s):** Coggon, D; Harris, E C; Brown, T; Rice, S; Palmer, K T  
**Institution:** DH  
**Abstract:** Record in progressTo identify opportunities for targeted prevention, the authors explored differences in occupational mortality from diseases and injuries related to alcohol consumption, sexual habits and drug abuse. Using data on all deaths among men and women aged 16-74 years in England and Wales during 1991-2000, the authors derived age- and social class-standardised proportional mortality ratios (PMRs) by occupation for cause of death categories defined a priori as potentially related to alcohol consumption, sexual habits or drug abuse. The highest mortality from alcohol-related diseases and injuries was observed in publicans and bar staff (both sexes) and in male caterers, cooks and kitchen porters and seafarers. Male seafarers had significantly elevated PMRs for cirrhosis (179), 'other alcohol-related diseases' (2725), cancers of the liver (155), oral cavity (275) and pharynx (267) and injury by fall on the stairs (187). PMRs for human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) were particularly high in tailors and dressmakers (918, 95% CI: 369 to 1, 890, in men; 804, 95% CI: 219 to 2, 060, in women) and male hairdressers (918, 95% CI: 717 to 1, 160). Most jobs with high mortality from HIV/AIDS also had more deaths than expected from viral hepatitis. Of seven jobs with significantly high PMRs for both drug dependence and accidental poisoning by drugs, four were in the construction industry (male painters and decorators, bricklayers and masons, plasterers, and roofers and glaziers). The conclusions were, the authors findings highlight major differences between occupations in mortality from diseases and injuries caused by alcohol, sexual habits and drug abuse. Priorities for preventive action include alcohol-related disorders in male seafarers and drug abuse in construction workers. Cites 18 references. [Journal abstract]  
**Publication Type:** Article

**Subject Headings:** WORKERS  
 OCCUPATIONAL CHOICE  
 ALCOHOLISM  
 ALCOHOL ABUSE  
 ALCOHOLICS  
 DRUG ABUSE  
 DRUG ABUSERS  
 DRUG ADDICTS  
 DRUG ADDICTION  
 SEXUAL HEALTH  
 HIV  
 ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME  
 MORTALITY  
 STATISTICAL DATA  
 TABULAR DATA

**Source:** HMIC

### 18. Incontinence in women prisoners: an explosion of the issues

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**Citation:** Journal of Advanced Nursing, 2010, vol./is. 66/9(1935-1967), 0309-2402 (Sep 2010)

**Author(s):** Drennan, Vari; Goodman, Claire; Norton, Christine; Wells, Amanda

**Institution:** DH

**Abstract:** Record in progress This paper is a report of a study exploring the extent and management of bladder and bowel problems in order to inform the provision and practice of prison nursing services and healthcare services in women's prisons. Nurses and general practitioners provide primary care services inside prisons in the United Kingdom. While high levels of mental health and addiction problems in women prisoners are recognised, there has been less focus on physical problems. Incontinence symptoms are perceived as shameful and stigmatising, and frequently help is not sought from healthcare professionals. Guidance for assessing prisoner health does not refer to bladder and bowel symptoms. Women prisoners in a large, closed prison in the United Kingdom were surveyed in 2005 using an anonymous self-completed questionnaire. Women resident in the detoxification unit and the hospital unit, absent from their unit at the time of questionnaire distribution or deemed vulnerable by prison health staff were excluded. Questionnaires were offered to 382 women and 246 agreed to take it. Of those taken, 148 (60%) were returned. Twenty-four percent indicated that they disclosed information about bladder and bowel problems in the survey not previously disclosed to anyone else. Forty-three percent reported urinary symptoms. Five percent reported nocturnal enuresis. The majority of women with symptoms reported using sanitary pads and toilet paper for containment of leakage. The conclusion was, prison nurses and nurse practitioners involved in reception into prison assessments should ask direct but sensitive questions about women's bladder and bowel symptoms. Cites numerous references. [Journal abstract]

**Publication Type:** Article

**Subject Headings:** CONSTIPATION  
 INCONTINENCE  
 PRISONERS  
 WOMEN  
 NURSING  
 TABULAR DATA  
 STATISTICAL DATA

**Source:** HMIC

**Full Text:** Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

### 19. Using systematic reflective practice to treat couples and families with alcohol problems

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- Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, 2010, vol./is. 17/7(583-593), 1351-0126 (Sep 2010)
- Author(s):** Flynn, B
- Institution:** DH
- Abstract:** Record in progress  
In the UK, an adult with a drinking problem is generally treated from an individual perspective with minimal involvement of carers and relatives. In response to this gap in service provision, a systematic reflecting intervention was introduced to assist couples and families experiencing alcohol-related difficulties. The article documents the background and development of this initiative. Findings from evaluation and clinical outcome studies are reviewed and demonstrate how the use of the approach proved to be effective in facilitating positive change both in drinking and family behaviour. In conclusion, the paper explores the implications of how systemic reflective practice with family groups may be extended and be usefully used in wider addiction, diverse mental and general healthcare settings. Cites numerous references. [Journal abstract]
- Publication Type:** Article
- Subject Headings:** [ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT](#)  
[FAMILY GROUPS](#)  
[PARTNERS](#)  
[PARTICIPATION](#)  
[FAMILIES](#)  
[FAMILY THERAPY](#)  
[REFLECTIVE PRACTICE](#)
- Source:** HMIC

#### 20. Relationship between newspaper coverage of 'light' cigarette litigation and beliefs about 'lights' among American adolescents and young adults: the impact on risk perceptions and quitting intentions

- Citation:** Tobacco Control, 2010, vol./is. 19/4(267-273), 0964-4563 (2010)
- Author(s):** Dunlop, Sally M; Romer, Daniel
- Institution:** DH
- Abstract:** Record in progress  
The aim of the study was to investigate the impact of newspaper use in a year of increased coverage of litigation against the tobacco industry on youths' beliefs about the health risks of 'light' cigarettes, and examine relations between inaccurate beliefs about 'lights', perceptions of risk and intentions to quit smoking. The data came from the 2004 National Annenberg Survey of Youth, a representative random digit dial telephone survey of youths aged 14-22 years in the USA (n=1,501; current smokers, n=305; 'lights' smokers, n=112). All youths were asked about newspaper use and beliefs regarding 'light' cigarettes (riskiness, addictiveness, ease of quitting). Smokers reported on risk perceptions and quitting intentions. The authors also examined changes in newspaper coverage related to 'lights' from January 2001 to April 2004. Newspaper coverage related to 'lights' increased in the first months of 2003, and continued into 2004. Logistic regression analyses suggest that 'lights' smokers with lower levels of newspaper use were most likely to hold inaccurate beliefs about 'lights' (OR = 5.93, 95% CI: 1.48 to 23.77). Smokers of 'lights' with inaccurate beliefs were less likely to perceive their smoking as risky (OR = 0.29, 95% CI: 0.11 to 0.87), and smokers with inaccurate beliefs were less likely to have strong quitting intentions (OR = 0.52, 95% CI: 0.28 to 0.96). The conclusions were inaccurate beliefs about the risks of 'lights' were negatively related to youth smokers' perceptions of risk and intentions to quit smoking. News coverage surrounding the tobacco industry's failure to disclose these risks might help reduce these inaccurate, and potentially dangerous, beliefs. Cites 40 references. [Journal abstract]
- Publication Type:** Article
- Subject Headings:** [YOUNG PEOPLE](#)  
[SMOKING](#)  
[TOBACCO CONSUMPTION](#)  
[CIGARETTES](#)

PERCEPTION  
HEALTH HAZARDS  
TAR YIELDS  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
TABULAR DATA  
STATISTICAL DATA

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

### 21. Young people more likely to hold negative views of drug addiction

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**Citation:** Children and Young People Now, 2010(e-bulletin) (24 August 2010)  
**Author(s):** Cook, Ben  
**Institution:** DH  
**Abstract:** Young people aged 16 to 19 are more likely to have negative views of drug addiction than pensioners, according to a review of research into the stigmatisation of drug users. [Journal abstract]  
**Publication Type:** Article  
**Subject Headings:** YOUNG PEOPLE  
DRUG ADDICTION  
VIEWS  
ATTITUDES  
DRUG ABUSERS  
**Source:** HMIC

