Search Results

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Search History

1. PsycInfo; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE; 39753 results.
2. PsycInfo; addict*.ti,ab; 37548 results.
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1. Nature of functional links in valuation networks differentiates impulsive behaviors between abstinent heroin-dependent subjects and nondrug-using subjects.

Citation: NeuroImage, Jul 2015, vol. 115, p. 76-84, 1053-8119 (Jul 15, 2015)

Author(s): Zhai, Tianye; Shao, Yongcong; Chen, Gang; Ye, Enmao; Ma, Lin; Wang, Lubin; Lei, Yu; Chen, Guangyu; Li, Wenjun; Zou, Feng; Jin, Xiao; Li, Shi-Jiang; Yang, Zheng

Abstract: Advanced neuroimaging studies have identified brain correlates of pathological impulsivity in a variety of neuropsychiatric disorders. However, whether and how these spatially separate and functionally integrated neural correlates collectively contribute to aberrant impulsive behaviors remains unclear. Building on recent progress in neuroeconomics toward determining a biological account of human behaviors, we employed resting-state functional MRI to characterize the nature of the links between these neural correlates and to investigate their impact on impulsivity. We demonstrated that through functional connectivity with the ventral medial prefrontal cortex, the δ-network (regions of the executive control system, such as the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex) and the β-network (regions of the reward system involved in the mesocorticolimbic pathway), jointly influence impulsivity measured by the Barratt impulsiveness scale scores. In control nondrug-using subjects, the functional link between the β- and δ-networks is balanced, and the δ-network competitively controls impulsivity. However, in abstinent heroin-dependent subjects, the link is imbalanced, with stronger β-network connectivity and weaker δ-network connectivity. The imbalanced link is associated with impulsivity, indicating that the β- and δ-networks may mutually reinforce each other in abstinent heroin-dependent subjects. These findings of an aberrant link between the β- and δ-networks in abstinent heroin-dependent subjects may shed light on the mechanism of aberrant behaviors of drug addiction and may serve as an endophenotype to mark individual subjects' self-control capacity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: Neuroeconomics
Drug Addiction
Prefrontal Cortex
Heroin
Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Impulsiveness

Source: PsycInfo

2. Disrupted white matter structural connectivity in heroin abusers.

Citation: Addiction Biology, Jul 2015, (Jul 16, 2015), 1355-6215 (Jul 16, 2015)

Author(s): Sun, Yan; Wang, Gui□ Bin; Lin, Qi□ Xiang; Lu, Lin; Shu, Ni; Meng, Shi□ Qiu; Wang, Jun; Han, Hong□ Bin; He, Yong; Shi, Jie

Abstract: Neurocognitive impairment is one of the factors that put heroin abusers at greater risk for relapse, and deficits in related functional brain connections have been found. However, the alterations in structural brain connections that may underlie these functional and neurocognitive impairments remain largely unknown. In the present study, we investigated topological organization alterations in the structural network of white matter in heroin abusers and examined the relationships between the network changes and clinical measures. We acquired diffusion tensor imaging datasets from 76 heroin abusers and 78 healthy controls. Network□ based statistic was applied to identify alterations in interregional white matter connectivity, and graph theory methods were used to analyze the properties of global networks. The participants also completed a battery of neurocognitive measures. One increased subnetwork characterizing widespread abnormalities in structural connectivity was present in heroin users, which mainly composed of default□ mode, attentional and visual systems. The connection strength was positively correlated with increases in fractional anisotropy in heroin abusers. Intriguingly, the changes in within□ frontal and within□ temporal connections in heroin abusers were significantly correlated with daily heroin dosage and impulsivity scores, respectively. These findings suggest that heroin abusers have extensive abnormal white

matter connectivity, which may mediate the relationship between heroin dependence and clinical measures. The increase in white matter connectivity may be attributable to the inefficient microstructure integrity of white matter. The present findings extend our understanding of cerebral structural disruptions that underlie neurocognitive and functional deficits in heroin addiction and provide circuit level markers for this chronic disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology*

3. Changes in daily substance use among people experiencing homelessness and mental illness: 24 month outcomes following randomization to housing first or usual care.

