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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. Self-agency in psychotherapy: Attachment, autonomy, and intimacy.

- Citation:** Self-agency in psychotherapy: Attachment, autonomy, and intimacy., 2011 (2011)
- Author(s):** Knox, Jean
- Institution:** Knox, Jean: Private Practice, Oxford, England
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the jacket) For each of us, our thoughts, beliefs, desires, expectations, and fantasies constitute our own sense of a unique identity. Throughout our lives, this sense is shaped by the physical and interpersonal contexts in which we find ourselves, and the impact and influence we have on other human beings. Here, Jungian and relational psychoanalyst Jean Knox argues that this experience of self-agency is always at the heart of psychological growth and development, and it follows a developmental trajectory that she examines in detail, from the realm of bodily action and reaction in the first few months of life, through the emergence of different levels of agency, to the mature expression of agency in language and metaphor. Knox points out that the developmental origins of the sense of the self can create fundamental problems for the human infant. She examines how vulnerable babies and children are to the impact of their caregivers' responses to them, so that childhood relational trauma has profoundly damaging effects on that child's later capacity to relate to others in a secure and loving way. Building on these developmental concepts, Knox makes a compelling argument that a disordered development of self-agency can and does lead to emotional problems such as borderline personality disorder, problems with attachment, chronic dissociative states, addiction, eating disorders, and self-harm. Knox makes the case that the achievement of a secure sense of self-agency lies at the heart of any successful psychotherapy, and argues for an updated psychoanalytic therapy rooted in a developmental and intersubjective approach. Drawing on a range of therapeutic disciplines--including interpersonal neurobiology, attachment theory, and developmental research--she proposes an integrated and flexible clinical approach that is based on the actual interpersonal agency of analyst and patient, rather than any one specific theory about the human unconscious being imposed on the patient by the analyst's interpretations. Detailed clinical examples explore this approach in the context of some of the symptoms and relational difficulties that lead people into psychotherapy. Part of the Norton Series on Interpersonal Neurobiology, *Self-Agency in Psychotherapy* deftly balances theory and practice, offering practical applications for groundbreaking research on self-agency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Psychoanalysis](#)
[*Psychological Development](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[*Agency](#)
[Attachment Behavior](#)
[Independence \(Personality\)](#)
[Intimacy](#)
[Psychotherapy](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Impulse-control disorders not elsewhere classified.

- Citation:** Essentials of psychiatry (3rd ed.), 2011(271-292) (2011)
- Author(s):** Hollander, Eric; Berlin, Heather A; Stein, Dan J
- Institution:** Hollander, Eric: Seaver and NY Autism Center of Excellence, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Whereas impulse-control disorders (ICDs) were once conceptualized as either addictive or compulsive behaviors, they are now classified within the DSM-IV-TR (American Psychiatric Association 2000) ICD category. These include intermittent explosive disorder (IED; failure to resist aggressive impulses), kleptomania (failure to resist urges to steal items), pyromania (failure to resist urges to set fires), pathological gambling (failure to resist urges to gamble), and trichotillomania (failure to resist urges to pull one's hair). However, behaviors characteristic of these disorders may be notable in individuals as symptoms of another mental disorder. If the symptoms progress to such a point that they occur in distinct, frequent episodes and begin to interfere with the person's normal functioning, they may then be classified as a distinct ICD. There are also a number of other disorders that are not included as a distinct category but are categorized as ICDs not otherwise specified in DSM-IV-TR. These include sexual compulsions (impulsive-compulsive sexual disorder), compulsive shopping (impulsive-compulsive buying disorder), skin picking (impulsive-compulsive self-injurious disorder), and Internet addiction (impulsive-compulsive Internet usage disorder). What makes an impulse pathological is an inability to resist it and its expression. The nature of impulsivity as a core symptom domain within the ICDs allows it to be distinguished as either a symptom or a distinct disorder, much in the same way as anxiety or depression. Impulsivity research has been conducted both in disorders characterized by impulsivity (e.g., borderline personality disorder, antisocial personality disorder, conduct disorder) and in traditional ICDs (e.g., IED). For this reason, the basic tenets of impulsivity can be applied both to the ICDs and to other related psychiatric conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Compulsions](#)
[*Impulse Control Disorders](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)
[Antisocial Behavior](#)
[Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)
[Borderline Personality Disorder](#)
[Conduct Disorder](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[Explosive Disorder](#)
[Kleptomania](#)
[Pathological Gambling](#)
[Personality Disorders](#)
[Pyromania](#)
[Trichotillomania](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. Substance-related disorders.

Citation: Essentials of psychiatry (3rd ed.), 2011(83-110) (2011)

Author(s): Leamon, Martin H; Wright, Tara M; Myrick, Hugh

Institution: Leamon, Martin H.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of California, Davis, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses psychiatric diagnosis and treatment of substance abuse related disorders. People have used psychoactive substances for millennia. About half of the world population uses at least one psychoactive substance, and although most do so without difficulties, for others problems arise. Nationally, 63% of American adults report that alcohol or drug addiction in themselves, family, or close friends has had an impact on their lives. DSM-IV-TR describes substance-related disorders for 11 classes of substances and an additional class of other/unknown (for other medications or toxins). The World Health Organization's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and

Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10), is similar to DSM-IV-TR. Instead of the disorder of substance abuse, however, ICD-10 includes the disorder of harmful use. The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism's classification system for alcohol defines high-risk and low-risk drinking. This system focuses exclusively on volumetric and frequency criteria, based on the association of these parameters with risks of general medical sequelae to alcohol use. The words dependence, abuse, and addiction are often used with different meanings, potentially leading to confusion and misunderstanding. In this chapter, the uncapitalized terms dependence and addiction are used interchangeably, and the uncapitalized term abuse is used to refer to substance use that leads to problems at any level. In DSM-IV-TR, the diagnoses are capitalized, thus leading to the commonly encountered but somewhat paradoxical situation in which Substance Dependence and Substance Abuse are both forms of substance abuse. Finally, many clinicians and patients consider treatment for substance dependence to be a process that involves a reorientation of all areas of a patient's life--a process termed recovery. This chapter uses the terms recovery and treatment synonymously. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychodiagnosis](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. Is there a relationship between the severity of alcohol use during active addiction and initial levels of spirituality in recovery? A psychological examination.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/4-B(2686), 0419-4217 (2010)

Author(s): Gundy, Laura A

Institution: Gundy, Laura A.: U the Rockies, US

Language: English

Abstract: Spirituality has proven to be a curative factor in the recovery process of substance abusers accounting for over 40% of the variance of the quality of recovery in various studies. While more is understood about the impact spirituality has on recovery from addictions, less is known about how alcoholism affects spiritual practices, attitudes, behaviors, and development. The following study investigated how components of a person's active use effected spirituality levels in early recovery by measuring the impact of various consequences of use on the recovering alcoholic. A sample of 67 men and women in the first 90 days of sobriety were administered the following questionnaires: Severity of Alcohol Dependence Questionnaire (SADQ), Spiritual Well-being Scale (SWBS), and the Consequences of Use Test (CUT). Individuals who reported greater negative impact as a result of the consequences of their use also reported experiencing higher levels of religious well-being (e.g., more positive relationship with God) than those individuals who reported the consequences of their use having less negative impact on their lives. The total number of reported consequences did not appear to have any association with spirituality levels in early recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)

*Psychology
*Spirituality

Source: PsycINFO

5. A comparative study of art therapy and cognitive behavioral therapy in the treatment of sexually addictive behaviors and an investigation into the relationship between shame and sexually addicted behaviors in adults.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/4-B(2706), 0419-4217 (2010)

Author(s): Wilson, Marie D

Institution: Wilson, Marie D.: Capella U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Shame is viewed as an obstacle preventing addicts from breaking their compulsive behaviors and establishing successful recovery patterns. Sex addicts are thought to have greater shame than those with chemical addictions. This research study sought to identify and analyze, using a quantitative methodology, the extent of the relationship between shame and sexually addicted behaviors and investigate the effectiveness of two different treatment approaches in shame reduction with this population. This study featured a pretest-posttest nonrandomly assigned two-group comparison of two types of treatment with sexually addicted adults, a traditional, treatment as usual featuring a modified Cognitive Behavioral Therapy approach, known as the Task Centered Approach, and an expressive Art Therapy approach; the study also investigated whether or not a relationship existed between levels of shame and levels of sexually addicted behaviors based on the same pretest measures. The Internalized Shame Scale and the Hypersexual Behavior Inventory were administered at pretreatment, end-of-treatment, and again at posttreatment follow-up. Fifty-four participants were recruited from three treatment facilities that specialize in treating this disorder. The results illuminate the importance of shame reduction in the recovery process and provide preliminary support for the effectiveness of art therapy as a treatment method for shame with sexually addicted adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: *Art Therapy
*Cognitive Therapy
*Sexual Addiction
*Shame
*Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

6. The relationship between craving and impulsivity among methamphetamine and cocaine users.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/4-B(2704), 0419-4217 (2010)

Author(s): Tziortzis, Desey

Institution: Tziortzis, Desey: Pepperdine U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Using archival data from a non treatment-seeking sample of 85 cocaine users and 73 methamphetamine users, the current study examined the relationship between impulsivity and craving as measured by the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11) and a Visual Analog Scale (VAS). There were statistically significant demographic differences between the two groups, such as more Caucasians in the methamphetamine group than the cocaine group, and more African Americans in the cocaine group than the methamphetamine group. The cocaine group was found to be significantly older and reported significantly more years of primary drug, nicotine, and marijuana use than the methamphetamine group. There was a statistically significant correlation between impulsivity and craving for both cocaine and methamphetamine using groups; however,

the relationship magnitude was small, indicating that approximately 90-95% percentage of variance was accounted for by undetermined factors. To further explore the relationship between craving and impulsivity, participants were separated into high impulsivity (HIBIS) or low impulsivity (LOBIS) subgroups based on median score. Craving level was found to be significantly higher in the HIBIS group versus the LOBIS group in methamphetamine users but not cocaine users. Likewise, participants were separated into either high craving (HICRAV) or low craving (LOCRAV) subgroups based on median score. Impulsivity level was found to be significantly higher in the HICRAV group versus the LOCRAV group for both cocaine and methamphetamine users. There were no significant relationships between impulsivity subscale scores on the BIS-11 and craving for either cocaine or methamphetamine groups. For both groups, level of impulsivity and craving were found to be related to drug use variables including years of alcohol use, severity of withdrawal, and craving after use. The current results allow insights into the similarities and differences between methamphetamine and cocaine users. This study shows a marginal relationship between craving and impulsivity which may further the understanding of the motivational factors contributing to drug use and addiction in psychostimulant users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. The link between self-reported video game addiction symptoms and adult attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder symptoms.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/4-B(2693), 0419-4217 (2010)

Author(s): McKelvey, Kirk

Institution: McKelvey, Kirk: Alliant International U, Fresno, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined the relationship between video game addiction symptoms, hours of video game play, and adult attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptoms. One hundred and fourteen adult participants were gathered through an e-mail advertisement that utilized a snowballing technique and advertisements placed on an online classified advertisement site. After reporting their demographics and their hours of video game play weekly, participants were asked to take two measures. The first measure, Young's Internet Addiction Test adapted for video game play (YIAT-V), was used to measure video game addiction symptoms. The second measure, Connors Adult ADHD Rating Scales (CAARS), was used to measure ADHD symptoms; Spearman nonparametric correlations were then computed to determine the relationship between each of the three variables: hours of video game play weekly, video game addiction symptoms, and adult ADHD symptoms. Results of the Spearman nonparametric correlations found a significant, positive correlation between hours of play weekly and video game addiction symptoms and between video game addiction symptoms and adult ADHD symptoms. No correlation was found between hours of video game play weekly and ADHD symptoms. The results indicate that ADHD symptoms may be positively linked with video game addiction symptoms. Implications for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Hyperkinesis](#)
[*Self Report](#)

[*Symptoms](#)
[Games](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Relationships of masculinity and ethnicity as at-risk markers for online sexual addiction in men.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/4-B(2667), 0419-4217 (2010)

Author(s): Becerra, Michael D

Institution: Becerra, Michael D.: Texas A&M U - Commerce, US

Language: English

Abstract: Emerging technology influences human behavior, so it is no surprise that using the Internet as a means for consuming pornographic material and sexual expression is popular in today's sexual revolution. Cybersex and the idea that users could create socially constructed identities became one of the many selling points of the Internet by offering a new space for men to recreate their bodies and identities in virtual reality. The goal of this study was to ascertain if ethnicity and endorsements of higher levels of traditional masculinity predict as at-risk markers for online sexual addiction in men. A sample of 1,441 male students from three universities located in the Southern part of the United States was surveyed using a demographic form created by the author, the Male Role Norms Inventory-Revised (MRNI) and the Sexual Compulsivity Scale (SCS) to determine if statistically significant relationships existed between levels of traditional masculinity combined with ethnicity and at-risk behaviors for online sexual addictions. A Pearson r correlation was conducted, indicating that levels of traditional masculinity and at-risk behaviors for online sexual addictions were significantly correlated. A one-way ANOVA was conducted, indicating that statistically significant traditional masculinity and ethnicity with at-risk behaviors for online sexual addictions. An additional analysis indicated a significant relationship among African/Black Americans levels of traditional masculinity with at-risk behaviors for online sexual addictions. Although statistical significance was found in answering the three questions of the study, small effect sizes suggest that caution should be exercised in interpreting these findings. Recommendations for counselors and counselor educators include furthering their knowledge in learning more about the Internet and technology in how it impacts individuals' daily lives. Future research should be conducted in the areas of masculinity to include specific constructs to better facilitate healthy developmental processes for men who are conflicted with living gender-stereotypical roles of masculinity that we help as counselors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Ethnic Identity](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Masculinity](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[Technology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. The self-reported motivations of women who perform in pornographic films.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/4-B(2668), 0419-4217 (2010)

Author(s): Dennis, Seth Joseph

Institution: Dennis, Seth Joseph: Widener U, Inst for Graduate Clinical Psychology, US

Language: English

Abstract: Women who perform in pornographic films are often assumed to be doing so for a limited set of reasons. The most commonly referenced of these is a need for money and coercion.

Perhaps the unquestioned strength of these assumptions has led to a paucity of research into what may be more complex reasons that women perform in pornographic films. The following study investigates the self-reported motivations of female performers in pornographic films. A review of possible motivations is provided based on feminist literature, public perceptions and published firsthand accounts. Additional data were collected via interviews with six female performers and analyzed utilizing narrative analysis. This study identifies six likely factors that contribute to the decision making process of some women who enter the pornography industry: (1) money, (2) past trauma, (3) active addiction, (4) interpersonal difficulty, (5) freedom, and (6) recognition. This dissertation broadens our understanding of why some women choose this career. Additionally, the richness of the narratives provides insight into the experiences of women who work within the pornography industry. This knowledge is important because it supplements many of the mainstream portrayals of pornography actresses and offers a more psychologically aware perspective on their motivations. Furthermore, this dissertation clearly establishes the need for further research with this population because many of the most salient themes suggest that some women in the pornography industry might be at risk for poor psychological outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Films](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Pornography](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[Narratives](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. An investigation into the barriers to treatment and factors leading to treatment and long-term recovery from substance abuse among registered nurses.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/4-B(2310), 0419-4217 (2010)

Author(s): Freeman-McGuire, Michael G

Institution: Freeman-McGuire, Michael G.: Fielding Graduate U., US

Language: English

Abstract: This dissertation describes substance abuse treatment issues relating to professional nurses, specifically investigating factors relating to reasons for barriers to treatment, seeking treatment, and potential for long-term recovery. Quantitative and qualitative methodologies were used to obtain data from focus groups in six San Francisco Bay Area communities. Qualitative analysis of transcripts revealed key concepts for each of the issues. Concepts associated with barriers to seeking treatment were feelings, risk factors, addiction education, and stigma. For treatment motivation, these were intervention options, self-appraisal, and support potential. Finally, analysis of data pertaining to maintenance of long-term recovery revealed the core concepts described by self-growth, helping others, and spiritual awakenings. The Stages of Change (DiClemente & Prochaska, 1998) provided the conceptual framework in this study. Findings revealed a significant number of nurses who identified as codependent in the precontemplation, contemplation, and action stages of change. Non-codependents scored higher in the precontemplation stage only. Surprisingly, there was no significance in the length in years of recovery and the stages of change. Results also revealed a significant mean maintenance score between specialty areas of nursing practice and critical care nurses and between the nurses in specialty areas and nurses in outpatient services. Nurses in specialty areas had a higher mean score in maintenance than outpatient services or critical care nurses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)

*Nurses
 *Nursing
 *Therapeutic Processes
 Drug Dependency

Source: PsycINFO

11. The efficacy of sertraline treatment for subtypes of alcohol dependence: Advancing individualized treatments.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/4-B(2333), 0419-4217 (2010)

Author(s): Levin, Sarah C

Institution: Levin, Sarah C.: Widener U, Inst for Graduate Clinical Psychology, US

Language: English

Abstract: There is conflicting evidence that selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors may have differential efficacy between alcoholic subtypes. Pettinati et al. (2000) reported that individuals with Babor Type A "lower-risk/severity" alcohol dependence had more favorable drinking outcomes with 14 weeks of 200 mg/day of sertraline than placebo, whereas individuals with Babor Type B "higher risk/severity" alcohol dependence did not. The purpose of the present study was to again examine the efficacy of sertraline to reduce drinking in Type A vs. B alcohol dependence, but in a different sample of alcohol-dependent outpatients who also met DSM-IV criteria for Major Depression. This is a secondary analysis of a 14-week double-blind, placebo-controlled, clinical trial examining the efficacy of either naltrexone (100 mg/day) or sertraline (200 mg/day) or their combination in depressed alcohol-dependent individuals who also received CBT. Examination of only the placebo and sertraline groups allowed for a replication of the Pettinati et al. (2000) study's analysis in a comorbid sample. Using a k-means clustering procedure of 13 variables, 79 subjects were classified into Type A (n = 45) and Type B (n = 34) alcohol subgroups. There was a statistically significant advantage for sertraline compared to placebo on percent days drinking for participants classified with Type A, but not Type B alcohol dependence. Results from this study generally replicate the previous findings of Pettinati and colleagues (2000) and provide further evidence for a potential subgroup of alcohol-dependent individuals that may benefit from treatment with sertraline, as well as a subgroup of alcohol-dependent individuals who do not benefit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Major Depression
 *Sertraline
 *Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

12. Neural and behavioral correlates of risky decision making.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/4-B(2673), 0419-4217 (2010)

Author(s): Stover, Elena

Institution: Stover, Elena: U California, Los Angeles, US

Language: English

Abstract: Risky decision making, characterized by the pursuit of immediate rewards despite potential negative consequences, is a hallmark of frontal lobe injury, adolescence, and addiction. Behavioral research has focused on identifying differences in levels of risk propensity across individuals, but further investigation of the component cognitive processes and the neural substrates of risk-taking behavior can aid in developing behavioral and pharmacological interventions. The first experiment used functional neuroimaging to examine the neural regions that are active during performance of the

Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART), an index of behavioral risk propensity. Risk-taking was correlated with overall level of amygdala activity, and increases in the striatum and anterior cingulate cortex accompanied decisions to accept increasing risk in pursuit of greater reward. This is consistent with previous neuroimaging studies using "decision under risk" tasks, which find the ventral striatum and ventromedial prefrontal cortex responses vary with magnitude and probability of expected rewards. The findings indicate that behavioral risk taking is subserved by neural activity in regions thought to evaluate reward salience and likelihood, as well as regions that may be responsive to the emotional experience of gain and loss outcomes. The second experiment investigated the relationship between performance on the BART and indices of behavioral risk-taking and impulsivity, and sought to determine whether BART performance was correlated with preferences for known- and ambiguous risk in a forced-choice gambling task. Performance on the BART was correlated with self-report responses on measures of sensation-seeking, impulsiveness, and risk attitudes. Both the tendency to accept risky gambles (known gain and loss probabilities) and to accept ambiguous gambles (unspecified probabilities) over certain amounts were correlated with responses on one measure of risk attitudes. However, no significant correlations were found between choices on the gambling task and risk-taking propensity as measured by the BART, suggesting that overall performance on each task may reflect distinct cognitive processes. Combining the knowledge of the neural and behavioral correlates of performance on different risky decision-making tasks can aid in the understanding of disorders that are characterized by impulsive and risky behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Neuroimaging](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Amygdala](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Assessing problem gambling and co-occurring substance use and criminal activity among drug court clients.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/4-B(2674), 0419-4217 (2010)

Author(s): Zorland, Jennifer L

Institution: Zorland, Jennifer L.: Georgia State U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Research has demonstrated that problem gambling is associated with substance and alcohol abuse (Petry, Stinson, & Grant, 2005), participation in criminal activities (McCorkle, 2002; Meyer & Stadler, 1999), and involvement in the criminal justice system (NORC, 1999). This study assessed problem gambling and its relation to crime and substance use within a population in which these risk factors are compounded: Adults mandated to participate in drug and DUI courts. Results indicate that the prevalence and severity of problem gambling may be higher within this population than any other. Furthermore, the results of qualitative and quantitative analyses converged to highlight that gambling, crime and substance use are interrelated behaviors, as each may lead to and/or reinforce the other. These findings suggest that problem gambling is a salient issue among substance-abusing offenders and that resources should be dedicated to screening those involved with the criminal justice system for problem gambling, establishing evidence based best practices in the prevention and treatment of problem gambling within this population, and that such practices may incorporate components addressing gambling, crime, and substance use. INDEX WORDS: Problem gambling, Crime, Substance use, Offender, Addiction, Comorbidity, Criminal justice, Qualitative, Mixed methods (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Adjudication](#)

*Crime
 *Criminal Behavior
 *Pathological Gambling
 Clients
 Drug Abuse

Source: PsycINFO

14. Understanding the synaptic consequences of repeated drug use in the rat brain.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/4-B(2204), 0419-4217 (2010)

Author(s): Boikess, Steven Ray

Institution: Boikess, Steven Ray: U California, Irvine, US

Language: English

Abstract: The neurobiology of learning and memory and the neural substrates of drug abuse share many features, including experience-dependent persistent changes in behavior through the reorganization and strengthening of synaptic connections. Due to the high propensity of recovering addicts to relapse when exposed to drug-elicited cues, addiction represents an extremely strong form of associative memory. Evidence for drug-induced remodeling of neural circuits comes from the finding that chronic psychostimulant treatment results in increased dendritic branching, and greater numbers of dendritic spines on the nucleus accumbens medium-spiny projection neurons and the medial prefrontal cortical pyramidal neurons. To date, much focus of the long-term effects of drugs of abuse has been on the nucleus accumbens and prefrontal cortex. However, there is growing evidence demonstrating that other brain areas undergo persistent neuroadaptation in response to chronic psychostimulant treatment. The goal of the research conducted for this thesis was to gain a greater understanding of the long-term neurobiological changes that occur in response to repeated drug use, not only within the striatum, but also throughout the brain. In Chapter 2, I employed the technique of spinophilin radioimmunocytochemistry as a high-throughput strategy capable of evaluating multiple limbic forebrain regions for long-lasting d-amphetamine-induced synaptic alteration. Chapter 3 was aimed to examine if these alterations occur in the diencephalon, a group of midbrain nuclei rarely examined in the context of drug addiction. Finally, experiments in Chapter 4 were performed to more closely examine if the activity of specific kinases were altered following withdrawal from repeated dosing with d-amphetamine. Specifically, I examined the activity of extracellular signal-regulated kinase, and cyclin dependent kinase 5, two kinases known to play important roles in drug-induced plasticity. Overall, the work presented in the dissertation expands our understanding of psychostimulant-induced synaptic plasticity. First and foremost, my findings encourage casting the net beyond the striatum if the range of possible psychostimulant-induced neuroadaptations is to be adequately appreciated. Adopting a more global view of the effect of drugs on the brain will be critical for future researchers in developing a greater understanding of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: *Brain
 *Drug Usage
 *Neurobiology
 *Synaptic Plasticity
 Drug Therapy
 Rats

Source: PsycINFO

15. Morphine-induced modulation of ltd at gabaergic synapses in the ventral tegmental area.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, December 2010(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Dec 1, 2010)

Author(s): Dacher, Matthieu; Nugent, Fereshteh S

Abstract: Adaptive behaviors often require the learning of appropriate responses to rewarding stimuli, yet aberrant learning processes can lead to serious diseases such as addiction. Dopamine (DA) neurons of the ventral tegmental area (VTA) play an essential role in the treatment of rewarding stimuli, and they exhibit plasticity in response to such stimuli, but also to drugs of abuse. Previously we discovered a form of presynaptic nitric oxide (NO)-mediated long-term potentiation (LTPGABA) at GABAergic synapses onto VTA DA neurons that is prevented with morphine in vivo 24h after exposure. Here we investigated whether the same GABAergic synapses are capable of exhibiting long-term depression (LTD in addition to LTPGABA) and its possible modulation by morphine in vivo. We found that indeed the efficacy of VTA GABAergic synapses can be down-regulated through induction of a novel form of LTD (i.e., LTDGABA) in response to synaptic stimulation. Paired pulse ratio (PPR) and coefficient of variance (CV) analyses of evoked IPSCs confirmed that this plasticity may be postsynaptic. Consistently, LTDGABA did not involve presynaptic cannabinoid CB1 receptors (CB1Rs). Moreover, NMDAR activation was not necessary for LTDGABA. However, blockade of D2 dopamine receptors (D2R) significantly attenuated LTDGABA proposing a novel synaptic mechanism for the regulation of excitability of DA neurons by endogenous DA and D2R activation. Interestingly, 24h after a single in vivo exposure to morphine, LTDGABA was absent in slices from morphine-treated rats but unaffected in slices from saline-treated rats, confirming a bidirectional impact of morphine on GABAergic synaptic plasticity in the VTA. The control of bidirectional GABAergic plasticity by morphine in the VTA may represent the neural correlates necessary for the addictive properties of opiates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

16. The significance of anabolic androgenic steroids in a Swedish prison population.

Citation: Comprehensive Psychiatry, May 2010, vol./is. 51/3(312-318), 0010-440X (May-Jun 2010)

Author(s): Klotz, Fia; Petersson, Anna; Hoffman, Orsolya; Thiblin, Ingemar

Correspondence Address: Klotz, Fia: Department of Surgical Sciences, Forensic Medicine, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden, SE-752 37, fia.klotz@surgsci.uu.se

Institution: Klotz, Fia: Department of Surgical Sciences, Forensic Medicine, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Use of anabolic androgenic steroids (AAS) has been associated with adverse psychiatric effect, violent behavior, and criminality. The aim of this study was to further investigate the motives for and consequences of AAS use, with focus on violent and antisocial behavior. Fifty-nine prisoners were interviewed on their use of AAS, and their history was mapped with Addiction Severity Index interviews. Of these prisoners, 56% admitted previous use of AAS, of whom 24% declared to have committed violent crimes in connection with use of AAS. However, the only significant difference between users and nonusers with regard to criminal history when measured with the Addiction Severity Index was that the AAS users more often stated that they had been prosecuted for crimes labeled as "other crimes," which did not include violent crimes. The reported side effects of AAS corresponded well to those previously reported. These results indicate that use of AAS is common among Swedish prisoners and that the motives and consequences of such use are similar to what has been observed in other AAS-using populations. Furthermore, this study supports earlier notions that misuse of AAS might cause violent behavior, but only in certain individuals and mainly in combination with other substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *[Criminal Behavior](#)
 *[Prisoners](#)
 *[Steroids](#)
 *[Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Can one puff really make an adolescent addicted to nicotine? A critical review of the literature.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, November 2010, vol./is. 7/, 1477-7517 (Nov 10, 2010)

Author(s): Dar, Reuven; Frenk, Hanan

Correspondence Address: Dar, Reuven: Tel Aviv University, P.O. Box 39040, Tel Aviv, Israel, 69978, ruvidar@freud.tau.ac.il

Institution: Dar, Reuven: Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: In the past decade, there have been various attempts to understand the initiation and progression of tobacco smoking among adolescents. One line of research on these issues has made strong claims regarding the speed in which adolescents can become physically and mentally addicted to smoking. According to these claims, and in contrast to other models of smoking progression, adolescents can lose autonomy over their smoking behavior after having smoked one puff in their lifetime and never having smoked again, and can become mentally and physically "hooked on nicotine" even if they have never smoked a puff. Objectives: To critically examine the conceptual and empirical basis for the claims made by the "hooked on nicotine" thesis. Method: We reviewed the major studies on which the claims of the "hooked on nicotine" research program are based. Results: The studies we reviewed contained substantive conceptual and methodological flaws. These include an untenable and idiosyncratic definition of addiction, use of single items or of very lenient criteria for diagnosing nicotine dependence, reliance on responders' causal attributions in determining physical and mental addiction to nicotine and biased coding and interpretation of the data. Discussion: The conceptual and methodological problems detailed in this review invalidate many of the claims made by the "hooked on nicotine" research program and undermine its contribution to the understanding of the nature and development of tobacco smoking in adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *[Adolescent Development](#)
 *[Drug Addiction](#)
 *[Nicotine](#)
 *[Tobacco Smoking](#)
 [Disease Course](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

18. Smoked cocaine in socially-depressed areas.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, November 2010, vol./is. 7/, 1477-7517 (Nov 9, 2010)

Author(s): Delas, Jordi; Adan, Elena; Diaz, Olga; Aguas, Margarita; Pons, Montserrat; Fuertes, Ricardo

Correspondence Address: Delas, Jordi: SAPS Creu Roja, Av. Drassanes 13-15, Barcelona, Spain, 08001, jdelas@ub.edu

Institution: Delas, Jordi: SAPS Creu Roja, Barcelona, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The main objectives of this study are to describe the smoked cocaine user's profile in socially-depressed areas and their needs from a harm-reduction perspective, to investigate their use of smoking crack and compare the acute effects between injecting and smoking consumption. Methods: The study took place in SAPS, Barcelona, Spain. Two focus group sessions were undertaken with a total of 8 drug users. Secondly, the 8 participants answered a structured questionnaire and in the course of the sessions, as a snowball activity, were trained to survey 6 other crack smokers. Results: We obtained 56 questionnaires. The majority of participants were from non-European Community countries (62.69%), 70.2% of participants referred to sharing the smoking equipment. The most frequent symptoms reported during smoked cocaine were mydriasis (83.33%), perspiration (72.92%) and compulsive object search (70.83%) During the group sessions, participants said that smoked cocaine is much more addictive than injected cocaine and causes more anxiety. Participants also reported the difficulty of changing from injected use to smoked use, due to the larger amount of cocaine needed to reach the same effects as when having injected. Conclusions: We can conclude that the research, focused on achieving greater knowledge of the smoked cocaine user's profile, their usage of smoking crack, consumption patterns and acute effects, should be incorporated into substance misuse interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crack Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Compulsions](#)
[Injections](#)
[Pupil Dilation](#)
[Social Deprivation](#)
[Sweat](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

19. Thwarting science by protecting the received wisdom on tobacco addiction from the scientific method.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, November 2010, vol./is. 7/, 1477-7517 (Nov 4, 2010)

Author(s): Difranza, Joseph R

Correspondence Address: Difranza, Joseph R, difranzj@ummhc.org

Institution: Difranza, Joseph R: Department of Family Medicine and Community Health, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on the article by Dar and Frenk (see record 2010-24996-001). In their commentary, Dar and Frenk call into question the validity of all published data that describe the onset of nicotine addiction. They argue that the data that describe the early onset of nicotine addiction is so different from the conventional wisdom that it is

irrelevant. In this rebuttal, the author argues that the conventional wisdom cannot withstand an application of the scientific method that requires that theories be tested and discarded when they are contradicted by data. The author examines the origins of the threshold theory that has represented the conventional wisdom concerning the onset of nicotine addiction for 4 decades. The major tenets of the threshold theory are presented as hypotheses followed by an examination of the relevant literature. Every tenet of the threshold theory is contradicted by all available relevant data and yet it remains the conventional wisdom. The author provides an evidence-based account of the natural history of nicotine addiction, including its onset and development as revealed by case histories, focus groups, and surveys involving tens of thousands of smokers. These peer-reviewed and replicated studies are the work of independent researchers from around the world using a variety of measures, and they provide a consistent and coherent clinical picture. The author argues that the scientific method demands that the fanciful conventional wisdom be discarded and replaced with the evidence-based description of nicotine addiction that is backed by data. The author charges that in their attempt to defend the conventional wisdom in the face of overwhelming data to the contrary, Dar and Frenk attempt to destroy the credibility of all who have produced these data. Dar and Frenk accuse other researchers of committing methodological errors and showing bias in the analysis of data when in fact Dar and Frenk commit several errors and reveal their bias by using a few outlying data points to misrepresent an entire body of research, and by grossly and consistently mischaracterizing the claims of those whose research they attack. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Licensee BioMed Central Ltd. 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 cited.; HOLDER: DiFranza; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Experimental Methods](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Disease Course](#)
[Scientific Communication](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

20. Cue-reactors: Individual differences in cue-induced craving after food or smoking abstinence.

Citation: PLoS ONE, November 2010, vol./is. 5/11, 1932-6203 (Nov 10, 2010)

Author(s): Mahler, Stephen V; de Wit, Harriet

Correspondence Address: Mahler, Stephen V., mahler@musc.edu

Institution: Mahler, Stephen V.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Pavlovian conditioning plays a critical role in both drug addiction and binge eating. Recent animal research suggests that certain individuals are highly sensitive to conditioned cues, whether they signal food or drugs. Are certain humans also more reactive to both food and drug cues? Methods: We examined cue-induced craving for both cigarettes and food, in the same individuals (n = 15 adult smokers). Subjects viewed smoking-related or food-related images after abstaining from either smoking or eating. Results: Certain individuals reported strong cue-induced craving after both smoking and food cues. That is, subjects who reported strong cue-induced craving for cigarettes also rated stronger cue-induced food craving. Conclusions: In humans, like in nonhumans,

there may be a "cue-reactive" phenotype, consisting of individuals who are highly sensitive to conditioned stimuli. This finding extends recent reports from nonhuman studies. Further understanding this subgroup of smokers may allow clinicians to individually tailor therapies for smoking cessation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Mahler, de Wit; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Craving](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Dietary Restraint](#)
[*Individual Differences](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)
[Food](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

21. Forgiveness and college student drinking in southern Appalachia.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, December 2010, vol./is. 15/6(417-433), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Dec 2010)
Author(s): Webb, Jon R; Brewer, Ken
Correspondence Address: Webb, Jon R.: Department of Psychology, East Tennessee State University, PO Box 70649, Johnson City, TN, US, 37614, webbjr@etsu.edu
Institution: Webb, Jon R.: Department of Psychology, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, US
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: Forgiveness, a motivationally and volitionally unique method of coping, has been argued to be relevant to addiction and recovery. However, little empirical evidence exists in support thereof. Methods: As such, cross-sectional associations between dimensions of forgiveness (Fetzer) and drinking (AUDIT) were examined among college students (n = 721; female symbol = 516; Mage = 23) from the rural southern Appalachian region of the United States. Results: Using multiple regression analyses and independent of demographic variables and religiousness, while no forgiveness dimension was predictive of drinking in the first place (yes/no), Feeling Forgiven by God predicted a decreased likelihood of problematic drinking (Non/OK drinking vs. problematic drinking). Further, among problematic drinkers (n = 126; female symbol = 75; Mage = 22), Feeling Forgiven by God predicted fewer alcohol-related problems and Forgiveness of Self predicted lower HALT scores, all with medium effect sizes. Forgiveness of Others was not associated with the alcohol-related variables. Conclusions: Of the dimensions of forgiveness measured, it appears that Feeling Forgiven by God may be most important in the context of drinking and problems therewith, while Forgiveness of Self may be most important in the context of relapse prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Forgiveness](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[Regional Differences](#)
Source: PsycINFO

22. Review of The therapeutic community for addicts: Intimacy, parent involvement, and treatment success.

Citation: Therapeutic Communities, 2010, vol./is. 31/2(215-216), 0964-1866 (Sum, 2010)

Author(s): Campbell, Bob; Richter, Dan

Correspondence Address: Campbell, Bob, bob.campbell@phoenix-futures.org.uk

Institution: Campbell, Bob: Phoenix Futures, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, The therapeutic community for addicts: Intimacy, parent involvement, and treatment success by Martien Kooyman (see record 1995-97211-000). Kooyman summarises the main theories about addiction, about treatment, and then how the therapeutic community (TC) addresses each addiction and treatment theory. This is a neat and eloquent summary of how the TC works within the theories: systems, behavioural, social and so on. Treatment success is a central theme of the book and Kooyman brings together much of the literature regarding outcomes from Europe and the US. By nature of the book's timeframe, though, this is largely from the 1970s and 1980s, so any modern reader would need to add recent knowledge to this useful foundation stone. This book is an invaluable aid to the background of TCs, the research foundation, and parental involvement up to the 1990s. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Intimacy](#)
[*Parental Involvement](#)
[*Theories](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Review of The therapeutic community: Theory, model and method.

Citation: Therapeutic Communities, 2010, vol./is. 31/2(212-213), 0964-1866 (Sum, 2010)

Author(s): Slater, Anthony; Hafstad, Rune

Correspondence Address: Slater, Anthony, slater@online.no

Institution: Slater, Anthony: European Federation of Therapeutic Communities, Norway

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, The therapeutic community: Theory, model and method by George De Leon (see record 2000-03388-000). This book is a publication which in a broad and yet informative way describes the content and essential elements of the model itself, whilst at the same time illustrating these different elements in an understandable and recognisable way. De Leon begins with a historical overview of the history of the therapeutic community (TC) for addictions. This leads into an informative and helpful section which examines the nature of addiction and sets out the TC view of substance use disorder as a disorder of the whole person. There follows an in-depth description of the treatment process from beginning to end, explaining the theoretical and practical basis for each element or stage of the model. In the final section, De Leon reflects upon the nature of change and the implications of this for the TC model. Each chapter of the book is developed so that, as the reader discovers the different elements, these elements build upon each other in a way that leads the reader through the whole treatment process in a logical and coherent journey. De Leon provides concrete examples, research information and conclusions at the end of each chapter. This is an excellent tool for the reader, helping to promote understanding of a complex method of treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
Source: PsycINFO

24. Recovery we can afford: An analysis of a sample of comparative, cost-based studies.

Citation: Therapeutic Communities, 2010, vol./is. 31/2(145-156), 0964-1866 (Sum, 2010)
Author(s): Yates, Rowdy
Correspondence Address: Yates, Rowdy, p.r.yates@stir.ac.uk
Institution: Yates, Rowdy: Scottish Addiction Studies, University of Stirling, Stirling, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: This paper describes a brief literature search and analysis of cost-related studies which compared the total costs (expenditure and benefits) of residential and non-residential treatments for addiction. Despite the widespread assumption in the field that community-based treatments 'must' be cheaper, the number of studies actually located was surprisingly small and their findings were less than definitive. Most studies support the view that treatment interventions save society money overall. Most also recognise that the population seen by drug-free therapeutic communities is more damaged than those presenting to other modalities, but few studies actually weight their findings for this significant difference. Few studies are conducted over a long enough time period to demonstrate the real, relative achievements of the various modalities in delivering permanent (cost beneficial) change to a disturbed and disturbing section of the population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Costs](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
[*Health Care Economics](#)
Source: PsycINFO

25. Is the therapeutic community an evidence-based treatment? What the evidence says.

Citation: Therapeutic Communities, 2010, vol./is. 31/2(104-128), 0964-1866 (Sum, 2010)
Author(s): De Leon, George
Correspondence Address: De Leon, George, Geodeleon@aol.com
Institution: De Leon, George: Behavioural Science Training Program, National Development and Research Institutes, NY, US
Language: English
Abstract: Despite decades of Therapeutic Community (TC) outcome research, critics have questioned whether the TC is an evidenced-based treatment for addictions. Given the relative lack of randomised, double-blind control trials (RCTs) it is asserted that the effectiveness of the TC has not been 'proven'. Such assertions have serious implications for the acceptance and future development of the TC. The purpose of this paper is to foster consensus among researchers, policy makers, providers and the public as to the research evidence for the effectiveness of the TC. Main findings and conclusions are summarised from multiple sources of outcome research in North America including multi-programme field effectiveness studies, single programme controlled studies,

meta-analytic statistical surveys and cost-benefit studies. The weight of the research evidence from all sources is compelling in supporting the hypothesis that the TC is an effective and cost-effective treatment for certain subgroups of substance abusers. However, full acceptance of the TC as a bona fide evidence-based approach will require a generation of studies that include RCTs as well as other quantitative and qualitative designs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Juan Corelli (Pares y Plans): An appreciation.

Citation: Therapeutic Communities, 2010, vol./is. 31/2(100-103), 0964-1866 (Sum, 2010)

Author(s): Turner, David

Correspondence Address: Turner, David, management2@ceis.it

Institution: Turner, David: CeIS Roma, Rome, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: This article presents an obituary for Juan Corelli. His career and contributions to addiction treatment and therapeutic communities are summarized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. Straw men: Exploring the evidence base and the mythology of the therapeutic community.

Citation: Therapeutic Communities, 2010, vol./is. 31/2(95-99), 0964-1866 (Sum, 2010)

Author(s): Yates, Rowdy; De Leon, George; Mullen, Rod; Arbiter, Naya

Correspondence Address: Yates, Rowdy, p.r.yates@stir.ac.uk

Institution: Yates, Rowdy: University of Stirling, Stirling, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: In preparing this issue of the journal it has been our intention to examine the oft-raised criticisms of the drug-free therapeutic community (TC) and consider what evidence there is to either support or refute those views. And the evidence is certainly there. Often it has been dispersed; published in journals relating to a variety of disciplines including psychology, psychiatry, criminology, sociology and the addictions. In the main, it is what Broekaert and colleagues have described as 'practice-based evidence'; though this is by no means to suggest that it lacks scientific provenance. Thus, this issue of the journal is a first attempt at drawing together what we know about addiction TC treatment interventions and what more we need to find out. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
 Addiction

Source: PsycINFO

28. Investigating the relationship between sexual and chemical addictions by comparing executive function in subjects with pedophilia or opiate addiction and healthy controls.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatric Practice, November 2010, vol./is. 16/6(405-412), 1527-4160;1538-1145 (Nov 2010)

Author(s): Cohen, Lisa J; Nesci, Cristina; Steinfeld, Matthew; Haeri, Sophia; Galynker, Igor

Correspondence Address: Cohen, Lisa J.: Beth Israel Medical Center, 1st Ave. & 16th St., New York, NY, US, 10003, Lcohen@chpnet.org

Institution: Cohen, Lisa J.: Beth Israel Medical Center, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Disorders of driven sexual behavior have been conceptualized as sexual addictions. In the following study, we compared 51 subjects with pedophilia, 53 subjects with opiate addiction, and 84 healthy control subjects on neuropsychological tests that tap executive functions. The test battery included the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST), Stroop Color-Word Test, the Matching Familiar Figures Test (MFFT), Porteus Mazes, Controlled Word Association (COWA), and Trailmaking Test. The groups differed on tests of cognitive flexibility and set switching (WCST), sustained attention (Stroop), and impulsivity (MFFT and Porteus Mazes). There were no differences on verbal fluency (COWA). The subjects with pedophilia differed significantly from those with opiate addiction on several tests, with longer latency to response on MFFT and fewer completed mazes but also fewer errors on Porteus Mazes. Thus, while both subjects with pedophilia and those with opiate addiction show executive dysfunction, the nature of that dysfunction may differ between the two groups; specifically, opiate addicted subjects may be more prone to cognitive impulsivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Inc.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Pedophilia](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Executive Function](#)
 Cognitive Impairment
 Comorbidity
 Opiates

Source: PsycINFO

29. Comparison of childhood sexual histories in subjects with pedophilia or opiate addiction and healthy controls: Is childhood sexual abuse a risk factor for addictions?

Citation: Journal of Psychiatric Practice, November 2010, vol./is. 16/6(394-404), 1527-4160;1538-1145 (Nov 2010)

Author(s): Cohen, Lisa J; Forman, Howard; Steinfeld, Matthew; Fradkin, Yuli; Frenda, Steven; Galynker, Igor

Correspondence Address: Cohen, Lisa J.: Beth Israel Medical Center, 1st Ave. & 16th St., New York, NY, US, 10003, Lcohen@chpnet.org

Institution: Cohen, Lisa J.: Beth Israel Medical Center, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Given the recent interest in the concept of sexual addictions, it is instructive to study subjects with pedophilia alongside chemically addicted individuals and non-addicted controls in order to help identify which factors may determine the objects of people's respective addictions, as well as any factors that may predispose people to developing an addictive disorder. Method: In this study, we considered whether childhood sexual abuse (CSA) is a specific risk factor for pedophilia as opposed to other types of addictive disorders by comparing the childhood sexual histories of 48 pedophilic sex offenders, 25 subjects with opiate addiction in remission, and 61 healthy controls. CSA was assessed with The Sexual History Questionnaire and the Child Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ). Results: Compared with both opiate addicted subjects and healthy controls, subjects with pedophilia were more likely to report experiencing adult sexual advances when they were children and a first sexual contact by age 13 with a partner at least 5 years older. Although both subjects with pedophilia and those with opiate addiction first had sex at a younger age than healthy controls, opiate addicted subjects, compared with healthy controls, reported neither increased reception of sexual advances as children nor increased rates of first sexual contact before age 13 with a partner at least 5 years older. Further, subjects with pedophilia but not those with opiate addiction scored significantly higher than healthy controls on the CTQ. Conclusion: Sexual abuse in childhood may be a specific risk factor for sexual addictions such as pedophilia but may not be a specific risk factor for chemical addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Inc.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pedophilia](#)
[*Sexual Abuse](#)
[Patient History](#)
[Perpetrators](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Sexual Addiction](#)
[Victimization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Review of The War of the Gods in Addiction: C. G. Jung, alcoholics anonymous, and archetypal evil.

Citation: Journal of Religion and Health, December 2010, vol./is. 49/4(638-639), 0022-4197;1573-6571 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Cronin, C. W

Correspondence Address: Cronin, C. W.: PO Box 30, East Dorset, VT, US, 05253, wrightcronin@gmail.com

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, The war of the gods in addiction: C. G. Jung, Alcoholics Anonymous, and archetypal evil by David E. Schoen (2009). The author works to correct this popular misuse of the concept of addiction in his latest book. Here, rather than presenting a new theory of how to solve our darker drives he dives into defining and understanding how the condition of explicit psychological addiction first develops and can be healed through the established language and concepts of Jungian psychology and in light of the 75-year-old 12-step program of Alcoholics Anonymous. The author takes on the neglected and essential work of defining true addiction in the context of psychotherapy. After defining the process of addiction in an individual's life, the author goes on to explore how it develops, using Jungian terminology and images from mythology. The author's writing and modeling here are crystal clear and immensely helpful to both the clinician and addict. This book is a compelling and necessary addition to any depth-oriented psychotherapist's bookshelf and knowledge base, providing a functional map to explore

and tread the terrain of the addictive process and it's healing with the addicted client. It is also a wonderful resource for any recovering addict or related family member to glimpse the deeper elements of addiction and recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Archetypes](#)
[Jung \(Carl\)](#)
[War](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. The self regulation model of attachment trauma and addiction.

Citation: Clinical Social Work Journal, December 2010, vol./is. 38/4(351-360), 0091-1674;1573-3343 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Padykula, Nora LaFond; Conklin, Philip

Correspondence Address: Padykula, Nora LaFond: Department of Sociology and Social Work, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA, US, npadykula@wsc.ma.edu

Institution: Padykula, Nora LaFond: Department of Sociology and Social Work, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The self-regulation model (SRM) is introduced to inform the assessment and treatment of attachment trauma and addiction. By integrating Bowlby's observations of attachment behaviors within a dialectical philosophy, addiction is seen as an attempt to regulate one's attachment system in the service of adaptation. The SRM advances Bowlby's observations by identifying the subsystems inherent to human self-regulation and adaptation: physiology, emotions, cognition, sense of self, interpersonal relatedness, and behavior. Evaluation of each subsystem provides a comprehensive self-regulation profile and a template for treatment. This is illustrated by the case of Dixie, a woman suffering from treatment resistant addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Emotional Trauma](#)
[*Self Regulation](#)
[Treatment Resistant Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. Relational aspects of mindfulness: Implications for the practice of marriage and family therapy.

Citation: Contemporary Family Therapy: An International Journal, December 2010, vol./is. 32/4(412-426), 0892-2764;1573-3335 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Gambrel, Laura Eubanks; Keeling, Margaret L

Correspondence Address: Gambrel, Laura Eubanks: Family Therapy Center of Virginia Tech, 840 University City Blvd, Ste. 1, Blacksburg, VA, US, 24061-0515

Institution: Gambrel, Laura Eubanks: Department of Human Development, Marriage and Family Therapy Doctoral Program, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Research has demonstrated the benefits of mindfulness interventions with individuals, including connections to increased life satisfaction, and positive affect. Mindfulness has

effectively treated anxiety, borderline personality disorder, depression, chronic pain, and addiction. Recent studies show the positive effects of mindfulness on relationship satisfaction, empathy development, and skillful communication. We explore the potential benefits for integrating mindfulness, defined as nonjudgmental awareness, into the practice of marriage and family therapy. We argue that mindfulness may be useful with couples and families to improve communication, emotional regulation, empathy, and relationship well-being. Finally, we discuss practical ways of applying mindfulness in family therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Critical Multicultural Counselling and Psychotherapy Conference. 5th. University of Toronto. Toronto. ON, Canada. An earlier version of this manuscript was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Family Therapy](#)
[*Marriage Counseling](#)
[*Relationship Satisfaction](#)
[*Mindfulness Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. "A disease like any other"? A decade of change in public reactions to schizophrenia, depression, and alcohol dependence.

Citation: The American Journal of Psychiatry, November 2010, vol./is. 167/11(1321-1330), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Nov 2010)

Author(s): Pescosolido, Bernice A; Martin, Jack K; Long, J. Scott; Medina, Tait R; Phelan, Jo C; Link, Bruce G

Correspondence Address: Pescosolido, Bernice A.: Schuessler Institute for Social Research, Indiana University, 1022 East Third St., Bloomington, IN, US, 47405, pescosol@indiana.edu

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Clinicians, advocates, and policy makers have presented mental illnesses as medical diseases in efforts to overcome low service use, poor adherence rates, and stigma. The authors examined the impact of this approach with a 10-year comparison of public endorsement of treatment and prejudice. Method: The authors analyzed responses to vignettes in the mental health modules of the 1996 and 2006 General Social Survey describing individuals meeting DSM-IV criteria for schizophrenia, major depression, and alcohol dependence to explore whether more of the public 1) embraces neurobiological understandings of mental illness; 2) endorses treatment from providers, including psychiatrists; and 3) reports community acceptance or rejection of people with these disorders. Multivariate analyses examined whether acceptance of neurobiological causes increased treatment support and lessened stigma. Results: In 2006, 67% of the public attributed major depression to neurobiological causes, compared with 54% in 1996. High proportions of respondents endorsed treatment, with general increases in the proportion endorsing treatment from doctors and specific increases in the proportions endorsing psychiatrists for treatment of alcohol dependence (from 61% in 1996 to 79% in 2006) and major depression (from 75% in 1996 to 85% in 2006). Social distance and perceived danger associated with people with these disorders did not decrease significantly. Holding a neurobiological conception of these disorders increased the likelihood of support for treatment but was generally unrelated to stigma. Where associated, the effect was to increase, not decrease, community rejection. Conclusions: More of the public embraces a neurobiological understanding of mental illness. This view translates into support for services but not into a decrease in stigma. Reconfiguring stigma reduction strategies may require providers and advocates to shift to an emphasis on competence and inclusion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Health Knowledge](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Public Opinion](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
 Neurobiology
 Stigma

Source: PsycINFO

34. Raising the stakes: Assessing the human service response to the advent of a casino.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Studies, December 2010, vol./is. 26/4(611-622), 1050-5350;1573-3602 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Engel, Rafael J; Rosen, Daniel; Weaver, Addie; Soska, Tracy

Correspondence Address: Engel, Rafael J.: School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15260, rengel@pitt.edu

Institution: Engel, Rafael J.: School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article reports the findings of one county's human service network's readiness to treat gambling related problems in anticipation of the opening of a new casino. Using a cross-sectional survey design, questionnaires were mailed to executive directors of all mental health, family counseling, drug and alcohol, and faith-based, addiction-related organizations in the county (N = 248); 137 (55.2%) agency directors responded to the questionnaire. The survey requested information about agency demographics, training, screening, treatment, and public awareness/education. Descriptive statistics and bivariate analyses were used to summarize the findings. The analyses revealed a lack of human service response to the impending start of casino gambling. More than three-quarters of respondents had not sent staff for training in screening or treating gambling disorders, did not screen for problem gambling, did not treat problem gambling, and did not refer clients to other agencies for treatment of gambling-related problems. The most common reason offered for not engaging in prevention and treatment activities was that problem gambling is not considered an issue for the agency. There were differences between mental health and/or substance abuse focused agencies and other service providers. Based on the findings of this study, specific strategies to enhance the service delivery network's capacity to address problem gambling are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Human Services](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Social Services](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Living a dream: Using the Individual Development Account (IDA) to support financial independence.

Citation: Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal, 2010, vol./is. 34/2(157-158), 1095-158X;1559-3126 (Fal, 2010)

Author(s): Badenhausen, Peter

Correspondence Address: Badenhausen, Peter, 33 Greenwood Drive, Freehold, NJ, US, 07728

Language: English

Abstract: There was a time in my life that I experienced serious mental health problems and lived with drug and alcohol addiction and even became homeless for a while. After multiple long-term psychiatric hospitalizations, I was able to move into the Collaborative Support

Program of New Jersey (CSPNJ) supportive housing program. While living in supportive housing, I had the opportunity to participate in an Individual Development Account (IDA) program which helps participants develop skills to manage money, pay bills and taxes, improve one's credit, and save money. With the Individual Development Account (IDA) program and my positive experience with using the Savings Club, I saved \$100 monthly from my job. Participating in the Individual Development Account (IDA) program has changed the way I am now able to live my life. The training and support I have received through this program were very helpful and helped me realize one of my dreams. I truly enjoy living in my condominium where I feel independent and comfortable taking care of myself and my own home. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Trustees of Boston University; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Economic Security](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

36. Genetic polymorphism of alcohol-metabolizing enzyme and alcohol dependence in Polish men.

Citation: Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, March 2010, vol./is. 43/3(257-261), 0100-879X (Mar 2010)

Author(s): Cichoz-Lach, H; Celinski, K; Wojcierowski, J; Slomka, M; Lis, E

Correspondence Address: Cichoz-Lach, H., ul. Sikorskiego 1/75, Lublin, Poland, 20-814, Lach.halina@wp.pl

Institution: Cichoz-Lach, H.: Department of Gastroenterology, Medical University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol dependence poses a serious medical and sociological problem. It is influenced by multiple environmental and genetic factors, which may determine differences in alcohol metabolism. Genetic polymorphism of the enzymes involved in alcohol metabolism is highly ethnically and race dependent. The purpose of this study was to investigate the differences, if present, in the allele and genotype frequency of alcohol dehydrogenase 1B (ADH1B), ADH1C and the microsomal ethanol-oxidizing system (MEOS/CYP2E1) between alcohol-dependent individuals and controls and also to determine if these genotypes cause a difference in the age at which the patients become alcohol dependent. The allele and genotype frequencies of ADH1B, ADH1C, and CYP2E1 were determined in 204 alcohol dependent men and 172 healthy volunteers who do not drink alcohol (control group). Genotyping was performed by PCR-RFLP methods on white cell DNA. ADH1B*1 (99.3%) and ADH1C*1 (62.5%) alleles and ADH1B*1/*1 (N = 201) and ADH1C*1/*1 (N = 85) genotypes were statistically more frequent among alcohol-dependent subjects than among controls (99.3 and 62.5%, N = 201 and 85 vs 94.5 and 40.7%, N = 153 and 32, respectively). Differences in the CYP2E1 allele and genotype distribution between groups were not significant. The persons with ADH1C*1/*1 and CYP2E1*c1/*c2 genotypes became alcohol dependent at a considerably younger age than the subjects with ADH1C*1/*2, ADH1C*2/*2 and CYP2E1*c1/*c1 genotypes (28.08, 25.67 years vs 36.0, 45.05, 34.45 years, respectively). In the Polish men examined, ADH1C*1 and ADH1B*1 alleles and ADH1C*1/*1 and ADH1B*1/*1 genotypes favor alcohol dependence. The ADH1B*2 allele may protect from alcohol dependence. However, subjects with ADH1C*1/*1 and CYP2E1*c1/*c2 genotypes become alcohol dependent at a considerably younger age than the subjects with ADH1C*1/*2, ADH1C*2/*2 and CYP2E1*c1/*c1 genotypes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)

*Enzymes
 *Genetics
 *Polymorphism
 *Alleles
 Genotypes
 Human Males

Source: PsycINFO

37. The birth of addiction.

Citation: History of Psychiatry, September 2010, vol./is. 21/3(351-355), 0957-154X;1740-2360 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Smith, Iain

Correspondence Address: Smith, Iain: Kershaw Unit, Gartnavel Royal Hospital, 1055 Great Western Road, Glasgow, United Kingdom, G12 0XH, iain@smith.net

Institution: Smith, Iain: Gartnavel Royal Hospital, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book(s), The making of addiction: The 'use and abuse' of opium in nineteenth-century Britain by L. Foxcroft (2006), Alcoholism in America: From reconstruction to prohibition by S. Tracy (2007) and Alcohol: A social and cultural history edited by M. Holt (2006). The three books under consideration in this review touch on the first area of interest, relating to the status of addictive disorders themselves as a medical and psychiatric concern. Surprisingly, this is a relatively modern concern in medical theory. 'Alcoholism' and 'addiction' as medical diagnostic terms are both less than two centuries old. Both have been difficult to define with precision despite--or perhaps because of--their wide usage in general culture. 'Addiction' is commonly viewed as a descriptive term for repeated alcohol or drug use, but arguably is also an explanatory term. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Alcoholism
 *Drug Abuse
 *Psychiatry
 History
 Sociocultural Factors

Source: PsycINFO

38. Neural mechanisms of reproduction in females as a predisposing factor for drug addiction.

Citation: Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology, April 2010, vol./is. 31/2(217-231), 0091-3022 (Apr 2010)

Author(s): Hedges, Valerie L; Staffend, Nancy A; Meisel, Robert L

Correspondence Address: Hedges, Valerie L.: Department of Neuroscience, University of Minnesota, 6-145 Jackson Hall, 321 Church St. SE, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55455, hedg0050@umn.edu

Institution: Hedges, Valerie L.: Department of Neuroscience, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: There is an increasing awareness that adolescent females differ from males in their response to drugs of abuse and consequently in their vulnerability to addiction. One possible component of this vulnerability to drug addiction is the neurobiological impact that reproductive physiology and behaviors have on the mesolimbic dopamine system, a key neural pathway mediating drug addiction. In this review, we examine animal models that address the impact of ovarian cyclicity, sexual affiliation, sexual behavior, and

maternal care on the long-term plasticity of the mesolimbic dopamine system. The thesis is that this plasticity in synaptic neurotransmission stemming from an individual's normal life history contributes to the pathological impact of drugs of abuse on the neurobiology of this system. Hormones released during reproductive cycles have only transient effects on these dopamine systems, whereas reproductive behaviors produce a persistent sensitization of dopamine release and post-synaptic neuronal responsiveness. Puberty itself may not represent a neurobiological risk factor for drug abuse, but attendant behavioral experiences may have a negative impact on females engaging in drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine](#)
[*Female Animals](#)
[*Neural Pathways](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Sexual Reproduction](#)
[Animal Maternal Behavior](#)
[Animal Sexual Behavior](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Sexual Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. Cross-addiction: From morbid obesity to substance abuse.

Citation: Bariatric Nursing and Surgical Patient Care, June 2010, vol./is. 5/2(145-178), 1557-1459 (Jun 2010)

Author(s): McFadden, Kathryn M

Correspondence Address: McFadden, Kathryn M., 370 Wheeler Avenue, Reno, NV, US, 89502, drkmc@charter.net

Institution: McFadden, Kathryn M.: Private Practice, Reno, NV, US

Language: English

Abstract: Obesity is a complex phenomenon that continues to defy one unifying scientific explanation. Behavioral, psychological, environmental, physiologic, metabolic, and genetic explanations are just some of the possibilities identified as contributing to or causing obesity; yet, each explanation encounters controversy and no one explanation has gained unanimous consensus. Ideally, once a patient has had weight loss surgery (WLS), he or she loses excess weight in a controlled, healthy manner and complies with all the components of the recommended bariatric treatment program; sometimes, however, patients "modify" their post-surgical instructions. The ability to identify program modifications may be initially camouflaged if patients continue to lose weight and their laboratory values and other medical tests indicate that their weight loss status is smoothly progressing. On the surface it may seem that all is well, but appearances may be deceiving. A dysfunctional relationship with food and other substances of abuse, such as alcohol, may be lurking underneath the surface of what passes as treatment success, and this condition, left untreated, may persist or evolve to a cross-addiction, also known as an addiction transfer or a substitute addiction. A cross-addiction occurs when an individual exchanges one compulsive behavior for another compulsive behavior, such as when a weight loss surgery patient is no longer overeating or bingeing, but instead is abusing alcohol. An incisive and comprehensive nursing assessment that includes how, why, and in what manner the WLS patient is losing weight needs to be conducted to uncover established or developing cross-addictive behaviors. Clearly, assuming that any weight loss is better than no weight loss is a dangerous proposition when the mechanisms of how this weight loss occurred are not identified. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Obesity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

40. The effect of smoking cues in antismoking advertisements on smoking urge and psychophysiological reactions.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, March 2009, vol./is. 11/3(254-261), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Mar 2009)

Author(s): Kang, Yahui; Cappella, Joseph N; Strasser, Andrew A; Lerman, Caryn

Correspondence Address: Kang, Yahui: Bell Falla and Associates, 383 Main Avenue, Norwalk, CT, US, 06851, kangyahui_2000@yahoo.com

Institution: Kang, Yahui: Bell Falla and Associates, Norwalk, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Studies have found that smoking-related cues elicit smoking urges in addicted smokers. This work presents the first cue-reactivity study in the context of antismoking advertisements. Methods: Using a two (no cue vs. smoking cue) by two (high vs. low argument strength) mixed design, we tested the hypothesis that smoking cues presented in antismoking advertisements elicit smoking urges. The study tested 96 adult smokers using both self-reported and psychophysiological measures of smoking urge. It also explored gender differences during the urge elicitation. Results: Smoking cues in antismoking advertisements elicited smoking urges in the weak argument condition. Discussion: Antismoking advertisements with smoking cues and weak antismoking arguments could produce boomerang effects on smokers through urge elicitation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Advertising](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Psychophysiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. The impact of tobacco promotion at the point of sale: A systematic review.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, January 2009, vol./is. 11/1(25-35), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Jan 2009)

Author(s): Paynter, Janine; Edwards, Richard

Correspondence Address: Paynter, Janine: Action on Smoking and Health New Zealand, Box 99 126, Newmarket, Auckland, New Zealand, 1149, jpaynter@ash.org.nz

Institution: Paynter, Janine: Action on Smoking and Health New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Tobacco promotion increases the likelihood that adolescents will start smoking. Much of the tobacco industry's promotional budget is spent on point of sale (PoS) promotion in many jurisdictions. Consequently, tobacco is an eye-catching feature at the PoS in many places. Methods: We reviewed the evidence that PoS tobacco promotion influences key smoking-related behaviors and beliefs, increases susceptibility to smoking in youth, undermines smokers' quit attempts, and promotes relapse among ex-smokers. Results: We found 12 peer-reviewed studies, 10 of which were focused on children. Seven of 8 observational studies found statistically significant associations

between exposure to tobacco promotion at the PoS and smoking initiation or susceptibility to smoking. Two experimental studies of children found statistically significant associations between exposure to PoS tobacco promotions and beliefs about ease of getting tobacco and smoking prevalence among their peers. An experimental study with adults found that a picture of collected tobacco pack elicited cravings for cigarettes among smokers. A cross-sectional study found that 25% of adult smokers reported impulse purchasing and a third of recent ex-smokers reported urges to start smoking after seeing tobacco displayed. Discussion: More prospective studies are needed to clarify the temporal relationship between exposure to PoS tobacco and outcome. However, given the addictiveness of tobacco, the severity of the health hazards posed by smoking, the evidence that tobacco promotion encourages children to start smoking, and the consistency of the evidence that PoS promotion influences children's smoking, we believe that ample justification exists for banning PoS advertising and displays of smoked tobacco products. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Advertising](#)
[*Marketing](#)
[*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Retailing](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Evaluating the mediating role of coping-based smoking motives among treatment-seeking adult smokers.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, November 2009, vol./is. 11/11(1296-1303), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Nov 2009)

Author(s): Johnson, Kirsten A; Stewart, Sherry H; Zvolensky, Michael J; Steeves, Dan

Correspondence Address: Zvolensky, Michael J.: Department of Psychology, University of Vermont, 2 Colchester Avenue, John Dewey Hall, Burlington, VT, US, 05405-0134, Michael.Zvolensky@uvm.edu

Institution: Johnson, Kirsten A.: Department of Psychology, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Empirical work has demonstrated a linkage between smoking rate and anxious arousal symptoms. However, there is little understanding of the mechanisms underlying this association. Method: The present investigation examined the role of coping-based smoking motives in terms of mediating the relations between smoking rate and anxious arousal symptoms and anxious arousal symptoms and smoking rate among a sample of treatment-seeking adult smokers (N = 123; 84 women; Mage = 45.93, SD = 10.34). Results: Results indicated that coping motives mediated the relations between smoking rate and anxious arousal symptoms and anxious arousal symptoms and smoking rate. Discussion: These results suggest that coping motives play a key role in terms of better understanding the association between smoking rate and anxious arousal symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)

[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Developmental processes and mechanisms: Ages 0-10.

Citation: Alcohol Research & Health, 2009, vol./is. 32/1(16-29), 1535-7414;1930-0573 (2009)

Author(s): Zucker, Robert A; Donovan, John E; Masten, Ann S; Mattson, Margaret E; Moss, Howard B

Institution: Zucker, Robert A.: Department of Psychiatry and Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Little information is available on alcohol use in children up to age 10, although rates appear to be low. This age-group is not without risk, however. In fact, numerous nonspecific and specific risk factors for subsequent alcohol use are prevalent in childhood. Alcohol-nonspecific risk factors include externalizing and internalizing behaviors, as well as environmental and social factors (e.g., stress, physical abuse, or other aspects of social interaction). Nonspecific childhood factors (i.e., predictors) are being identified to target specific population subgroups for preventive interventions. These efforts have identified a variety of predictors of drinking onset during childhood or early adolescence that predict adolescent and young-adult problem drinking, as well as adult alcohol use and alcohol use disorders. Alcohol-specific risk factors also are being identified, including children's beliefs and expectancies about alcohol, as well as childhood social contexts (e.g., modeling of alcohol use by parents, portrayal of alcohol use in the mass media, and growing up in a family with an alcoholic family member). Together, these specific and nonspecific influences play a heavy role in determining a child's risk of or resilience to later alcohol use and related problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[Developmental Stages](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Externalization](#)
[Internalization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest \(Legacy Platform\)](#)

44. Patterns of major depression and drug-related problems amongst heroin users across 36 months.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, March 2009, vol./is. 166/1(7-14), 0165-1781 (Mar 31, 2009)

Author(s): Darke, Shane; Mills, Katherine; Teesson, Maree; Ross, Joanne; Williamson, Anna; Havard, Alys

Correspondence Address: Darke, Shane: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 5052, s.darke@unsw.edu.au

Institution: Darke, Shane: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: The study aimed to determine patterns of major depression (MD) across 36 months, and the relationship to outcomes for the treatment of heroin dependence. As part of a longitudinal cohort study, 429 heroin users were interviewed at 36 month follow-up. MD declined from 23.8% at baseline to 8.2% at 36 months. Females were more likely to have MD at both baseline (31.1 vs. 19.8) and 36 months (11.9 vs. 6.1%). Those with MD at baseline were significantly more likely to be diagnosed with MD at a follow-up interview

(40.2 vs. 15.9%) and at 36 months (14.7 vs. 6.1%). Antidepressant use did not decrease across 36 months amongst either gender. Baseline MD was not related to treatment exposure across 36 months. There were large and significant declines in drug use and drug-related problems, and improvements in physical health with no group differences evident at 36 months. Despite improvements in global mental health, at both baseline and 36 months those with MD at baseline had significantly lower SF12 mental health scores. It was concluded that, with the exception of depression, the prognosis of depressed heroin users is not worse than that of non-depressed users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2007
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
Source: PsycINFO

45. Social anxiety and dissociation among male patients with alcohol dependency.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, February 2009, vol./is. 165/3(273-280), 0165-1781 (Feb 28, 2009)
Author(s): Evren, Cuneyt; Sar, Vedat; Dalbudak, Ercan; Oncu, Fatih; Cakmak, Duran
Correspondence Address: Evren, Cuneyt, Icadiye Cad. Mentesh Sok., Selcuk Apt. 1/17 Kuzguncuk, Uskudar, Istanbul, Turkey, 34674, cuneytevren@hotmail.com
Institution: Evren, Cuneyt: Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Substance Dependence (AMATEM), Bakirkoy State Hospital for Psychiatric and Neurological Diseases, Istanbul, Turkey
Language: English
Abstract: The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between social anxiety and dissociation among male patients with alcohol dependency. Participants were 176 male patients consecutively admitted to an alcohol dependency treatment unit. The Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale, the Dissociative Experiences Scale, the Beck Depression Inventory, the Spielberger State and Trait Anxiety Inventory, the Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test, and the Symptom Checklist-90-Revised were administered to all participants. The dissociative (N=58, 33.0%) group had significantly higher social anxiety scores than the non-dissociative participants. Patients with a history of suicide attempt or childhood abuse had elevated social anxiety scores compared to those without. In multivariate analysis, dissociative taxon membership predicted both of the two social anxiety subscale scores consisting of fear/anxiety and avoidance in a highly significant level while trait anxiety was a significant covariant for these subscales. Among dissociative symptoms, only depersonalization and amnesia/fugue were predictors of social anxiety. Dissociation and social anxiety are interrelated among alcohol-dependent men. This relationship may have implications for prevention and treatment of alcohol dependency among men with a childhood trauma history in particular. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2007
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Dissociation](#)
[*Social Anxiety](#)
[Human Males](#)
Source: PsycINFO

46. Gamma-hydroxybutyrate dependence in a rural setting in Wales.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, 2009, vol./is. 14/1(70-74), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (2009)

Author(s): O'Toole, J. G.; Kristian, M. R.; Devereux, L.; Kurien, R

Correspondence Address: O'Toole, J. G.: Substance Misuse Service, North West Wales NHS Trust, Castellfryn, Star, Anglesey, United Kingdom, LL60 6AS, jim.otoole@nww-tr.nhs.wales.uk

Institution: O'Toole, J. G.: College of Health and Behavioural Sciences, University of Bangor, Bangor, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: The use of gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) in the UK has been mainly associated with the club scene in major cities. GHB dependence has previously been reported in the UK. We report on a case of GHB dependence presenting as lone use in a rural setting. A young male was admitted to hospital in Bangor, North Wales following an overdose of GHB. He was manufacturing GHB at home from readily available precursors. He was also using GHB in a dependent manner with 'around the clock' GHB dosing. GHB detoxification was undertaken in a medical setting but presented significant management problems. The patient rapidly became delirious with auditory and visual hallucinations, disorientation and severe agitation. We have reviewed the available literature on GHB dependence and withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)
[*Gamma Hydroxybutyrate Clubs \(Social Organizations\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

47. Preferred activities of opiate dependent people.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, 2009, vol./is. 14/1(61-69), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (2009)

Author(s): Luty, J; Lawrence, A

Correspondence Address: Luty, J.: South Essex Partnership NHS Trust, Taylor Centre, Southend on Sea, Essex, United Kingdom, SS4 1RB, sl006h3607@blueyonder.co.uk

Institution: Luty, J.: South Essex Partnership NHS Trust, Taylor Centre, Essex, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To assess the most pleasurable and the most damaging and disruptive conditions by 104 treatment-seeking opiate dependent clients compared with a matched sample of 104 members of the general public. Methods: A self-completion Q-sort technique was used to rate 21 pleasurable activities. Twenty two damaging and disruptive conditions were ranked by participants on a 0-10 scale. Results: Clients reported they obtained more pleasure from children, friends, sex and a good meal than heroin. Cocaine was rated as 10th. Heroin addiction was perceived as the second most damaging and disruptive condition by opiate dependent clients, and the third by controls after lung cancer and blindness. Alcoholism was rated sixth after heart attack and stroke. Rank orders were highly comparable between opiate dependent clients and members of the general public. Clinical implications: The values and life priorities of opiate dependent people were highly comparable with those of the general population. Heroin was still regarded as highly pleasurable and also extremely damaging and disruptive by users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clients](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)

*Opiates
 *Pleasure
 Health Care Seeking Behavior

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

48. Gender, personal networks, and drug use among rural African Americans.

Citation: International Quarterly of Community Health Education, 2009, vol./is. 30/1(41-54), 0272-684X;1541-3519 (2009)

Author(s): Goldberg, Rosalyn Negron; Brown, Emma J

Correspondence Address: Goldberg, Rosalyn Negron: University of Massachusetts Boston, 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA, US, 02125, rosaly.negron@umb.edu

Institution: Goldberg, Rosalyn Negron: University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: One of the main unifying concepts of research examining gender variations in drug use behavior is the social network. Yet, research specifically focusing on how the social networks of these groups differ by gender is limited. Few studies have investigated the social networks of rural African Americans who use drugs. In this study, we compared the personal networks of 20 rural African-American men and women addicted to cocaine using social network analysis (SNA) methods. The data do not support strong assertions about gender differences in the personal networks of the study sample. However, the results of the study suggest that men tend to have more drug users in their networks than women, as well as less structurally cohesive networks. Women tend to include more men in their personal networks than men included women. Implications of the research results for network-based drug prevention intervention as well as the value of SNA methods for drug use research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Blacks
 *Drug Addiction
 *Drug Usage
 *Human Sex Differences
 *Social Networks
 Cocaine

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

49. Prevalence and impact of co-occurring psychiatric disorders on outcomes from a private hospital drug and alcohol treatment program.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use: dual diagnosis, February 2009, vol./is. 2/1(13-23), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Feb 2009)

Author(s): Dingle, Genevieve A; King, Pauline

Correspondence Address: Dingle, Genevieve A., dingle@psy.uq.edu.au

Institution: Dingle, Genevieve A.: School of Psychology, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: This naturalistic study was designed to assess the prevalence and impact of co-occurring mental disorders in 104 adults (52% male) admitted to a private hospital drug and alcohol treatment program in Brisbane, Australia. Method: Psychiatric diagnoses made by the participants' admitting psychiatrists were collected by chart audit.

Measures of substance use, dependence and mood were obtained by a program psychologist on participants' admission to the hospital, and during a follow-up interview conducted by the second researcher an average of 8.5 months after participants' discharge. Results: Ninety-two per cent of the sample was diagnosed with at least one mental disorder; most commonly Major Depressive Disorder (57%), Generalised Anxiety Disorder (20%) and Borderline Personality Disorder (16%). Having a concurrent mood, anxiety or personality disorder was not significantly related to either program attendance or outcomes on substance related self-report measures. Only depression symptoms at follow-up were associated with significantly fewer per cent days abstinent in the past 30 days. Conclusion: While co-occurring mental disorders are highly prevalent in this sample, the disorders conferred no significant disadvantage for patients undergoing treatment for substance abuse. However, depression symptoms should be addressed in the period after discharge in order to ensure positive longer-term outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. The fall and rise of Richard Shrubbs.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use: dual diagnosis, February 2009, vol./is. 2/1(8-12), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Feb 2009)

Author(s): Shrubbs, Richard M

Correspondence Address: Shrubbs, Richard M., shrubberz@diomedia.org.uk

Language: English

Abstract: Events leading to my breakdown. My view on recovery. Medical treatment, followed by the time to get over that treatment. That time should be used in preparing for life after care. Training, leading to employment - employment leading to life after being a psychiatric patient. My original intentions on being diagnosed with mental illness - recover, get a trade, get a job, get a life!' (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Essaying complexity: Exploring the gap between holistic values and integrated practices.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use: dual diagnosis, February 2009, vol./is. 2/1(4-7), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Feb 2009)

Author(s): Skinner, W. J. Wayne

Correspondence Address: Skinner, W. J. Wayne, Wayne_skinner@camh.net

Institution: Skinner, W. J. Wayne: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: This commentary on the challenges facing the addiction and mental health systems is based primarily on the Canadian context. It does invite the question, where are the integrated practices that demonstrate holistic values? Where are the integrated 'biopsychosocial' approaches to the complexities of concurrent disorders? In truth, there are better and worse sites of practice, and they can be identified. The better ones - and I would suggest that 'better' is a more appropriately humble term for our practices than 'best' - can be pointed to as examples of attitudes, skills, tools, methods and approaches to welcoming, embracing and working with complexity. It is time to map current services and supports for addiction and mental illness against a framework that brings values, principles, knowledge and evidence together. Just as we work to help clients achieve intentional change, the domain of addictions and mental health, too often shaped asystematically and opportunistically, needs to be the object of intentional change. Having a person-based, community-centered approach means that different voices will need to be listened to. It would invite renewed commitment to the journey we are already on - inspired by holistic values - moving toward integrated practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Integrated Services](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Dimensions of disease stigma in Taiwan: A multidimensional scaling analysis.

Citation: Journal of Psychology in Chinese Societies, 2009, vol./is. 10/1(85-104), 1563-3403 (2009)

Author(s): Chang, Maanling; Chen, Yi Feng; Shen, Chun-Shan; Yu, Lifa

Correspondence Address: Shen, Chun-Shan, No. 1, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Road, 106, Taiwan, csshen@gmail.com

Institution: Chang, Maanling: National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: A pilot study and a main study were conducted to investigate what diseases were stigmatized in Taiwan society, and which dimensions people use to represent them. We first conducted a pilot study to find the 10 highly stigmatized diseases routinely seen in Taiwan, including SARS, AIDS, poliomyelitis, sexual disease, depression, drug addiction, psychosis, cleft lip and palate, shenkui ("kidney deficiency,"), and pulmonary tuberculosis. In the main study, 44 undergraduates were asked to complete the similarity judgment task and the rating task. In the similarity judgment task, participants compared pairs of diseases and judged the similarity between the one disease and the other for each pair. In the rating task, participants described the 10 diseases on six bi-polar adjectives: uncontrollable-controllable, perilous-safe, concealable-conspicuous, temporary-permanent, noncontagious-contagious, and distant-approachable. Results of a multidimensional scaling analysis indicated that the stigmatized diseases were differentiated in terms of contagiousness and concealability. The cultural universality and specificity of social representation of the stigmatized diseases were discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attitudes](#)
[*Disabilities](#)
[*Disorders](#)
[*Public Opinion](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[Mental Illness \(Attitudes Toward\)](#)

[Physical Disabilities \(Attitudes Toward Society\)](#)

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

53. The alcohol treatment needs of violent and non-violent prisoners.

Citation: The British Journal of Forensic Practice, March 2009, vol./is. 11/1(3-7), 1463-6646;2042-8340 (Mar 2009)

Author(s): Bowes, Nicola; Sutton, Adele; Jenkins, Serena; McMurrin, Mary

Correspondence Address: Bowes, Nicola: Forensic Psychological Services, NOMS Cymru, HMP Cardiff, Knox Road, Cardiff, United Kingdom, CF24 0UG, nbowes@vwwic.ac.uk

Institution: Bowes, Nicola: Forensic Psychological Services, NOMS Cymru, HMP Cardiff, Cardiff, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: In 2004, HM Prison Service launched an alcohol strategy that promotes treatment of alcohol-related problems in imprisoned offenders. In commissioning services for prisoners, the needs of any prison population must first be established. The purpose of this study was to establish the need for an alcohol intervention in a local prison and to explore whether there might be a need to address alcohol-related violence, rather than simply looking at alcohol misuse. The research identified the extent of the need for alcohol interventions in a UK prison for men, concluding that in this sample those who had also committed violent index offences might require interventions that specifically target alcohol-related violence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Pavilion Journals (Brighton) Ltd

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Prisons](#)

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

54. Complaints of insomnia in hospitalized alcoholics.

Citation: Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria, September 2009, vol./is. 31/3(261-264), 1516-4446 (Sep 2009)

Author(s): Escobar-Cordoba, Franklin; Avila-Cadavid, Juan David; Cote-Menendez, Miguel

Correspondence Address: Escobar-Cordoba, Franklin: Ciudad Universitaria, Departamento de Psiquiatria, Facultad de Medicina, Oficina 202, Bogota, Colombia, feescobar@bt.unal.edu.co

Institution: Escobar-Cordoba, Franklin: Medical School, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogota, Colombia

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To estimate the prevalence of insomnia complaints in a population of alcoholics hospitalized in addiction clinics in Bogota. Method: Alcoholic patients hospitalized for detoxification in addiction clinics were recruited. Design: observational, descriptive and cross-sectional study. Data gathered by means of clinical interviews and measuring scales: Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index and the Zung Self-rating Anxiety and Depression scales. Results: The prevalence of chronic insomnia complaints was 56.8% (33/58); anxiety symptoms 65.5% (38/58); depressive symptoms 75.9% (44/58) with

variations in distribution by gender. Conclusion: The prevalence of chronic insomnia complaints measured was found to be high in the population of hospitalized alcoholics. These patients deserve medical care and treatment for sleep disorders in their rehabilitation plan. Further research allowing the extension of the obtained results is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Hospitalized Patients](#)
[*Insomnia](#)
[Clinics](#)
[Detoxification](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. A 'space-energetic' paradigm in psychotherapy.

Citation: International Journal of Psychotherapy, March 2009, vol./is. 13/1(30-39), 1356-9082;1469-8498 (Mar 2009)

Author(s): Ermoshin, Andrei; Young, Courtenay

Correspondence Address: Ermoshin, Andrei, Moscow District, Odintsovo, Chikina-2-117, Russia, 143000, erm@list.ru

Institution: Ermoshin, Andrei: Scientific-Practical Centre "Soul's Health", Moscow, Russia

Language: English

Abstract: Space-energetic paradigms in psychotherapy as a form of work with consciousness as a charged, loaded volume has a centuries-old traditions in the East, but it is developing successfully in the West and in Russia as well. Images of dreams, paintings, images of carnival characters, spontaneous drawings of patients, the data of the test "A constructive figure of a person" (developed by the author), illustrate the presence of a whole set of corporal sensations and inner space in the consciousness of a person. These data correspond with the results of somato-psychological studies, which show that each feeling has its own bodily equivalent. Corporal and space sensations, connected with the person's emotional experiences, may serve to initiate the self-regulation process of the organism. Methodology, described by the author as "psycho-catalysis", works with consciousness on two levels: the mind (intellectual level) and the body (energetic level). There are two types of work: 1) to dissolve the old, dysfunctional, spontaneously-formed internal reactions of the organism (neurotic tenses, psychic traumas, etc.); and 2) to form the new states which may be necessary for a better experience of life. Particularly, the method of "accompanying of the culture into the nature" is very useful for correction of psychopathic behaviour disorders, the difficulties with hyperactive children and other kinds of destructive behaviour (alcohol-, drug-addictions, gambling, criminal activity and so on). Multiple applications of the methodology are described by the author in his book "Things in body" and in lots of articles. The author systematically shows them at his seminars in Russia and abroad. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Emotions](#)
[*Human Body](#)
[*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Spatial Perception](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Alcoholism and family: The experience of women members who participate in self-help group Al-Anon.

Original Title: Alcoolismo e familia: A vivencia de mulheres participantes do grupo de autoajuda Al-Anon.

Citation: Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria, July 2009, vol./is. 58/3(181-186), 0047-2085;1982-0208 (Jul-Sep 2009)

Author(s): Filzola, Carmen Lucia Alves; Tagliaferro, Priscila; Andrade, Andrea Santos de; Pavarini, Sofia Cristina lost; Ferreira, Noeli Marchioro Liston Andrade

Correspondence Address: Filzola, Carmen Lucia Alves, Rodovia Washington Luis, km 235, Sao Carlos, Brazil, 3565-905, filizola@power.ufscar.br

Institution: Filzola, Carmen Lucia Alves: Universidade Federal de Sao Carlos (UFSCar), Departamento de Enfermagem, Sao Carlos, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the experience of family members who participate in Al-Anon support group in relation to alcoholism. Method: The research was accomplished with 6 women, 10 invited, attending the group of self-help Al-Anon. The data collection was through semi-structured interviews. The theoretical and methodological reference to the qualitative analysis was based on Symbolic Interactionism and Grounded Theory in Data, in its initial steps. Results: The data resulted in 3 conceptual categories: 1) Denying alcoholism and suffering yours consequences; 2) Searching for help, learning with the support group; 3) Waiting for cure, experiencing sobriety and facing relapses. Besides the support of family and religion, women pointed to the importance of self-help group to support them in facing the problems of alcoholism. Conclusion: We hope that the results this research may contribute to enhancing the support offered by Al-Anon, stimulate new studies in the area and strengthen, among health professionals, recognizing the group as important to support effective resource for families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Experiences \(Events\)](#)
[*Family Members](#)
[*Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. Lesch's typology in Brazilian alcoholic patients.

Original Title: Tipologia de Lesch em alcoolistas no Brasil.

Citation: Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria, July 2009, vol./is. 58/3(169-174), 0047-2085;1982-0208 (Jul-Sep 2009)

Author(s): Zago-Gomes, Maria da Penha; Nakamura-Palacios, Ester Miyuki

Correspondence Address: Zago-Gomes, Maria da Penha, Rua Santa Berenice, n 55, apto. 301, Vila Velha, Praia do Ribeiro, Brazil, 29101-070, penhazago@gmail.com

Institution: Zago-Gomes, Maria da Penha: Departamento de Clinica Medica, Universidade Federal do Espirito Santo, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Objective: Alcohol dependence is a heterogeneous disease with a clear variability in clinical, therapeutic results and relapses, indicating different biological vulnerability. Lesch et al (1988) distinguished four categories of alcohol dependence: Type I-severe symptoms of abstinence; Type II-alcohol as a solution for conflicts; Type III-alcohol as self-medication for psychiatric symptoms; Type IV-history of neurological lesions preceding the development of alcohol dependence. This study examined the applicability of a classification of the clinical type of alcoholism according to Lesch's Typology in a high demanding Brazilian public outpatient service for alcohol dependence. Method: Alcoholics from a Brazilian public outpatient service for treatment of alcoholism of the School of Medicine of the Federal University of Espirito Santo were classified into categories according to Lesch's Typology. Results: Differentiation by Lesch's Typology was easily conducted in a high demanding public outpatient service. Of 170 alcoholics,

21.2% were classified as Type I; 29.4%, Type II; 28.8%), Type III; 20.6%), Type IV. Although different types of alcoholism have different clinical presentations, patients showed similar pattern of alcohol intake, age for the first use of alcohol and withdrawal. Conclusion: Distinguishing clinical types of alcohol dependence according to Lesch's Typology was considered applicable in a high demanding Brazilian public outpatient service, in which the results were similar to those reported in studies realized in other countries. The application of this classification may provide significant changes in strategies for individualized approaches that may be of a great importance in the treatment of alcohol dependence. However, the therapeutic results of these changes will need to be evaluated in follow-up studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Taxonomies](#)
[*Latinos/Latinas](#)
[Outpatients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Pathological gambling: Distinct features and forensic aspects.

Original Title: Pathologisches glucksspielen: Personallichkeitsmerkmale und forensische aspekte.

Citation: Forensische Psychiatrie, Psychologie, Kriminologie, May 2009, vol./is. 3/2(90-98), 1862-7072;1862-7080 (May 2009)

Author(s): Krober, Hans-Ludwig

Correspondence Address: Krober, Hans-Ludwig: Institut fur Forensische Psychiatrie, Charite-Universitatsmedizin Berlin, Limonenstr. 27, Berlin, Germany, 12203, Hans-Ludwig.Kroeber@charite.de

Institution: Krober, Hans-Ludwig: Institut fur Forensische Psychiatrie, Charite-Universitatsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: Causes and psychological characteristics of pathological gambling are reviewed. Neither the addiction model nor the conception of a "disorder of impulse control" is fitting to comprehend the peculiarity of these hardened conduct disorders. Pathological gambling is a learned pattern of behaviour with a variety of etiological backgrounds. There is no uniform type of "the" pathological gambler. Some kinds of gambling like roulette or horse betting are used to experience arousal and thrill; other forms like german slot machines on the contrary are used to relax and to find relief from depression and boredom. There is a broad spectrum of comorbid disorders, e.g. mood disorders and personality disorders. The paper delineates the overlap with antisocial patterns and the juridical consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Forensic Psychology](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Psychodynamics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. A literature revision about the application of the brief motivational interviewing in harmful users and alcohol dependents.

Original Title: Revisao de literatura sobre a aplicacao da entrevista motivacional breve em usuarios nocivos e dependentes de alcool.

Citation: Psicologia em Estudo, April 2009, vol./is. 14/2(333-340), 1413-7372;1807-0329 (Apr-Jun 2009)

Author(s): Sales, Cristiane Martins Baia; Figlie, Neliana Buzi

Correspondence Address: Sales, Cristiane Martins Baia, Rua Botucatu, n 394, Vila Clementino, SP, Sao Paulo, Brazil, CEP 04023-061, cristianebsales@uol.com.br

Institution: Sales, Cristiane Martins Baia: UNIAD-Unidade de Pesquisas em Alcool e Drogas, UNIFESP, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: This article presents the necessary elements for the understanding of the use of the Brief Motivational Interviewing (BMI) in harmful users and alcohol dependents, through a literature revision about its methodological and effectiveness structure. This essay also includes the revision and discussion about this approach use in Brazil. Eighteen national and international studies have been selected and their results have been discussed from the presentation of two tables with the main results. The BMI consists of an efficient approach for the harmful users and alcohol dependent. It has a practical and objective methodology that permits to be applied by any trained Professional and it can be used alone or with other technics, or even as an overture that prepares for a motivational basis for other treatments. In Brazil more researches are necessary in order to find efficient and low costs means to treat the patients who are in different stages of this disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Interviewing](#)
[*Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. The association study of the relationship between fourteen candidate gene polymorphisms and dispositions to the alcoholism.

Original Title: Asociacni studie vztahu ctrnacti polymorfismu kandidatnich genu k dispozicim k zavislosti na alkoholu.

Citation: Ceska a Slovenska Psychiatrie, 2009, vol./is. 105/4(153-162), 1212-0383 (2009)

Author(s): Sery, O; Lochman, J; Glaslova, K; Staif, R; Novotny, M; Kmoch, V; Zvolsky, P

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Institution: Sery, O.: Laborator Neurobiologie a Molekularni Psychiatrie, Ustav Biochemie, Prirodovedecka Fakulta MU, Brno, Czech Republic

Language: Czech

Abstract: Predisposition to alcohol dependence is affected by multiple environmental and genetic factors. Modern molecular genetic techniques allow examining specific genes involved in the pathophysiology of complex diseases such as alcohol dependence. Between strategies for susceptibility gene identification are association studies. We carried out the association study of fourteen candidate gene polymorphisms and alcohol dependence. The association study was performed on 847 persons. We found the association between alcohol dependence and genes for COMT, MAO-B, IL6, IL2, LILRA1 and PSG11. All associated genes influence the neurodevelopment of central nervous system. We suppose the relationship between genes involved in the neurodevelopment of CNS and dispositions to the alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Pathophysiology](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
[Genetics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. The appropriateness of the treatment setting for the inpatient post-acute treatment of alcohol dependence disorders in Switzerland.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health Systems, July 2009, vol./is. 3/, 1752-4458 (Jul 1, 2009)

Author(s): Rossegger, Astrid; Keller, Anne; Odenwald, Michael; Endrass, Jerome

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: In Switzerland, a total of 1'000 patients a year are treated for alcohol-dependence in specialized institutions. Though the current literature suggests favoring outpatient treatment, whether outpatient or inpatient treatment is more efficient cannot be answered generally. For Germany, "AWMF"-treatment guidelines were formulated in order to treat patients with substance use disorders in the appropriate treatment settings. The aim of the present study was to test the hypothesis that the majority of patients treated in the largest specialized institution for alcohol abuse treatment in Switzerland were treated in the appropriate setting. Methods: All completed treatments conducted in the Forel-Hospital--the largest clinic of its kind in Switzerland--between the 1st of January 2004 and the 20th of December 2006 were included in the investigation (n = 915). Patient and treatment characteristics were gathered using the information from the PSYREC and act-info questionnaire. The AWMF criteria were operationalized on the basis of the questionnaire. Results: Applying the AWMF criteria resulted in the emergence of three groups: 73.7% of the study sample could clearly be assigned to the inpatient treatment group, and for 7.5% there was evidence supporting the allocation to an outpatient treatment setting. In 18.8% of the cases, however, the AWMF criteria did not allow an assignment to either of the treatment settings. Of the total sample, 18.5% of all patients apparently did not profit from the inpatient treatment setting, whereas for the vast majority (81.5%), a therapeutic progress was documented. In those patients who, according to the AWMF guidelines, did not need an inpatient setting, a larger proportion improved than in the group of the patients who needed an inpatient treatment in a specialized hospital. Furthermore, the logistic regression analyses revealed that the less severe the clinical state of a patient upon admittance, the higher the odds of improvement during the hospital stay. Conclusion: The results serve as evidence that for at least three out of four patients treated in the investigated specialized institution, an inpatient treatment was appropriate. The principal reason for the necessity of an inpatient treatment setting was that this hospital population showed severe psychiatric, somatic or social irregularities. Only a very limited number of patients hospitalized in a specialized institution for the treatment of alcohol-related disorders can be treated in an outpatient setting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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