### 22. Providing nicotine dependence treatment to psychiatric inpatients: the views of Australian nurse managers

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**Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, 2010, vol./is. 17/4(319-327), 1351-0126 (May 2010)  
**Author(s):** Wye, P; Bowman, J; Wiggers, J; Baker, A; Carr, V  
**Institution:** DH  
**Abstract:** The prevalence of smoking in psychiatric settings remains high. This study aims to describe the views of nurse managers in psychiatric inpatient settings regarding the provision of nicotine dependence treatment, and whether there were associations between such views and the provision of nicotine dependence treatment. A cross-sectional survey was mailed to all public psychiatric inpatient units in New South Wales, Australia, for completion by nurse managers. Of the identified 131 service units, 1234 completed questionnaires were returned (94%). Patient-related factors were considered to have a high level of influence on the provision of nicotine dependence treatment: patients requesting assistance to quite (58%), patients being receptive to interventions (52%), and patient health improving with quitting (45%). Units where the respondent reported that nicotine dependence treatment was as important as other roles were more likely to provide nicotine dependence treatment compared to units whose respondents did not hold this view (OR = 0.257, d. f. = one, P < 0.01). While the results indicate strong support for the provision of nicotine dependence treatment, this support appears qualified by perceived patient readiness to quite, suggesting care is provided selectively rather than systematically. Positioning smoking, as an addiction requiring treatment within a traditional curative approach may lead to a health service more conducive to the routine provision of nicotine dependence treatment. Cites numerous references. [Journal abstract]  
**Publication Type:** Article  
**Subject Headings:** IN PATIENTS  
MENTAL DISORDERS  
SMOKING  
NICOTINE

DRUG ADDICTION  
SMOKING TREATMENT  
NURSE MANAGERS  
AUSTRALIA  
TABULAR DATA  
STATISTICAL DATA

**Source:** HMIC

**23. Supervised injectable heroin or injectable methadone versus optimised oral methadone as treatment for chronic heroin addicts in England after persistent failure in orthodox treatment (RIOTT): a randomised trial**

**Citation:** Lancet, 2010, vol./is. 375/9729(1885-1895), 0140-6736 (May 28 2010)

**Author(s):** Strang, John; Metrebian, Nicola; Lintzeris, Nicholas; Potts, Laura; Carnwath, Tom

**Institution:** DH

**Abstract:** Some heroin addicts persistently fail to benefit from conventional treatments. The authors aimed to compare the effectiveness of supervised injectable treatment with medicinal heroin (diamorphine or diacetylmorphine) or supervised injectable methadone versus optimised oral methadone for chronic heroin addiction. In this multi-site, open-label, randomised controlled trial, the authors enrolled chronic heroin addicts who were receiving conventional oral treatment (greater than or equal to six months), but continued to inject street heroin regularly (greater than or equal to 50% of days in preceding three months). Randomisation by minimisation was used to assign patients to receive supervised injectable methadone, supervised injectable heroin, or optimised oral methadone. Treatment was provided for 26 weeks in three supervised injecting clinics in England. Primary outcome was 50% or more of negative specimens for street heroin on weekly urinalysis during weeks 14-26. Primary analysis was by intention to treat; data were adjusted for centre, regular crack use at baseline, and treatment with optimised oral methadone at baseline. Percentages were calculated with Rubin's rules and were then used to estimate numbers of patients in the multiple imputed samples. This study is registered, ISRCTN01338071. The findings were, of 301 patients screened, 127 were enrolled and randomly allocated to receive injectable methadone (n=42 patients), injectable heroin (n=43), or oral methadone (n=42); all patients were included in the primary analysis. At 26 weeks, 80% (n=101) patients remained in assigned treatment: 81% (n=34) on injectable methadone, 88% (n=38) on injectable heroin, and 69% (n=29) on oral methadone. Patients on injectable heroin were significantly more likely to have achieved the primary outcome (72% (n=31)) than were those on oral methadone (27% (n=11), OR 7.42, 95% CI 2.69 to 20.46, p<0.0001; adjusted: 66% (n=28) vs 19% (n=8), 8.17, 2.88 to 23.16, p<0.0001), with number needed to treat of 2.17 (95% CI 1.60 to 3.97). For injectable methadone (39% (n=16); adjusted: 30% (n=14)) versus oral methadone, the difference was not significant (OR 1.74, 95% CI 0.66 to 4.60, p=0.264; adjusted: 1.79, 0.67 to 4.82, p=0.249). For injectable heroin versus injectable methadone, a significant difference was recorded (4.26, 1.63 to 11.14, p=0.003; adjusted: 4.57, 1.71 to 12.19, p=0.002), but the study was not powered for this comparison. Differences were evident within the first six weeks of treatment. The interpretation was, treatment with supervised injectable heroin leads to significantly lower use of street heroin than does supervised injectable methadone or optimised oral methadone. UK Government proposals should be rolled out to support the positive response that can be achieved with heroin maintenance treatment for previously unresponsive chronic heroin addicts. [Journal abstract]

**Publication Type:** Article

**Subject Headings:** HEROIN  
DRUG ABUSE  
METHADONE  
DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT  
INEFFECTIVE TREATMENT  
RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIALS  
ENGLAND

**Source:** HMIC

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest \(Legacy Platform\)](#)  
Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

#### 24. Recognizing problem video game use

**Citation:** Australia and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2010, vol./is. 44/2(120-128), 0004-8674 (Feb 2010)

**Author(s):** Porter, Guy; Starcevic, Vladan; Berle, David; Fenech, Pauline

**Institution:** DH

**Abstract:** It has been increasingly recognised that some people develop problem video game use, defined here as excessive use of video games resulting in various negative psychosocial and/or physical consequences. The main objectives of the present study were to identify individuals with problem video game use and compare them with those without problem video game use on several variables. An international, anonymous online survey was conducted, using a questionnaire with provisional criteria for problem video game use, which the authors have developed. These criteria reflect the crucial features of problem video game use: preoccupation with and loss of control over playing video games and multiple adverse consequences of this activity. A total of 1, 945 survey participants completed the survey. Respondents who were identified as problem video game users (n = 156, 8.0%) differed significantly from others (n = 1, 789) on variables that provided independent, preliminary validation of the provisional criteria for problem video game use. They played longer than planned and with greater frequency, and more often played even though they did not want to and despite believing that they should not do it. Problem video game users were more likely to play certain online role-playing games, found it easier to meet people online, had fewer friends in real life, and more often reported excessive caffeine consumption. The conclusions were people with problem video game use can be identified by means of a questionnaire and on the basis of the provisional criteria, which require further validation. These findings have implications for recognition of problem video game users among individuals, especially adolescents, who present to mental health services. Mental health professionals need to acknowledge the public health significance of the multiple negative consequences of problem video game use. Cites 23 references. [Journal abstract]

**Publisher:** Australia and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry

**Publication Type:** Article

**Subject Headings:** [COMPUTER GAMES](#)  
[ADDICTION](#)  
[BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS](#)  
[BEHAVIOUR PATTERNS](#)  
[STATISTICAL DATA](#)  
[TABULAR DATA](#)

**Source:** HMIC

#### 25. Relation to anxiety, depression, and substance use

**Citation:** Archives of Dermatology, 2010, vol./is. 146/4(412-417), 1538-3652 (Apr 2010)

**Author(s):** Mosher, Catherine E; Danoff Burg, Sharon

**Institution:** DH

**Abstract:** The objective of the study was to assess the prevalence of addiction to indoor tanning among college students and its association with substance use and symptoms of anxiety and depression. The design was two written measures, CAGE (Cut down, Annoyed, Guilty, Eye-opener) Questionnaire, used to screen for alcoholism, and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Fourth Edition, Test Revision) (DSM-IV-TR) criteria for substance-related disorders, were modified to evaluate study participants for addiction to indoor tanning. Standardized self-report measures of anxiety, depression, and substance use also were administered. The setting was a large university (approximately 18, 000 students) in the north eastern United States. A total of 421 college students were

recruited from September through December 2006. Main outcome measures were self-reported addiction to indoor tanning, substance use, and symptoms of anxiety and depression. The results were, among 229 study participants who had used indoor tanning facilities, 90 (39.3%) met DSM-IV-TR criteria and 70 (30.6%) met CAGE criteria for addiction to indoor tanning. Students who met DSM-IV-TR and CAGE criteria for addiction to indoor tanning reported greater symptoms of anxiety and greater use of alcohol, marijuana, and other substances than those who did not meet these criteria. Depressive symptoms did not significantly vary by indoor tanning addiction status. Findings suggest that interventions to reduce skin cancer risk should address the addictive qualities of indoor tanning for the minority of individuals and the relationship of this behaviour to other addictions and affective disturbance. [Journal abstract]

**Publication Type:** Article

**Subject Headings:** ADDICTION  
ANXIETY  
DEPRESSION  
MENTAL HEALTH  
SUBSTANCE ABUSE

**Source:** HMIC

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

## 26. Crossing the line

**Citation:** Druglink, 2009, vol./is. 24/3(8-11), 0957-3100 (May 2009)

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

**Institution:** DH

**Abstract:** What happens if those who are supposed to be helping people off drugs are themselves struggling with addiction? The author gauges experience, opinion and policy from the drugs field. [Journal abstract]

**Publication Type:** Article

**Subject Headings:** DRUG ABUSE SERVICES  
STAFF  
EMPLOYERS  
DRUG ABUSE  
STRESS

**Source:** HMIC

## 27. Guidance for the pharmacological management of substance misuse among young people in secure environments

**Citation:** London]: Department of Health, 2009([1], ii, 106p)

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** Department of Health; National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse; Central Office of Information

**Institution:** DH

**Abstract:** Until now there has been no formal guidance to help clinicians to manage substance dependence among young people. This has left practitioners concerned that their practice may not accord with the developing evidence base. This guidance document describes good practice on the best ways to manage a clinically complex condition. [DH website abstract]

**Subject Headings:** YOUNG PEOPLE  
SECURE UNITS  
SUBSTANCE ABUSE  
SUBSTANCE ABUSERS  
DRUG ABUSE  
DRUG ADDICTION  
DRUG ABUSERS

DRUG ADDICTS  
 MEDICAL STAFF  
 DRUG ABUSE SERVICES  
 SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT SERVICES  
 CLINICAL PRACTICE  
 GOOD PRACTICES

**Source:** HMIC

## 28. Guidance for the pharmacological management of substance misuse among young people

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**Citation:** London]: Department of Health, 2009([1], ii, 94p)

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** Department of Health; National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse; Central Office of Information

**Institution:** DH

**Abstract:** Until now there has been no formal guidance to help clinicians to manage substance dependence among young people. This has left practitioners concerned that their practice may not accord with the developing evidence base. This guidance document describes good practice on the best ways to manage a clinically complex condition. [DH website abstract]

**Subject Headings:** YOUNG PEOPLE  
 SUBSTANCE ABUSE  
 SUBSTANCE ABUSERS  
 DRUG ABUSE  
 DRUG ADDICTION  
 DRUG ABUSERS  
 DRUG ADDICTS  
 MEDICAL STAFF  
 DRUG ABUSE SERVICES  
 SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT SERVICES  
 CLINICAL PRACTICE  
 GOOD PRACTICES

**Source:** HMIC

## 29. Indications of public health in the English regions: Drug use

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**Citation:** York: Association of Public Health Observatories, 2009(204p)

**Author(s):** Shaw, Claire; Hurst, Ayesha; McVeigh, Jim; Bellis, Mark A; Donaldson, Liam

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** Association of Public Health Observatories

**Institution:** DH

**Abstract:** This tenth in a series of national reports produced for the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) by the Association of Public Health Observatories (APHO) is on drug use. The report contains 46 different indicators of drug use relating to the individual, community and population across all nine English regions; with additional analysis of sub-regional inequalities where possible. [APHO abstract]

**Subject Headings:** DRUG ABUSE  
 DRUG ADDICTS  
 DRUG ADDICTION  
 DRUG ABUSERS  
 ALCOHOL ABUSE  
 COUNSELLING SERVICES  
 DRUG ABUSE SERVICES  
 STATISTICAL DATA  
 TABULAR DATA

**Source:** HMIC

**30. A breath of fresh air for Scotland: improving Scotland's health: the Challenge Tobacco Control Action plan**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Citation:</b>                       | Edinburgh: Scottish Executive, 2004([4], 41p)   |
| <b>Corporate/Institutional Author:</b> | Scottish Executive  |
| <b>Institution:</b>                    | DH  |
| <b>Abstract:</b>                       | This action plan on tobacco control is the first ever specifically designed for Scotland. The seven chapters are summarised in the opening section on action points and each chapter concludes with the necessary actions to be taken. The introduction in chapter one presents the health challenge and the document's purpose, building on current progress. The approach, in chapter two, reviews social inclusion, integration, long-term commitment and partnership working. Prevention and education in chapter three again outlines the challenge, followed by current activity and future direction. Chapter four moves on to the provision of smoking cessation services and there is a similar format. There are three actions including increased funding for services. Second-hand smoke or passive smoking is the topic in chapter five, again setting out the challenge, current activity with five specified policy levels and the way forward with the possible necessity of new legislation. There are proposals for five courses of action. Protection and controls feature in chapter six with current activity in Scotland, the UK and the international arena outlined. Monitoring and enforcement are the main ways forward in Scotland and there are six proposed actions. Chapter seven looks at measuring progress and setting out the current headline and second rank targets. The future direction is specified and three actions include target review by the new Ministerial Working Group. There are two appendices summarising the recommendations made in 'Reducing Smoking and Tobacco-related Harm' and the required actions, and the membership of the Scottish Tobacco Control Strategy Group. |
| <b>Publication Type:</b>               | Book  |
| <b>Subject Headings:</b>               | <a href="#">TOBACCO</a><br><a href="#">ADDICTION CONTROL</a><br><a href="#">SCOTLAND</a><br><a href="#">ACTION PLANS</a><br><a href="#">HEALTH POLICY</a><br><a href="#">SMOKING CESSATION</a><br><a href="#">PREVENTIVE MEASURES</a><br><a href="#">PASSIVE SMOKING</a>  |
| <b>Source:</b>                         | HMIC  |

**31. Tobacco control policy: strategies, successes and setbacks**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Citation:</b>                       | Washington: The World Bank, 2003 Ottawa: Research for International Tobacco Control, 2003(xviii, 189p)   |
| <b>Author(s):</b>                      | de Beyer, Joy; Waverley Brigden, Linda   |
| <b>Corporate/Institutional Author:</b> | World Bank; Research for International Tobacco Control   |
| <b>Institution:</b>                    | DH   |
| <b>Abstract:</b>                       | This book describes how disease and death from tobacco use, and it's threat to social and economic development has become a burden within many developing countries. The trend is exacerbated by the efforts of cigarette companies to expand sales. Additionally, people are poorly informed about the harmful effects to health that tobacco causes, and many governments have not yet adopted strong policies to discourage tobacco use. Six case studies illustrate a collection of diverse economic, social and political situations from Brazil, Bangladesh, Canada, Poland, South Africa and Thailand. Each is at different stages of the 'tobacco epidemic'. They show how individuals, civil groups and governments have worked together to define, advocate, legislate and implement successful tobacco control policies. It relates their strategies, success stories and setbacks, |

and it aims to assist people who are dealing with similar issues in other countries. References are cited at the end of each chapter.

**Publication Type:** Book

**Subject Headings:** TOBACCO  
ADDICTION CONTROL  
STRATEGY  
EVALUATION  
GOVERNMENT POLICY  
LEGISLATION  
DEMOCRACY  
HEALTH POLICY  
BANGLADESH  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
POLAND  
SOUTH AFRICA  
THAILAND  
TABULAR DATA  
STATISTICAL DATA

**Source:** HMIC

### 32. Smoking: its influence on the individual and its role in social medicine

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**Citation:** Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1960(viii, 319p)

**Author(s):** Van Proosdy, C; Doll, Richard

**Institution:** DH

**Abstract:** This wide-ranging study of smoking explores its influence on the individual and also its role in social medicine. There are eight chapters preceded by an introduction discussing in general terms the habit of tobacco smoking and its social role. The human predicament is examined in chapter one with extensive reference to Freud. There are general remarks on tobacco and smoking in the four sections of chapter two. These cover the composition of tobacco smoke, nicotine, carbon monoxide, and chemical irritants and carcinogens. Psychological and pharmacological aspects are reviewed in chapter three in two sections on addiction, habituation and tolerance, and disintoxication. The methods employed to study smoking's effects follow in chapter four. The fifth chapter explores comprehensively the damage done by tobacco to the human body in six main sections beginning with cancer and the main types with which smoking is associated. There is discussion of the respiratory tract, the heart and blood vessels, the digestive organs, the nervous system and the sexual organs. The socio-psychological uses of tobacco follow in chapter six, divided into four sections. These begin with how the smoking habit developed and tobacco's advantages. Opposition to tobacco indulgence is traced, and there is a comparison of tobacco with other substances which achieve the same ends such as alcohol, cocaine, caffeine, and sleeping drugs among others. The consequences and prospects in chapter seven lead on to the final summary in chapter eight. There is a comprehensive bibliography. References cited at the end of each chapter.

**Publication Type:** Book

**Subject Headings:** SMOKING  
PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS  
PHARMACOLOGY  
SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS  
ADDICTION  
LUNG CANCER  
HEART DISEASES  
RESPIRATORY TRACT DISEASES  
NICOTINE  
CARBON MONOXIDE

**Source:** HMIC