Citation: Addiction, Jul 2015, (Jul 16, 2015), 0965-2140 (Jul 16, 2015)

Author(s): Somers, Julian M.; Moniruzzaman, Akm; Palepu, Anita

Abstract: Aims Housing First (HF) is an established intervention for people experiencing homelessness and mental illness. We compared daily substance use (DSU) between HF and treatment as usual (TAU). Design Two concurrent randomized controlled trials with 24 month follow up. Setting Market rental apartments with support provided by Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) or Intensive Case Management (ICM); a single building with on site supports (CONG); TAU in Vancouver, Canada. Participants Inclusion criteria were current homelessness and mental illness. Participants were assessed as having either 'high needs' (HN; n = 297) or 'moderate needs' (MN; n = 200). MN participants were randomized to ICM (n = 100) or MN TAU (n = 100). HN participants were randomized to ACT (n = 90), CONG (n = 107) or HN TAU (n = 100). Interventions and comparators All HF interventions included independent housing with support services, with an emphasis on promoting client choice and harm reduction in relation to substance use. TAU included existing services and support available to homeless adults with mental illness. Measurements DSU over 24 and 12 months was derived from the Maudsley Addiction Profile. Also measured were demographics, homelessness history, psychiatric diagnoses, symptom severity, comorbid illnesses and duration of stable housing. Findings Compared with HN TAU, neither CONG [adjusted odds (AOR) ratio = 0.73, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.39–1.37] nor ACT (AOR = 1.22, 95% CI = 0.61–2.45) differed on DSU at 24 months, and MN TAU did not differ from ICM (AOR = 0.78, 95% CI = 0.37–1.63). There were no differences at 12 months, when analyses were restricted to participants who indicated substance use at baseline, or when considering the duration of stable housing. Conclusions Housing First, an intervention to support recovery for homeless people who have co occurring mental illness and substance use disorders, did not reduce daily substance use compared with treatment as usual after 12 or 24 months. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*

4. Morphine induced locomotor sensitization produces structural plasticity in the mesocorticolimbic system dependent on cb1 r activity.

Citation: Addiction Biology, Jul 2015, (Jul 15, 2015), 1355-6215 (Jul 15, 2015)

Author(s): Guegan, Thomas; Cebrià, Joan Pau; Maldonado, Rafael; Martin, Miquel

Abstract: Changes in structural plasticity produced by the chronic exposure to drugs of abuse, such as alterations in dendritic spine densities, participate in the development of maladaptive learning processes leading to drug addiction. Understanding the neurobiological mechanisms involved in these aberrant changes is crucial to clarify the neurobiological substrate of addiction. Drug induced locomotor sensitization has been widely accepted as a useful animal model to study these mechanisms related to drug addiction. We have

evaluated the changes in structural plasticity in the mesocorticolimbic system involved in morphine induced locomotor sensitization. The role of the cannabinoid receptor type 1 (CB1 R) in these neuroplastic alterations has also been studied using CB1 R deficient (CB1 R KO) mice. Structural plasticity changes promoted by morphine are a highly dynamic phenomenon that evolves during the entire time course of the behavioral sensitization in wild type (WT) animals. The different phases of the sensitization process were related to specific changes in connectivity between neurons revealed by modifications in dendritic spines in specific areas of the mesocorticolimbic system. Moreover, the lack of morphine induced locomotor sensitization in CB1 R KO mice was accompanied by abnormal alterations in structural plasticity in the same mesocorticolimbic areas. These specific structural plasticity changes mediated by CB1 R activity seem necessary for the normal progression of morphine induced locomotor sensitization and could play a critical role in the addictive process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology*

5. The mediating role of symptoms of psychopathology between irrational beliefs and internet gaming addiction.

Citation: Journal of Rational-Emotive & Cognitive-Behavior Therapy, Jul 2015, (Jul 17, 2015), 0894-9085 (Jul 17, 2015)

Author(s): Vukosavljevic-Gvozden, Tatjana; Filipovic, Severina; Opacic, Goran

Abstract: While Internet gaming addiction has recently been proposed as a disorder, it is still discussed whether it is to some extent an effect of other disorders. By integrating the results of the previous studies of Internet gaming addiction and the postulates of REBT theory, we set up two goals. One is to determine whether the symptoms of psychopathology are mediators between irrational and rational beliefs and Internet gaming addiction. Another goal is to compare a large number of symptoms of psychopathology and determine which of these have the greatest effect on the Internet gaming addiction. An online survey was conducted on a sample of online games users, 219 high school and university students of both sexes, aged 23.87 years on average, who filled in the Gaming Addiction Scale, the Symptom Checklist and Serbian version of the General Attitude and Belief Scale. The hypothesis that the symptoms of psychopathology have a mediatory role in a relationship between irrational beliefs and Internet gaming addiction has been confirmed. A more thorough analysis determined that the obsessive–compulsive symptoms are the main mediator. We can conclude that the exploration of this type of symptoms can be helpful in the preparation of prevention and treatment programs of Internet gaming addiction. However, future research with longitudinal design is required to verify the results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo