

Search Results

Table of Contents

Search History	page 5
1. The forest and the trees: Relational and specific factors in addiction treatment.	page 6
2. Predicting subsequent relapse by drug-related cue-induced brain activation in heroin addiction: An event-related functional magnetic resonance imaging study.	page 6
3. Effects of childhood maltreatment on the neural correlates of stress- and drug cue-induced cocaine craving.	page 7
4. Misuse of atypical antipsychotics in conjunction with alcohol and other drugs of abuse.	page 7
5. A Critical Review of the Literature on Attentional Bias in Cocaine Use Disorder and Suggestions for Future Research.	page 8
6. Diving into the being of resiliency from addiction: A nondual approach.	page 8
7. Conserved expression of the gpr151 receptor in habenular axonal projections of vertebrates.	page 9
8. Prioritizing genes related to nicotine addiction via a multi-source-based approach.	page 9
9. Adolescent deviant peer clustering as an amplifying mechanism underlying the progression from early substance use to late adolescent dependence.	page 10
10. Cannabis and related impairment: The unique roles of cannabis use to cope with social anxiety and social avoidance.	page 11
11. Solving the problem of non-attendance in substance abuse services.	page 11
12. The role of gabab receptors in human reinforcement learning.	page 12
13. Social desirability and change following substance abuse treatment in male offenders.	page 13
14. Evaluation of underlying mechanisms in the link between childhood ADHD symptoms and risk for early initiation of substance use.	page 13
15. DSM-5 alcohol use disorder criteria in "Crazy Heart" (2009)-A media content analysis with teaching purposes.	page 14
16. Description of internet addiction among Chilean medical students: A cross-sectional study.	page 15
17. The effects of parental acculturation and parenting practices on the substance use of Mexican-heritage adolescents from Southwestern Mexican neighborhoods.	page 16
18. Barriers to drug abuse treatment for Latino migrants: Treatment providers' perspectives.	page 16
19. Characteristics of Mexican and Mexican American adolescents in treatment for "cheese" heroin use.	page 17
20. Paranoid personality disorder in the United States: The role of race, illicit drug use, and income.	page 18
21. Parental, peer, school, and neighborhood influences on adolescent substance use: Direct and indirect effects and ethnic variations.	page 18
22. Posttreatment drug use abstinence: Does the majority program clientele matter?	page 19
23. Risk and protective factors in West Azerbaijan Province students addiction susceptibility.	page 19
24. Women's intimate partner relationships and post-incarceration treatment for substance abuse and dependence in Puerto Rico: A literature review.	page 20
25. Prevalence of substance use and intimate partner violence in a sample of A/PI MSM.	page 21
26. Joe's history.	page 22
27. The novice's mistakes in English.	page 22
28. Current status and future challenges of programs for men convicted of gender violence in Spain.	page 23
29. Substance addiction: Can a psychoanalytical approach be effective?	page 23

30. Decreased dopamine brain reactivity in marijuana abusers is associated with negative emotionality and addiction severity.	page 24
31. Characteristics of female drinking by age.	page 25
32. Use of alcohol and surrogates by residents of a typical Belarus city.	page 25
33. Is the outcome of alcohol dependence treatment related to intelligence of patients?	page 26
34. Alcohol consumption among adolescents in the City of Zagreb and the presence of alcohol drinking among their parents.	page 27
35. Transferring best practice-Models for treating cannabis abuse for practice: Symposium organised by the German Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (DBDD).	page 28
36. Sexual addiction syndrome: Phenomenology, aetiology, and treatment.	page 28
37. Is it reasonable to have the same treatment programme for party-drug and cannabis users? Results from the inpatient treatment model Bonn Model: Youth Addiction.	page 29
38. Drug abuse and its treatment in China.	page 30
39. Custodial detention for the rehabilitation and protection of drug-addicted offenders: A statistical overview based on data from the German Justice Administration.	page 30
40. Addiction potential of the non-benzodiazepine hypnotics binding at the GABAA-receptor complex.	page 31
41. Are certain foods addictive?	page 32
42. Coherency assessment of policies on some of the psychoactive substances and addictive behaviour in the Republic of Croatia.	page 32
43. Prevention science as a base for substance abuse prevention planning-Lessons learned for improving the prevention.	page 33
44. Driving ability with alcohol and drug dependence and schizophrenia.	page 34
45. No demonstrable relationship was found between alcohol dependence and concomitant drug abuse amongst detainees in police custody in West Yorkshire, England.	page 34
46. New challenges for humans in the context of e-culture.	page 35
47. Substance use across adolescence: Do gender and age matter?	page 36
48. Training mothers recovering from substance abuse to identify and treat their children's illnesses.	page 36
49. Personal experiences with smoking among nursing students: A pilot focus group study.	page 37
50. Reasons for nondaily smoking among young adults: Scale development and validation.	page 38
51. Time-course and severity of acute effects of tobacco abstinence in smokers with subclinical depressive symptoms or alcohol consumption.	page 39
52. Effects of gender and motivations on perceptions of nonmedical use of prescription stimulants.	page 40
53. Daddy's little girl goes to college: An investigation of females' perceived closeness with fathers and later risky behaviors.	page 40
54. Cocaine-induced psychotic disorders: Presentation, mechanism, and management.	page 41
55. Domains and perceived benefits of treatment among patients with and without co-occurring disorders in inpatient substance use treatment.	page 41
56. Dual diagnosis resource needs in Spain: A national survey of professionals.	page 42
57. Convergent validity of the ASAM criteria in co-occurring disorders.	page 43
58. Challenges and outcomes of parallel care for patients with co-occurring psychiatric disorder in methadone maintenance treatment.	page 44
59. Neurocognition in college-aged daily marijuana users.	page 45
60. Correction: Chronic alcohol disrupts dopamine receptor activity and the cognitive function of the medial prefrontal cortex.	page 46
61. Synaptic glutamate spillover due to impaired glutamate uptake mediates heroin relapse.	page 47

62. Cannabis use is quantitatively associated with nucleus accumbens and amygdala abnormalities in young adult recreational users.	page 48
63. Patterns of cortical activation following motor tasks and psychological-inducing movie cues in heroin users: An fMRI study.	page 49
64. Family functioning, positive youth development, and internet addiction in junior secondary school students: Structural equation modeling using AMOS.	page 49
65. Winner takes it all: Addiction as an example for selfish goal dominance.	page 50
66. Unconscious habit systems in compulsive and impulsive disorders.	page 51
67. Elder abuse and neglect vs. parricide: A letter from Russia.	page 51
68. Understanding PTSD comorbidity and suicidal behavior: Associations among histories of alcohol dependence, major depressive disorder, and suicidal ideation and attempts.	page 52
69. Development and validation of a survey to assess patient-perceived medication knowledge and confidence in medication use.	page 52
70. Adolescent swimmers: Breathing complaints and prescription asthma medication use and misuse.	page 53
71. Violent behavior and driving under the influence of alcohol: Prevalence and association with impulsivity among individuals in treatment for alcohol dependence in Poland.	page 54
72. Alcohol-induced changes in methylation status of individual CpG sites, and serum levels of vasopressin and atrial natriuretic peptide in alcohol-dependent patients during detoxification treatment.	page 55
73. Investigating risk factors for internet gaming disorder: A comparison of patients with addictive gaming, pathological gamblers and healthy controls regarding the Big Five personality traits.	page 56
74. Psychometric properties of the Cannabis Abuse Screening Test in Hungarian samples of adolescents and young adults.	page 57
75. Gabapentinoid abuse in order to potentiate the effect of methadone: A survey among substance misusers.	page 57
76. Treatment for outpatients with comorbid schizophrenia and substance use disorders: A review.	page 58
77. Predictors of drug use in prison among women convicted of violent crimes.	page 59
78. The association between premenstrual dysphoric disorder and Internet use disorder.	page 59
79. Sleep disturbance in relation to alcohol misuse.	page 60
80. The Staying Safe Intervention: Training people who inject drugs in strategies to avoid injection-related HCV and HIV infection.	page 61
81. Review of Understanding and treating sex addiction: A comprehensive guide for people who struggle with sex addiction and those who want to help them.	page 62
82. Mentalization-based therapy for sexual addiction: Foundations for a clinical model.	page 62
83. Alcohol and drug prevention, intervention, and treatment literature: A bibliography for best practices.	page 63
84. "The Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-3 and stages of change: A screening validity study": Errata.	page 63
85. Counseling chemically dependent chronic pain patients in an integrated care setting.	page 64
86. The bottoming-out experience and the turning point: A phenomenology of the cognitive shift from drinker to nondrinker.	page 65
87. Predicting desistance or persistence in the substance-abusing, mentally ill, supervised offender population using Laub and Sampson's (2001) Social Controls and Individual Factors Theory.	page 65
88. Nicotine administration in adolescence reprograms the subsequent response to nicotine treatment and withdrawal in adulthood: Sex-selective effects on cerebrocortical serotonergic function.	page 66
89. Psychometric properties of the Chinese version of the Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST-C) for patients with alcoholism.	page 66
90. An assessment of risk factors for early death among a sample of previously incarcerated youth.	page 67

91. Examining the role of Brazilian Navy before alcohol intake in the workplace.	page 68
92. Guest editorial.	page 68
93. Persons with mental illness and co-occurring substance use disorders.	page 69
94. Glutamate and dopamine transmission from midbrain dopamine neurons share similar release properties but are differentially affected by cocaine.	page 69
95. Locomotor response to novelty correlates with differences in number and morphology of hypothalamic tyrosine hydroxylase positive cells in rats.	page 70
96. Levetiracetam results in increased and decreased alcohol drinking with different access procedures in C57BL/6J mice.	page 71
97. Neural correlates of alcohol-approach bias in alcohol addiction: The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak for spirits.	page 72
98. Neural correlates of reward-based spatial learning in persons with cocaine dependence.	page 73
99. "Glass fairies" and "bone children": Adolescents and young adults with anorexia nervosa show positive reactions towards extremely emaciated body pictures measured by the startle reflex paradigm.	page 74
100. Substance use behaviours and normative beliefs in North West European University and college students.	page 75
101. Associations between misperceptions on substance use by peers and health and academic outcomes in university students.	page 76
102. Stimulant abuse on the college campus.	page 76
103. About the editors.	page 77
104. European public health policies and interventions for detecting and deterring Internet addictive behaviors in adolescents.	page 77
105. Development of an integrated intervention model for Internet addiction in Hong Kong.	page 78
106. Management of Internet addictive behaviors in adolescents.	page 78
107. Internet addiction, media use, and difficulties associated with sleeping in adolescents.	page 79
108. Real world high-risk patterns associated with Internet addictive behaviors.	page 80
109. Psychological research and a sociological perspective on problematic and addictive computer game use in adolescents.	page 80
110. Online social networking use: Associations with adolescent well-being and Internet addictive behaviors.	page 81
111. Risks of developing Internet addictive behaviors: Scope and extent of Internet sites used.	page 82
112. Assessment of Internet addictive behavior.	page 82
113. Pre-existing and concomitant psychiatric disorders associated with Internet addictive behaviors.	page 83
114. Development of internet addictive behaviors: Potential pathophysiologic mechanisms.	page 83
115. Clinical signs and symptoms of addictive behaviors.	page 84
116. Internet addiction: A public health concern in adolescence.	page 85

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. The forest and the trees: Relational and specific factors in addiction treatment.

- Citation:** Addiction, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Sep 12, 2014)
- Author(s):** Miller, William R; Moyers, Theresa B
- Abstract:** Abstract Aims Increased expectations for the use of evidence-based methods in addiction treatment have fueled a debate regarding the relative importance of 'specific' versus 'common' factors in treatment outcome. This review explores the influence of these factors on addiction treatment outcome. Methods The authors review and link findings from four decades of research on specific and general factors in addiction treatment outcome research. Findings Although few would argue that what one does in addiction treatment is immaterial, outcome studies tend to find small to no difference when specific treatment methods are compared with each other or with treatment as usual. In contrast, there are usually substantial differences among therapists in client outcomes, and relational factors such as therapist empathy and therapeutic alliance can be significant determinants of addiction treatment outcome. Conclusions In addiction treatment, relational factors such as empathy, which are often described as common, non-specific factors, should not be dismissed as 'common' because they vary substantially across providers and it is unclear how common they actually are. Similarly they should not be relegated to 'non-specific' status, because such important relational influences can be specified and incorporated into clinical research and training. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

2. Predicting subsequent relapse by drug-related cue-induced brain activation in heroin addiction: An event-related functional magnetic resonance imaging study.

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 11, 2014)
- Author(s):** Li, Qiang; Li, Wei; Wang, Hanyue; Wang, Yarong; Zhang, Yi; Zhu, Jia; Zheng, Ying; Zhang, Dongsheng; Wang, Lina; Li, Yongbin; Yan, Xuejiao; Chang, Haifeng; Fan, Min; Li, Zhe; Tian, Jie; Gold, Mark S; Wang, Wei; Liu, Yijun
- Abstract:** Abstract Abnormal salience attribution is implicated in heroin addiction. Previously, combining functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and a drug cue-reactivity task, we demonstrated abnormal patterns of subjective response and brain reactivity in heroin-dependent individuals. However, whether the changes in cue-induced brain response were related to relapse was unknown. In a prospective study, we recruited 49 heroin-dependent patients under methadone maintenance treatment, a gold standard treatment (average daily dose 41.8 + 16.0 mg), and 20 healthy subjects to perform the heroin cue-reactivity task during fMRI. The patients' subjective craving was evaluated. They participated in a follow-up assessment for 3 months, during which heroin use was assessed and relapse was confirmed by self-reported relapse or urine toxicology. Differences between relapsers and non-relapsers were analyzed with respect to the results from heroin-cue responses. Compared with healthy subjects, relapsers and non-relapsers commonly demonstrated significantly increased brain responses during the processing of heroin cues in the mesolimbic system, prefrontal regions and visuospatial-attention regions. However, compared with non-relapsers, relapsers demonstrated significantly greater cue-induced craving and the brain response mainly in the bilateral nucleus accumbens/subcallosal cortex and cerebellum. Although the cue-induced heroin craving was low in absolute measures, the change in craving positively correlated with the activation of the nucleus accumbens/subcallosal cortex among the patients. These findings suggest that in treatment-seeking heroin-dependent individuals, greater

cue-induced craving and greater specific regional activations might be related to reward/craving and memory retrieval processes. These responses may predict relapse and represent important targets for the development of new treatment for heroin addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

3. Effects of childhood maltreatment on the neural correlates of stress- and drug cue-induced cocaine craving.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Sep 11, 2014)
Author(s): Elton, Amanda; Smitherman, Sonet; Young, Jonathan; Kilts, Clinton D
Abstract: Abstract Childhood adversity negatively influences all stages of the addiction process and is associated with persistent alterations in neuroendocrine, autonomic and brain responses to stress. We sought to characterize the impact of childhood abuse and neglect on the neural correlates of stress- and drug cue-induced drug craving associated with cocaine addiction. Cocaine-dependent men with (n = 20) and without (n = 18) moderate to severe childhood maltreatment histories underwent functional magnetic resonance imaging during script-guided mental imagery of personalized stress, drug use and neutral experiences. Compared to the neutral script, the stress and drug use scripts activated striatal, prefrontal, posterior cingulate, temporal and cerebellar regions consistent with prior studies of induced states of stress and drug craving. For the stress script, maltreated men exhibited reduced activation of the anterior precuneus and supplementary motor area (SMA); the interaction of maltreatment severity and stress-induced craving responses predicted lesser rostral anterior cingulate cortex activation. For the drug use script, maltreated men exhibited greater left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex activation. The interaction of maltreatment severity and craving responses was associated with greater activation of the visual cortex and SMA, whereas a maltreatment-by-anxiety interaction effect included lesser ventromedial prefrontal cortex activation. The outcomes indicate an association of childhood maltreatment with a heightened appetitive anticipatory response to drug cues and a diminished engagement of regulatory and controlled action selection processes in response to stress- or drug cue-induced drug craving and anxiety responses for cocaine-dependent men. These findings provide novel insights into possible brain mechanisms by which childhood maltreatment heightens risk for relapse in drug-dependent individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

4. Misuse of atypical antipsychotics in conjunction with alcohol and other drugs of abuse.

Citation: *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Jul 23, 2014)
Author(s): Malekshahi, Tara; Tioleco, Nina; Ahmed, Nahima; Campbell, Aimee N.C; Haller, Deborah
Abstract: Non-medical use of atypical antipsychotics by substance abusers has been reported in the literature, although no detailed studies exist. Among 429 addiction treatment inpatients screened, 73 (17.0%) reported misuse of antipsychotics with alcohol, opioids, cocaine,

methamphetamine and/or cannabis; 39 (9.1%) within the past year. Of past year misusers, 25 (64.1%) were interviewed. Most were male (76.0%), non-Caucasian (56.0%), and polysubstance abusers (84.0%). Quetiapine, the most abused drug (96.0%), was obtained primarily from doctors (52.0%) and family/friends (48.0%). Reasons for use included to "recover" from other substances (66.7%), "enhance" the effects of other substances (25.0%), and "experiment" (20.8%). The most frequently reported positive effect was "feeling mellow" (75.0%); negative effects were consistent with antipsychotic use (e.g., feeling thirsty, trouble concentrating). Compared to a normative sample of inpatient substance abusers, ASI composite scores were higher. Findings suggest that physicians should assess for use/misuse of atypical antipsychotics among patients with addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

5. A Critical Review of the Literature on Attentional Bias in Cocaine Use Disorder and Suggestions for Future Research.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Sep 15, 2014)
Author(s): Leeman, Robert F; Robinson, Cendrine D; Waters, Andrew J; Sofuoglu, Mehmet
Abstract: Cocaine use disorder (CUD) continues to be an important public health problem, and novel approaches are needed to improve the effectiveness of treatments for CUD. Recently, there has been increased interest in the role of automatic cognition such as attentional bias (AB) in addictive behaviors, and AB has been proposed to be a cognitive marker for addictions. Automatic cognition may be particularly relevant to CUD, as there is evidence for particularly robust AB to cocaine cues and strong relationships to craving for cocaine and other illicit drugs. Further, the wide-ranging cognitive deficits (e.g., in response inhibition and working memory) evinced by many cocaine users enhance the potential importance of interventions targeting automatic cognition in this population. In the current article, we discuss relevant addiction theories, followed by a review of studies that examined AB in CUD. We then consider the neural substrates of AB, including human neuroimaging, neurobiological, and pharmacological studies. We conclude with a discussion of research gaps and future directions for AB in CUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO

6. Diving into the being of resiliency from addiction: A nondual approach.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Sep 9, 2014)
Author(s): Tzu, Gary; Damgaard, L. Marie
Correspondence Address: Tzu, Gary: Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge, 4401 University Drive, Lethbridge, AB, Canada, T1K 3 M4, gary.tzu@uleth.ca
Institution: Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, AB, Canada; Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, AB, Canada
Abstract: Addiction is a coping strategy for existence and is supported culturally, which leads to the inability to authentically connect. From the relational deprivation, individuals have been conditioned to function from false representations, which have lead to deeper holes of emptiness that are struggling to be filled through addictive tendencies. The authors utilize a nondual approach to demonstrate at the heart of addiction is the desire for specialness, ego inflation, and the narcissistic condition. Through a psychotherapy case study, the

authors show how utilizing an Almas nondual transformation of narcissism approach, clients can move from addiction and narcissism into authentic being and thus develop resiliency to addiction and narcissism from the past and freedom, resiliency, and self-growth for the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO

7. Conserved expression of the gpr151 receptor in habenular axonal projections of vertebrates.

Citation: The Journal of Comparative Neurology, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0021-9967;1096-9861 (Sep 08, 2014)

Author(s): Broms, Jonas; Antolin-Fontes, Beatriz; Tingstrom, Anders; Ibanez-Tallon, Ines

Abstract: ABSTRACT The habenula is a phylogenetically conserved brain structure in the epithalamus. It is a major node in the information flow between fronto-limbic brain regions and monoaminergic brainstem nuclei, and is thus anatomically and functionally ideally positioned to regulate emotional, motivational, and cognitive behaviors. Consequently, the habenula may be critically important in the pathophysiology of psychiatric disorders such as addiction and depression. Here we investigated the expression pattern of GPR151, a G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR), whose mRNA has been identified as highly and specifically enriched in habenular neurons by in situ hybridization and translating ribosome affinity purification (TRAP). In the present immunohistochemical study we demonstrate a pronounced and highly specific expression of the GPR151 protein in the medial and lateral habenula of rodent brain. Specific expression was also seen in efferent habenular fibers projecting to the interpeduncular nucleus, the rostromedial tegmental area, the rhabdoid nucleus, the mesencephalic raphe nuclei, and the dorsal tegmental nucleus. Using confocal microscopy and quantitative colocalization analysis, we found that GPR151-expressing axons and terminals overlap with cholinergic, substance P-ergic, and glutamatergic markers. Virtually identical expression patterns were observed in rat, mouse, and zebrafish brains. Our data demonstrate that GPR151 is highly conserved, specific for a subdivision of the habenular neurocircuitry, and constitutes a promising novel target for psychiatric drug development. J. Comp. Neurol., 2014. 2014 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Copyright Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO

8. Prioritizing genes related to nicotine addiction via a multi-source-based approach.

Citation: Molecular Neurobiology, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0893-7648;1559-1182 (Sep 6, 2014)

Author(s): Liu, Xinhua; Liu, Meng; Li, Xia; Zhang, Lihua; Fan, Rui; Wang, Ju

Correspondence Address: Wang, Ju: School of Biomedical Engineering, Tianjin Medical University, 22 Qixiangtai Road, Tianjin, China, 300070, wangju@tmu.edu.cn

Institution: School of Biomedical Engineering, Tianjin Medical University, Tianjin, China; School of Biomedical Engineering, Tianjin Medical University, Tianjin, China; School of Biomedical Engineering, Tianjin Medical University, Tianjin, China; School of Biomedical Engineering, Tianjin Medical University, Tianjin, China; School of Biomedical Engineering, Tianjin Medical University, Tianjin, China; School of Biomedical Engineering, Tianjin Medical University, Tianjin, China; School of Biomedical Engineering, Tianjin Medical University, Tianjin, China

Abstract: Nicotine has a broad impact on both the central and peripheral nervous systems. Over the past decades, an increasing number of genes potentially involved in nicotine addiction have been identified by different technical approaches. However, the molecular mechanisms underlying nicotine addiction remain largely unknown. Under such situation, prioritizing the candidate genes for further investigation is becoming increasingly important. In this study, we presented a multi-source-based gene prioritization approach for nicotine addiction by utilizing the vast amounts of information generated from for nicotine addiction study during the past years. In this approach, we first collected and curated genes from studies in four categories, i.e., genetic association analysis, genetic linkage analysis, high-throughput gene/protein expression analysis, and literature search of single gene/protein-based studies. Based on these resources, the genes were scored and a weight value was determined for each category. Finally, the genes were ranked by their combined scores, and 220 genes were selected as the prioritized nicotine addiction-related genes. Evaluation suggested the prioritized genes were promising targets for further analysis and replication study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

9. Adolescent deviant peer clustering as an amplifying mechanism underlying the progression from early substance use to late adolescent dependence.

Citation: Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, October 2014, vol./is. 55/10(1153-1161), 0021-9630;1469-7610 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Van Ryzin, Mark J; Dishion, Thomas J

Correspondence Address: Van Ryzin, Mark J.: Child and Family Center, University of Oregon, 6217 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, US, 97403-6217, markv@uoregon.edu

Institution: Child and Family Center, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, US; Prevention Research Center, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Early substance use co-occurs with youths' self-organization into deviant peer groups in which substance use is central to social interaction. We hypothesized that the social dynamics of deviant peer groups amplify the risk of progressing from early use to later dependence, and that this influence occurs over and above escalations in use that typically accompany early substance use and membership in deviant groups. Methods: Our study used a longitudinal, multimethod dataset consisting of 998 adolescents and their families. Participants were recruited from middle schools in a large metropolitan area in the Pacific Northwest. The sample was 47.3% female and ethnically diverse (42.3% European American, 29.1% African American, and 28.6% other, including biracial). We examined deviant peer clustering as a mediator between early substance use and later dependence, controlling for proximal levels of use, SES, early antisocial behavior, and parental monitoring. Tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use were assessed at ages 12, 13, and 16-17. Past-year nicotine, alcohol, and marijuana dependence (DSM-IV) was assessed at age 19. Youth and parent reports and observational data were used to assess deviant peer clustering at age 16-17, and youth reported on antisocial behavior and parental monitoring at ages 12 and 13. Results: Early substance use predicted increased likelihood of dependence on tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana by late adolescence. Deviant peer affiliation mediated these links, even when accounting for proximal levels of substance use. Conclusions: Early substance use not only promotes escalations in use across adolescence but also provides entry into a deviant social context that contributes to increased risk of dependence. Our results emphasize the importance of identifying and intervening in early substance use before it becomes an organizing factor in friendship selection and interaction. Deviant peer clusters are clearly an important avenue for

intervention when seeking to interrupt the progression to substance dependence.
(PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry. Association for Child and Adolescent Mental Health.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Antisocial Behavior](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Cluster Analysis](#)
[Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[Mediation](#)
[Peers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*

10. Cannabis and related impairment: The unique roles of cannabis use to cope with social anxiety and social avoidance.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Sep 07, 2014)

Author(s): Buckner, Julia D; Zvolensky, Michael J

Abstract: Background and Objectives Social anxiety appears to be a risk factor for cannabis-related problems. Socially anxious individuals are vulnerable to using cannabis to cope in social situations and to avoiding social situations if marijuana is unavailable. Yet, the relative impact of cannabis use to cope with social anxiety relative to use to cope with negative affect more broadly has yet to be examined. Methods The present study used the Marijuana to Cope with Social Anxiety Scale (MCSAS) to examine the incremental validity of using cannabis use to cope in social situations (MCSAS-Cope) and avoidance of social situations if cannabis is unavailable (MCSAS-Avoid) in a community-recruited sample of 123 (34.1% female) current cannabis users. Results After controlling for age of first cannabis use, gender, alcohol and tobacco use, other cannabis use motives, and cannabis expectancies, MCSAS-Cope remained significantly positively related to cannabis use frequency and cannabis-related problems. After controlling for age of first cannabis use, gender, alcohol and tobacco use, and experiential avoidance, MCSAS-Avoid remained significantly related to cannabis problems but not frequency. Discussion and Conclusions The present findings suggest that cannabis use to manage social forms of anxiety may be important to understanding cannabis use behaviors. Scientific Significance The current findings identify cognitive/motivational factors implicated in more frequent cannabis use and in cannabis-related impairment, which may be essential to inform efforts to further refine prevention and treatment efforts. (Am J Addict 2014;XX:1-6) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

11. Solving the problem of non-attendance in substance abuse services.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Sep 06, 2014)

Author(s): Milward, Joanna; Lynskey, Michael; Strang, John

Abstract: Abstract Issues Rates of non-attendance are among the highest in substance misuse services. Non-attendance is costly and results in the inefficient use of limited resources.

Patients who frequently miss their appointments have worse outcomes including treatment dropout and decreased likelihood of achieving long-term abstinence. Approach This narrative review evaluates interventions targeting non-attendance in addiction services and draws upon the wider health-care literature to identify interventions that could be adapted for substance-abusing populations. Key Findings Both fixed value and intermittent reinforcement contingency management demonstrate potential for improving attendance. However, small sample sizes and heterogeneous populations make it difficult to draw firm conclusions. Appointment reminders by letter or telephone have demonstrated moderate evidence for improving attendance in substance-abusing populations. Text message appointment reminders are extensively utilised in general health-care settings and consistently improve attendance; however, there is a paucity of research examining the feasibility and effectiveness of text message reminders in addiction services. Implications A lack of evidence for methods to improve attendance is reflected in the continuing challenge faced by addiction services attempting to manage high rates of non-attendance. Conclusions Non-attendance remains a persistent issue for addiction services. While there is limited evidence that contingency management improves attendance, more rigorous research is needed to determine the optimal intervention components and effectiveness in different populations, particularly those receiving maintenance treatments. Multicomponent text message interventions incorporating different delivery and content strategies demonstrate a promise for improving non-attendance and poor engagement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

12. The role of gabab receptors in human reinforcement learning.

Citation: European Neuropsychopharmacology, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0924-977X (Aug 26, 2014)
Author(s): Ort, Andres; Kometer, Michael; Rohde, Judith; Seifritz, Erich; Vollenweider, Franz X
Abstract: Behavioral evidence from human studies suggests that the -aminobutyric acid type B receptor (GABAB receptor) agonist baclofen modulates reinforcement learning and reduces craving in patients with addiction spectrum disorders. However, in contrast to the well established role of dopamine in reinforcement learning, the mechanisms by which the GABAB receptor influences reinforcement learning in humans remain completely unknown. To further elucidate this issue, a cross-over, double-blind, placebo-controlled study was performed in healthy human subjects (N=15) to test the effects of baclofen (20 and 50mg p.o.) on probabilistic reinforcement learning. Outcomes were the feedback-induced P2 component of the event-related potential, the feedback-related negativity, and the P300 component of the event-related potential. Baclofen produced a reduction of P2 amplitude over the course of the experiment, but did not modulate the feedback-related negativity. Furthermore, there was a trend towards increased learning after baclofen administration relative to placebo over the course of the experiment. The present results extend previous theories of reinforcement learning, which focus on the importance of mesolimbic dopamine signaling, and indicate that stimulation of cortical GABAB receptors in a fronto-parietal network leads to better attentional allocation in reinforcement learning. This observation is a first step in our understanding of how baclofen may improve reinforcement learning in healthy subjects. Further studies with bigger sample sizes are needed to corroborate this conclusion and furthermore, test this effect in patients with addiction spectrum disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from Elsevier in [European Neuropsychopharmacology](#)

13. Social desirability and change following substance abuse treatment in male offenders.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, September 2014, vol./is. 28/3(872-879), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Davis, Christopher G; Doherty, Sherri; Moser, Andrea E

Correspondence Address: Davis, Christopher G.: Department of Psychology, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1S 5B6, Chris.Davis@carleton.ca

Institution: Department of Psychology, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, Canada; Addictions Research Centre, Correctional Service Canada, Montague, PE, Canada; Addictions Research Centre, Correctional Service Canada, Montague, PE, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: The efficacy of cognitive-behavioral treatment for substance abuse is contingent on changing clients' attitudes, beliefs, and expectancies. Assessing such change with self-report instruments may be problematic in offenders to the extent that they perceive that treatment success may secure privileges. This study assesses the extent to which increases in social desirability predict improvement in self-efficacy, perceptions of control, and perceived ability to cope and resist use of drugs. Male offenders in a moderate-intensity (N = 1,431) and a high-intensity (N = 316) substance abuse program were assessed before and after treatment on a range of beliefs and attitudes targeted in treatment, along with a measure of social desirability. Regression analyses indicate that those reporting the greatest increase in social desirability also reported the greatest improvement in attitudes and beliefs about drug and alcohol use, thereby suggesting that such self-report measures of change should be regarded with a degree of skepticism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminals](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Self Efficacy](#)
[*Social Desirability](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Evaluation of underlying mechanisms in the link between childhood ADHD symptoms and risk for early initiation of substance use.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, September 2014, vol./is. 28/3(816-827), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Vitulano, Michael L; Fite, Paula J; Hopko, Derek R; Lochman, John; Wells, Karen; Asif, Irfan

Correspondence Address: Vitulano, Michael L.: University of Tennessee, Austin Peay Building, Knoxville, TN, US, 37996, mvitulano@vols.utk.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee, TN, US; Department of Psychology, University of Kansas, KS, US; Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee, TN, US; Department of Psychology, University of Alabama, AL, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University School of Medicine, NC, US; Department of Family Medicine, University of Tennessee Graduate School of Medicine, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Although there has been support for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) as a risk for early substance use, this link is not fully established or understood. Furthermore,

the potential mechanisms explaining these associations are unclear. The current study examined peer rejection, school bonding, and internalizing problems as potential mediators of the association between childhood ADHD symptoms and risk for early initiation of substance use. The sample included a control group of 126 students with problematic aggression (79% African American, 66% male) from an intervention study following children from fourth to ninth grade. Results suggested that ADHD symptoms follow a path to early initiation of tobacco use through the combined effects of peer rejection and internalizing problems as well as through internalizing problems alone. ADHD symptoms were also associated with the cubic slope of marijuana use initiation, such that increased ADHD symptoms were associated with a strong cubic trend (e.g., a more rapid acceleration of risk for initiation). ADHD symptoms were not associated with risk for early initiation of alcohol use. Identification of important vulnerability factors in children with ADHD symptoms highlight the need for primary prevention and psychological interventions that target these factors and decrease the likelihood of early tobacco and marijuana use initiation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Internalization](#)
[Peer Relations](#)
[Student Engagement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. DSM-5 alcohol use disorder criteria in "Crazy Heart" (2009)-A media content analysis with teaching purposes.

Citation: Academic Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 38/1(90-95), 1042-9670;1545-7230 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): da Silva, Rubens Dantas Jr.; Bhugra, Dinesh; de Andrade, Arthur Guerra; Lotufo-Neto, Francisco; Castaldelli-Maia, Joao Mauricio

Correspondence Address: Castaldelli-Maia, Joao Mauricio: Fundacao do ABC, Santo Andre, Sau Paulo, Brazil, jmcmaia2@gmail.com

Institution: Fundacao do ABC, Santo Andre, Sau Paulo, Brazil; Institute of Psychiatry, King's College, London, United Kingdom; Fundacao do ABC, Santo Andre, Sau Paulo, Brazil; University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Fundacao do ABC, Santo Andre, Sau Paulo, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Objective The movie Crazy Heart (2009) draws our attention to alcohol disorders as it has a large number of scenes which portray alcohol consumption and fulfill the new DSM-5 Alcohol Use Disorder (DSM-5-AUD) criteria. In view of the recent launch of DSM-5, this is an appropriate opportunity to explore alcohol consumption in a large number of scenes employing the DSM-5-AUD criteria to study this. Methods We use media content analysis to identify DSM-5 AUD criteria as portrayed by the main protagonist of the movie Bad Blake in a structured manner. We studied his behavior and attitudes in the context of the film structure and storyline. Results The severity continuum of DSM-5 AUD can be demonstrated through the trajectory of the character Bad Blake. In the course of the movie, there is some reference to all the DSM-5-AUD criteria, which can be applied to this character within the 21 scenes selected for this study. Conclusion This film can therefore be helpful and used to introduce students and trainees to the DSM-5-AUD criteria. It also allows teachers to discuss with their students and trainees the options of treatment including decision to quit drinking (total abstin (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Academic Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Content Analysis](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Films](#)
[Teaching](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

16. Description of internet addiction among Chilean medical students: A cross-sectional study.

Citation: Academic Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 38/1(11-14), 1042-9670;1545-7230 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Berner, Juan Enrique; Santander, Jaime; Contreras, Ana Maria; Gomez, Teresita

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Institution: Hospital Clinico Fuerza Aerea de Chile, Santiago, Chile; Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago, Chile; Hospital Psiquiatrico El Peral, Santiago, Chile; Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago, Chile

Language: English

Abstract: Objective Internet addiction (IA) has been described as an emerging behavior related to the development of new technologies, with scarce studies on the subject and none involving medical students. The Internet Addiction Test (IAT) is a screening instrument used to detect IA worldwide, which was published in 1998 and inspired by the DSM-IV criteria for pathologic gambling. The objective of this study aims to measure the prevalence of IA in Chilean medical students and its possible association with demographic variables and depressive symptoms. Methods First- to fifth-year undergraduate medical students at a medical school in Santiago de Chile answered a self administered survey that included demographic data, the IAT scale, and the Goldberg's General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) to screen for IA and depressive symptoms, respectively. Results Three hundred eighty-four students participated, achieving a response rate of 69.8 %, of which 11.5 % were classified as problematic users according to the IAT. The authors found a statistical association between positive results on the IAT and positive scores on the GHQ-12, as well as with the male gender. Conclusion In this first study of IA in medical students, the authors found a rate of incidence similar to what has been published in the literature focusing on college students. Additionally, there was a positive association between emotional symptoms and other abuse behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Academic Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Medical Students](#)
[Technology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

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

17. The effects of parental acculturation and parenting practices on the substance use of Mexican-heritage adolescents from Southwestern Mexican neighborhoods.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 13/3(288-311), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Marsiglia, Flavio F; Nagoshi, Julie L; Parsai, Monica; Castro, Felipe Gonzalez

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Language: English

Abstract: A sample of 189 Mexican-heritage seventh grade adolescents reported their substance use, while one of the child's parents reported parent's acculturation and communication, involvement, and positive parenting with his or her child. Higher levels of parental acculturation predicted greater marijuana use, whereas parent communication predicted lower cigarette and marijuana use among girls. A significant parent acculturation by parent communication interaction for cigarette use was due to parent communication being highly negatively associated with marijuana use for high acculturated parents, with attenuated effects for low acculturated parents. A significant child gender by parent acculturation by parent positive parenting interaction was found. For girls, positive parenting had a stronger association with lower cigarette use for high acculturated parents. For boys, positive parenting had a stronger association with reduced cigarette use for low acculturated parents. Discussion focuses on how acculturation and gender impact family processes among Mexican-heritage adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acculturation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Mexican Americans](#)
[*Parental Characteristics](#)
[*Parenting Style](#)
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Barriers to drug abuse treatment for Latino migrants: Treatment providers' perspectives.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 13/3(273-287), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Pagano, Anna

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Institution: Institute for Health Policy Studies, School of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article disseminates findings from a pilot study undertaken to learn more about treatment providers' perceptions of treatment access barriers faced by Latino migrants with substance use disorders (SUDs) in Northern California. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with treatment providers (N = 11) at 7 residential treatment programs with Spanish-language services. Interviewees identified and described three primary types of treatment barriers: language, legal, and gender based. In response to these barriers, Latino migrants with SUDs have opened their own residential recovery houses called anexos (annexes). Collaborative efforts by community clinics and public health agencies are needed to facilitate Latino migrants' access to SUD treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Treatment Barriers](#)
["*Latinos/Latinas"](#)
[Immigration](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Characteristics of Mexican and Mexican American adolescents in treatment for "cheese" heroin use.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 13/3(258-272), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Walker, Robrina; Maxwell, Jane Carlisle; Adinoff, Bryon; Carmody, Thomas; Coton, Casey E; Tirado, Carlos F

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Language: English

Abstract: Clinical and cultural characteristics of Hispanic adolescent heroin users are not well described. The current exploratory study was conducted to describe a sample of in-treatment Hispanic adolescents with opioid dependence, specifically, cheese heroin. Mexican and Mexican American adolescents with heroin dependence (N = 72) in three treatment programs were interviewed and completed self-report measures. Participants reported, on average, first using cheese heroin at age 13.5 years and daily use at age 14.2 years. The majority (74%) reported a previous overdose. Adolescents being raised by caregivers other than both biological parents, who used drugs with relatives, and whose immediate family members have documentation to be in the United States fared worse on several indicators of drug use severity and other risky behaviors. The self-reported brief time period from first use to daily use strongly suggests the need for early prevention efforts. Additional research is needed to add to these preliminary results and inform prevention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Characteristics](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Mexican Americans](#)
["*Latinos/Latinas"](#)

Adolescent Psychology
Family
Heroin

Source: PsycINFO

20. Paranoid personality disorder in the United States: The role of race, illicit drug use, and income.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 13/3(247-257), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Raza, Gina T; DeMarce, Josephine M; Lash, Steven J; Parker, Jefferson D

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Institution: Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Salem, VA, US; Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Salem, VA, US; Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Salem, VA, US; G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Jackson, MS, US

Language: English

Abstract: Differential rates of schizophrenia and paranoia symptoms have been found for Black and White individuals. Paranoid personality disorder shares symptoms with schizophrenia, yet has received minimal attention with regard to potential racial differences. In a sample consisting of 180 substance use disorder treatment-seeking individuals, the association between the diagnosis of paranoid personality disorder and the variables of race, cannabis use disorder, and income were examined. Results extended previous findings to paranoid personality disorder, supporting the hypothesis that Black individuals would be diagnosed with higher rates of paranoid personality disorder. Cannabis use disorder status and income did not predict paranoid personality disorder diagnoses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Usage
*Epidemiology
*Income Level
*Paranoid Personality Disorder
*Racial and Ethnic Differences
Diagnostic and Statistical Manual

Source: PsycINFO

21. Parental, peer, school, and neighborhood influences on adolescent substance use: Direct and indirect effects and ethnic variations.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 13/3(227-246), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Su, Jinni; Supple, Andrew J

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Institution: Department of Human Development and Family Studies, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC, US; Department of Human Development and Family Studies, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: The current study examined how contextual influences are related to adolescent substance use using an ethnically diverse sample of adolescents. A total of 5,992 adolescents (5,185 European American, 330 African American, 160 Hispanic American, 179 Asian American, and 138 Southeast Asian American) from Dane county, Wisconsin, completed surveys at school. Structural equation modeling was conducted to examine direct versus indirect effects of parental, peer, school, and neighborhood influences and differences in associations across ethnicity. Results indicated that contextual influences on adolescent

substance use were both direct and indirect; the strength of associations between contextual influences and adolescent substance use varied across ethnic groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Copyright Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Contextual Associations](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Interpersonal Influences](#)
[Adolescent Psychology](#)
[Neighborhoods](#)
[Peers](#)
[Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[Schools](#)
[Parenting](#)
Source: PsycINFO

22. Posttreatment drug use abstinence: Does the majority program clientele matter?

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, July 2014, vol./is. 13/3(185-208), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jul 2014)
Author(s): Duncan, Alexandra; Melnick, Gerald; Ahmed, Rashid; Furr-Holden, C. Debra
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Institution: U.S. Health, Public Health & Epidemiology, Abt Associates, Inc., Bethesda, MD, US; Center for the Integration of Research & Practice (CIRP), National Development & Research Institutes, Inc. (NDRI), New York, NY, US; University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, Canada; Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US
Language: English
Abstract: The current study examines differences in organizational characteristics and client posttreatment drug use abstinence in residential substance abuse treatment programs serving clients with high or low levels of legal coercion to participate in treatment. The findings show that low legal coercion programs have higher counselor caseloads ($Z = 59$, $p < .05$) than high coercion programs. Although the results showed that programs with a large proportion of African American clients ($= 14.26$, $p < .0001$) and high legal coercion programs ($= 19.99$, $p < .05$) predicted longer abstinence posttreatment, the final models suggest organizational factors are the key predictors of client posttreatment abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Copyright Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Organizational Characteristics](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Clients](#)
[Coercion](#)
[Racial and Ethnic Groups](#)
[Residential Care Institutions](#)
Source: PsycINFO

23. Risk and protective factors in West Azerbaijan Province students addiction susceptibility.

Citation: Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology, 2014, vol./is. 20/1(63-73), 1735-4315 (Spr, 2014)

Author(s): Zeinali, Ali

Correspondence Address: Zeinali, Ali: Department of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Khoy, Iran, zeinali@iaukhoy.ac.ir

Institution: Department of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Khoy, Iran

Language: Farsi (Iranian)

Abstract: Objectives: The purpose of this study was to investigate the risk and protective factors of youth addiction susceptibility. Method: From target population-associate's degree and undergraduate male and female students from Islamic Azad University branches in West Azerbaijan province aged 18 to 41 years- 592 students were chosen using cluster random sampling method from Islamic Azad University branches in Uremia, Khoy, Mako, Mahabad and Bokoan based on sex, course of study, and academic grade. Data was gathered through Addiction Susceptibility Questionnaire-Student Version (ASQ-SV) and analyzed using one way analysis of variance and path analysis. Results: The addiction susceptibility in male students was more than the females', single more than the married, higher academic grades more than the lower grades, regular and sporadic users more than non-users of cigarettes, and the same in different educational groups. Mother employment with increasing the students' academic achievement indirectly decreased their addiction susceptibility, but directly was ineffective to the increase and decrease of student academic status and addiction susceptibility. The number of friends did not affect the increase and decrease of academic achievement, but directly and indirectly increased their addiction susceptibility with increasing the unfavorable academic status. Conclusion: The academic achievement, favorable academic status, few friends, nonsmoking and employed mothers were considered as protective factors; and being male, single, academic drop, unfavorable academic status, the number of friends, and regular or sporadic smoking as the risk factors for addiction susceptibility. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

24. Women's intimate partner relationships and post-incarceration treatment for substance abuse and dependence in Puerto Rico: A literature review.

Citation: Revista Puertorriquena de Psicología, 2012, vol./is. 23 Supp/(17-31), 1946-2026 (2012)

Author(s): Madera, Sheilla Rodriguez; Sarson, Miluska T. Martinez; Sanchez,, Xiomara Y. Figueroa; Aragon, Angela Pattatucci

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Language: English

Abstract: With .3% of its inhabitants in prison, Puerto Rico has one of the highest incarceration rates in Latin America, and 43% of its population of incarcerated women report having problematic use of illicit drugs. As the War on Drugs has reached a global dimension with a surge in incarceration rates and disastrous consequences for the health of the poor, undertaking research on illegal substance abuse or dependence has become increasingly important in both the correctional and public health contexts. In this article, we articulate

the role of qualitative methodology in developing a research agenda on intimate partner relationships and treatment design for substance abuse or dependence for women recently released from jail in Puerto Rico. Based on an extensive literature review, we identify six variables related to intimate partner relationships that have a direct impact on women's health-related decision-making processes which could potentially affect treatment seeking and adherence: social support, communication, intimate partner violence, sexual intimacy, stigmatization, and partner's illicit drug abuse or dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Incarceration](#)
[Intimacy](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. Prevalence of substance use and intimate partner violence in a sample of A/PI MSM.

Citation: Journal of Interpersonal Violence, July 2014, vol./is. 29/11(2054-2067), 0886-2605;1552-6518 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Tran, Alvin; Lin, Lavinia; Nehl, Eric J; Talley, Colin L; Dunkle, Kristin L; Wong, Frank Y

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Language: English

Abstract: This study evaluates the prevalence of three forms of intimate partner violence (IPV) (i.e., experience of physical, psychological/symbolic, and sexual battering) among a national sample of Asian/Pacific Islander (A/PI) men who have sex with men (MSM) in the United States and identifies their characteristics. The study also reports the differences of substance use behavior between MSM with and without a previous history of IPV. Our sample was recruited through venue-based sampling from seven metropolitan cities as part of the national Men of Asia Testing for HIV (MATH) study. Among 412 MSM, 29.1% experienced IPV perpetrated from a boyfriend or same-gender partner in the past 5 years. Within the previous 5 years, 62.5%, 78.3%, and 40.8% of participants experienced physical, psychological/symbolic, and sexual battering, respectively. Collectively, 35.8% of participants reported that they have experienced at least one type of victimization and 64.2% have experienced multiple victimizations (two or three types of battering victimization). Overall, 21.2% of our sample reported any substance use within the past 12 months. The present findings suggest that individuals with a history of IPV in the past 5 years were more likely to report substance use (33.6%) compared to those without a history of IPV experience (16.1%). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)

[*Victimization](#)
[Same Sex Intercourse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Joe's history.

Citation: Therapy through interview., 1948(42-56) (1948)

Author(s): Law, Stanley G

Institution: Minnesota Psychiatric Institute, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) This chapter describes a therapy session with Joe, with dialogue and analysis of the therapist's responses. It also discusses parents, delinquency, and alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[Parents](#)
[Therapists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. The novice's mistakes in English.

Citation: Personality and English in technical personnel., 1946(167-172) (1946)

Author(s): McDonald, Philip B

Institution: College of Engineering, New York University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) Many expressions are used so characteristically by novices knowing little of the art of writing that they might well be called the novice's delights. Such expressions may be obvious devices for saying in a slipshod manner what should be said in a more precise manner, or they may be rubber-stamp or stock phrases that discerning critics are tired of hearing. As a general rule, when a person uses a word or a phrase a great deal, he probably is using it incorrectly part of the time, and he should curb his fondness for it and think up a synonym or two. Perhaps the worst of the novice's delights is that greatly overworked word so. Some authorities call the popularity of this word "the so habit." Many politicians deliberately cultivate the art of seeming to say something while really saying nothing-of stringing together stale or weak platitudes that sound impressive to the casual listener but that mean little if analyzed. This policy may succeed in fooling uneducated voters, but it is not a good one for a business or professional man to adopt. The boss is not so easily fooled. The student of composition should cultivate the habit of questioning the expressions that he finds himself using, and he should develop the faculty of literary self-criticism. If he notices that he is addicted to a style which does not really express his individuality, he should change to a style that suits him better. If he sees that he is too devoted to a few narrow constructions, he should introduce others for the sake of variety. If he finds that his vocabulary is one-sided or imitative of people of poor education, he should broaden it and make a study of words with the aid of a good dictionary. Above all, he should apply a critical faculty and a sense of fitness and proportion to his use of language, much as he would do to improve his clothes or diet if they were unsatisfactory. Too many people let their habits of language drift along without any correction or growth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Employee Characteristics](#)
[*Errors](#)

*Technical Personnel
 *Verbal Ability
 *Writing Skills
 Self Criticism

Source: PsycINFO

28. Current status and future challenges of programs for men convicted of gender violence in Spain.

Original Title: Estado actual y retos futuros de los programas para hombres condenados por violencia de genero en Espana.

Citation: Psychosocial Intervention, August 2013, vol./is. 22/2(145-152), 1132-0559;2173-4712 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Carbajosa, Pablo; Boira, Santiago

Correspondence Address: Carbajosa, Pablo, p_carbajosa@hotmail.com

Institution: Instituciones Penitenciarias, SGPMA de Almeria, Almeria, Spain; Facultad de Ciencias Sociales y del Trabajo, Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: Programmes involving men convicted of intimate partner violence are subject to a wide range of discussions these days. There are numerous international debates regarding programmes aimed at men convicted of intimate partner violence. Some of the most controversial issues are: a) intervention approaches, b) the possibility of performing specific treatments according to the offender's characteristics, or c) the need to take account of external factors such as institutional coordination or the specifics of the therapeutical process (context, therapeutical alliance, motivation of the convict, and the therapist). The aim of this article is to review the main themes that are the focus of this international debate and weigh their impact on the research and the principal programmes that exist in Spain for men convicted of gender violence. The conclusions show that research in Spain is gradually incorporating the topics identified internationally such as the efficacy of programmes in different contexts, the existence of typologies, motivational aspects, analysis of dropouts, risk factors, cultural aspects, or offenders' addictions problems. Nevertheless, it appears necessary to more closely align the programmes with the characteristics of the aggressor. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Colegio Oficial de Psicologos de Madrid; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Intervention
 *Intimate Partner Violence
 *Therapeutic Alliance
 Motivation
 Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

29. Substance addiction: Can a psychoanalytical approach be effective?

Original Title: La adiccion a sustancias quimicas: ?Puede ser efectivo un abordaje psicoanalitico?

Citation: Psykhe: Revista de la Escuela de Psicologia, May 2006, vol./is. 15/1(67-77), 0717-0297;0718-2228 (May 2006)

Author(s): Lopez, Cristian

Correspondence Address: Lopez, Cristian: Escuela de Psicologia, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Av. Vicuna Mackenna 4860, Macul, Santiago de Chile, Chile, cristian@uc.cl

Institution: Escuela de Psicologia, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago de Chile, Chile

Language: Spanish

Abstract: This article discusses how possible it is to use a psychoanalytical approach to treat patients with drug addiction. Main concepts of the so called "classics" are analysed discussing if drug addiction can be considered a psychoanalytical symptom, an expression of unconscious conflicts. Three steps of the process leading to an addiction are distinguished. The concept of "subjective rectification" of Lacan is presented, aiming to discuss the entrance process to a treatment from a psychoanalytical point of view. The need of abstinence is discussed. A proposal is made to set a technically flexible approach, in order to include all the therapeutic instances and elements required without giving up a psychoanalytical point of view. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Addiction
*Psychoanalysis
*Treatment
Motivation

Source: PsycINFO

30. Decreased dopamine brain reactivity in marijuana abusers is associated with negative emotionality and addiction severity.

Citation: PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, July 2014, vol./is. 111/30(E3149-E3156), 0027-8424 (Jul 29, 2014)

Author(s): Volkow, Nora D; Wang, Gene-Jack; Telang, Frank; Fowler, Joanna S; Alexoff, David; Logan, Jean; Jayne, Millard; Wong, Christopher; Tomasi, Dardo

Correspondence Address: Volkow, Nora D.: Laboratory of Neuroimaging, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Rockville, MD, US, 20857, nvolkow@nida.nih.gov

Institution: Laboratory of Neuroimaging, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Rockville, MD, US; Laboratory of Neuroimaging, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Rockville, MD, US; Laboratory of Neuroimaging, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Rockville, MD, US; Biosciences Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY, US; Biosciences Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY, US; Department of Radiology, New York University Langone Medical Center, New York, NY, US; Laboratory of Neuroimaging, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Rockville, MD, US; Laboratory of Neuroimaging, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Rockville, MD, US; Laboratory of Neuroimaging, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Rockville, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Moves to legalize marijuana highlight the urgency to investigate effects of chronic marijuana in the human brain. Here, we challenged 48 participants (24 controls and 24 marijuana abusers) with methylphenidate (MP), a drug that elevates extracellular dopamine (DA) as a surrogate for probing the reactivity of the brain to DA stimulation. We compared the subjective, cardiovascular, and brain DA responses (measured with PET and [C]raclopride) to MP between controls and marijuana abusers. Although baseline (placebo) measures of striatal DA D2 receptor availability did not differ between groups, the marijuana abusers showed markedly blunted responses when challenged with MP. Specifically, compared with controls, marijuana abusers had significantly attenuated behavioral ("self-reports" for high, drug effects, anxiety, and restlessness), cardiovascular (pulse rate and diastolic blood pressure), and brain DA [reduced decreases in distribution volumes (DVs) of [C]raclopride, although normal reductions in striatal nondisplaceable binding potential (BPND)] responses to MP. In ventral striatum (key brain reward region), MP-induced reductions in DVs and BPND (reflecting DA increases) were inversely correlated with scores of negative emotionality, which were significantly higher for marijuana abusers than controls. In marijuana abusers, DA responses in ventral striatum were also inversely correlated with addiction severity and craving. The attenuated responses to MP, including reduced decreases in striatal DVs, are consistent with decreased brain reactivity to the DA stimulation in marijuana abusers that might

contribute to their negative emotionality (increased stress reactivity and irritability) and addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Emotional Security](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Positron Emission Tomography](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Characteristics of female drinking by age.

Citation: Alcoholism: Journal on Alcoholism and Related Addictions, 2014, vol./is. 50/1(49-62), 0002-502X (2014)

Author(s): Kovac, Ana; Vukadin, Irma Kovco; Zoricic, Zoran; Peco, Mirna; Vukic, Vivian A

Correspondence Address: Vukic, Vivian A.: Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Center Sestre Milosrdnice, Vinogradska c 29, Zagreb, Croatia

Institution: Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, Zagreb, Croatia; Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, Zagreb, Croatia; Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Center Sestre Milosrdnice, Zagreb, Croatia; Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Center Sestre Milosrdnice, Zagreb, Croatia; Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Center Sestre Milosrdnice, Zagreb, Croatia

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol dependence in women is a problem in the contemporary society. The change of the traditional woman's role is accompanied by an increasing rate of women who abuse alcohol. It is therefore necessary to create treatment and preventive interventions adjusted to this population. Alcoholism in women differs greatly according to age groups. Adolescents, young females, middle-aged women and older women have different etiological factors underlying their drinking problem. The characteristics and the drinking habits also differ greatly in young and older women. For the period of adolescence, the most important risk factors are behavioral problems, problems at school and family history and environment. For women in young adulthood, the most important risk factors are problems associated with the role and health problems. For the women of older age, the most important are widowhood and retirement issues. This article shows that the likelihood of developing alcoholism increases as the risk factors become more numerous. The above risk factors suggest the connection with the development of alcohol dependence but do not prove causality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Family History](#)
[Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

32. Use of alcohol and surrogates by residents of a typical Belarus city.

Citation: Alcoholism: Journal on Alcoholism and Related Addictions, 2014, vol./is. 50/1(25-34), 0002-502X (2014)

Author(s): Razvodovsky, Y. E

Correspondence Address: Razvodovsky, Y. E., Grodno, str. Gorky 80, Grodno, Belarus, 230009, razvodovsky@tut.by

Institution: Grodno State Medical University, Grodno, Belarus

Language: English

Abstract: Presented in this paper are the results of a survey conducted in 2012 in Grodno city (Belarus), the purpose of which was to study the prevalence and pattern of alcohol and surrogates consumption among the urban population. Using a structured interview, including questions regarding the prevalence of the use of alcohol and surrogates, as well as the motives of its use, 655 residents (329 men and 326 women) were surveyed in Grodno. According to the results of the survey the most popular unlicensed alcoholic beverages are homemade wine and samogon, which is consumed periodically by 31.7% of men and 9.9% of women. The conviction that the quality of samogon exceeds that of licensed vodka is the main motive for the use of samogon. In addition, 5.0% of men and 1.9% of women periodically consume alcohol surrogates, the most popular of these being industrial alcohol and alcohol-containing medicinal preparations. The data presented suggests the existence of an underground market of noncommercial alcohol in Belarus. The results from this study emphasize the urgency of implementing comprehensive alcohol policy, which need to address overall consumption, harmful drinking pattern and taking into account the consumption of alcohol from illicit sources. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholic Beverages](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Urban Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

33. Is the outcome of alcohol dependence treatment related to intelligence of patients?

Citation: Alcoholism: Journal on Alcoholism and Related Addictions, 2014, vol./is. 50/1(13-23), 0002-502X (2014)

Author(s): Friedl, Ales

Correspondence Address: Friedl, Ales, Cufarjeva ulica 21, Ptuj, Slovenia, 2250, alfr777@gmail.com

Institution: Javni Zavod Psihiatricna Bolnisnica Ormoz, Ormoz, Slovenia

Language: English

Abstract: Among all diseases, the incidence of alcohol dependence in most developed countries is in the 3rd place. Alcohol dependence is characterized by a group of behavioral, cognitive and physiological phenomena that have many negative effects on an individual's psychological well-being and physical condition. Through the process of inpatient care, the patients are trying to establish abstinence. Since the successful completion of inpatient care does not necessarily mean effective cessation of alcohol abuse, in our study, we have tried to find out whether patients who succeeded to maintain the abstinence differ from those who failed regarding their intelligence. The study included 42 patients who were divided into successful (N = 28) and failure (N = 14) group. In the successful group were patients who succeeded to maintain abstinence after the hospital discharge. We have found that successful and failure group did not differ neither in verbal and non-verbal ability nor in the full level of intelligence quotient (IQ). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Disease Management](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Intelligence](#)
 Psychiatric Patients

Source: PsycINFO

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

34. Alcohol consumption among adolescents in the City of Zagreb and the presence of alcohol drinking among their parents.

Citation: Alcoholism: Journal on Alcoholism and Related Addictions, 2014, vol./is. 50/1(3-12), 0002-502X (2014)

Author(s): Tripkovic, Mara; Franciskovic, Tanja; Markovic, Hrvoje; Paradzik, Ljubica; Andric, Alen

Correspondence Address: Tripkovic, Mara: Psychiatric Hospital for Children and Youth, Zagreb, Croatia, mara.tripkovic@djecja-psihijatrija.hr

Institution: Psychiatric Hospital for Children and Youth, Zagreb, Croatia; Clinic of Psychiatry and Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia; Department of Psychiatry, General Hospital Dubrovnik, Dubrovnik, Croatia; Psychiatric Hospital for Children and Youth, Zagreb, Croatia; Psychiatric Hospital for Children and Youth, Zagreb, Croatia

Language: English

Abstract: Daily clinical practice, as well as numerous studies, shows that the problem of auto-aggression, and with that the problem of alcohol consumption among youth, is increasing and at the present time, is very actual. The aim of this study was to determine the frequency of alcohol use among adolescents in the city of Zagreb, and if the presence of alcoholism in their families was a risk factor for the development of tendency for excessive alcohol consumption. The study was conducted on 701 subjects-both genders. Subjects were students of high schools in the city of Zagreb from the ages 14 to 19. For the data collection, we used a structured questionnaire which included questions about demographic and family information and a standardized questionnaire, Autodestruction Scale (ADS). ADS is an instrument that measures the self-destructive tendencies in the personality of the individual and consists of 107 statements (questions). According to the results of our study, from the total number of high school students 56.6% had consumed alcohol without the knowledge of their parents, 22.3% of them had experience in excessive alcohol consumption whereby boys were significantly more often inclined to do so compared to girls. In addition, this study has shown that 21.8% of adolescents have fathers who drink alcohol often or very often, while alcohol consumption among mothers of adolescents is not statistically significant. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Parents](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Family History](#)
 Alcoholism

Source: PsycINFO

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

35. Transferring best practice-Models for treating cannabis abuse for practice: Symposium organised by the German Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (DBDD).

- Original Title:** Bewahrtes ubertragen-Modell der Cannabisbehandlung fur die Praxis: Fachtagung der Deutschen Beobachtungsstelle fur Drogen und Drogensucht (DBDD).
- Citation:** Sucht: Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaft und Praxis, 2009, vol./is. 55/6(365-368), 0939-5911 (2009)
- Author(s):** Kipke, Ingo; Karachaliou, Krystallia; Pirona, Alessandro; Pfeiffer-Gerschel, Tim
- Correspondence Address:** Kipke, Ingo: Deutsche Beobachtungsstelle fur Drogen und Drogensucht (DBDD), IFT Institut fur Therapieforschung, C/o, Parzivalstrasse 25, Munchen, Germany, D-80804, kipke@ift.de
- Institution:** Deutsche Beobachtungsstelle fur Drogen und Drogensucht (DBDD), Munchen, Germany; Deutsche Beobachtungsstelle fur Drogen und Drogensucht (DBDD), Munchen, Germany; Europaische Beobachtungsstelle fur Drogen und Drogensucht (EMCDDA), Germany; Deutsche Beobachtungsstelle fur Drogen und Drogensucht (DBDD), Munchen, Germany
- Language:** German
- Abstract:** Aim: To present results from the symposium entitled, Transferring best practice-oriented models for treating cannabis abuse, particularly with respect to helpful and problematic aspects of the transfer of model projects for the prevention and treatment of cannabis-related disorders into regular health care. Results: Helpful aspects of programmes that facilitate the transfer include (a) compatibility of new programmes with the existing system, (b) programmes having a concrete structure, (c) providing transfer seminars for specialists, and (d) including platforms for experience exchange. The main difficulties include (a) laborious cooperation management, which comes from collaboration with unusual partners (e.g. the police) that is often required, and (b) region-specific conditions (e.g. existing programmes and funding). Conclusion and prospects: The programmes that were presented open up new paths of access for clients, who previously would not have approached addiction-counselling centres. The programmes can bridge the gap in the addiction- help system for this target group. The programmes are predominantly cooperation projects, which require collaboration between various stakeholders, clearly defined tasks and standards, and acceptance of different approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Prevention](#)
[Best Practices](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

36. Sexual addiction syndrome: Phenomenology, aetiology, and treatment.

- Original Title:** Syndrome sexueller Sucht-Phanomenologie, Atiologie und Therapie.
- Citation:** Sucht: Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaft und Praxis, 2009, vol./is. 55/6(357-364), 0939-5911 (2009)
- Author(s):** Basdekis-Jozsa, Raphaela; Berner, Wolfgang; Briken, Peer
- Correspondence Address:** Basdekis-Jozsa, Raphaela: Institut fur Sexualforschung und Forensische Psychiatrie, Universitatsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Martinistrasse 52, Hamburg, Germany, D-20246, basdekis@uke.uni-hamburg.de
- Institution:** Institut fur Sexualforschung und Forensische Psychiatrie, Universitatsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Zentrum fur Psychosoziale Medizin, Universitatsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Instituts fur

Sexualforschung und Forensische Psychiatrie, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany

Language:

German

Abstract:

Aims: In the discussion of the definition of sexual addictions today, deviant forms of sexual addictions are differentiated from non-deviant forms. The term paraphilia-related disorder has been established for the non-deviant forms. This article gives an overview of the current status of the discussion and of treatments for paraphilia-related disorders. **Aetiology and models:** Conceptual models range from substance-related and substance-unrelated dependencies to obsessive-compulsive-spectrum and impulse-control disorders. Aetiological explanations are related to interactions between biological vulnerability and attachment and relationship disorders, affective disorders, and disorders related to the control of sexual arousal. In this context, it is important to note that there is overlap between sexual addictions and sexual-risk behaviours. **Diagnosis and treatment:** In diagnostic assessment of the disorders, an extensive sexual anamnesis and various screening instruments have proven to be successful. Besides specific psychotherapeutic programmes, self-help groups and psychopharmacological approaches using anti-depressive medication are used in the treatment of sexual addiction behaviour. This paper gives an overview of current discussions about treatment possibilities for patients with paraphilia-related disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Paraphilias
*Sexual Addiction
*Treatment
Compulsions
Etiology
Phenomenology
Sexual Risk Taking

Source:

PsycINFO

37. Is it reasonable to have the same treatment programme for party-drug and cannabis users? Results from the inpatient treatment model Bonn Model: Youth Addiction.

Original Title:

Sind gemeinsame Therapieangebote für Partydrogen- und Cannabiskonsumenten sinnvoll? Ergebnisse zum stationären Behandlungsangebot des Bonner Modells - Junge Sucht.

Citation:

Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, 2009, vol./is. 55/6(339-346), 0939-5911 (2009)

Author(s):

Dau, Wolfgang; Schmidt, Axel; Schmidt, Alexander F; Banger, Markus

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Dau, Wolfgang: Abteilung für Suchterkrankungen und Psychotherapie, LVR Klinik Bonn, Kaiser-Karl-Ring 20, Bonn, Germany, D-53111, Wolfgang.Dau@lvr.de

Institution:

LVR Klinik Bonn, Abteilung für Suchterkrankung und Psychotherapie, Bonn, Germany; LVR Klinik Bonn, Abteilung für Suchterkrankung und Psychotherapie, Bonn, Germany; Psychologisches Institut, Universität Bonn, Abteilung Sozial- und Rechtspsychologie, Bonn, Germany; LVR Klinik Bonn, Abteilung für Suchterkrankung und Psychotherapie, Bonn, Germany

Language:

German

Abstract:

Aims: Psychiatric and other clinics that treat substance-use disorders are faced with increasing numbers of young adult cannabis and party-drug users. At the same time, there is a dearth of validated therapeutic programmes. Thus, a specific inpatient treatment programme was developed and evaluated. In consideration of similarities and differences the study aimed to determine whether a common treatment is feasible. **Method:** Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics (party-drugs n = 27, cannabis n = 69) were assessed at the beginning and end of treatment using self-report questionnaires and semistructured interviews. Group comparisons were made. **Results:** At both assessments, no significant group differences in substance-related or psychiatric symptoms were found.

Anxiety and interpersonal problems were the greatest difficulties. On the whole, general psychiatric symptoms were greater than substance-specific symptoms. For both groups large effect sizes for all of the dependent variables that were measured. Conclusions: A common treatment programme for party-drug and cannabis users seems feasible. Comorbid psychological disorders, particularly anxiety disorders and interpersonal problems, should be taken into consideration during treatment planning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Drug abuse and its treatment in China.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, August 2007, vol./is. 53/4(228-237), 0939-5911 (Aug 2007)

Author(s): Michels, Ingo Ilja; Zhao, Min; Lu, Lin

Correspondence Address: Michels, Ingo Ilja, D-1702 Mingyuan Century City, 1199 Fuxing Zhong Lu, Shanghai, China, 200031, ingoiljamichels@gmail.com

Institution: Office of the Federal Drug Commissioner, Federal Ministry of Health, Berlin, Germany; Shanghai Drug Abuse Treatment Centre, Mental Health Centre, Shanghai, China; National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China

Language: English

Abstract: Background: There has been opiate abuse in China for several centuries. When the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, there were more than 20 million opiate abusers (5% of the population). In the early 1950s, the new Chinese government took a series of dramatic steps to combat the widespread opium abuse, carrying out a nation-wide anti-drug campaign, sometimes combined with harsh methods. China was recognized as a drug-free nation during the three decades from the 1950s to the 1980s, Drug abuse spread quickly following its re-emergence as a national problem in China in the late 1980s. Current situation: The number of registered drug abusers increased from 70,000 in 1990 to more than one million by the end of 2006. One major drug-related problem has been the spread of HIV. There are now more than 650,000 cases of HIV infection, about half of whom are injecting drug users. Since 2003, China has implemented harm-reduction measures such as needle-and-syringe programmes and methadone maintenance treatment for controlling the spread of HIV/AIDS. Although compulsory treatment options are still mostly used, voluntary treatment facilities are growing rapidly, and psychotherapeutic treatment options are being implemented. Conclusions: The rapid expansion of methadone maintenance programmes has given many intravenous drug users a new, relatively affordable treatment option, and there are ambitious plans to expand these programmes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[HIV](#)
[Methadone](#)
[Program Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. Custodial detention for the rehabilitation and protection of drug-addicted offenders: A statistical overview based on data from the German Justice Administration.

Original Title: Freiheitsentziehende maregeIn der besserung und sicherung, insbesondere fur suchtkranke straftater-Statistische eckdaten.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaft und Praxis, August 2007, vol./is. 53/4(214-227), 0939-5911 (Aug 2007)

Author(s): Heinz, Wolfgang

Correspondence Address: Heinz, Wolfgang: Lehrstuhl fur Kriminologie und Strafrecht, Universitat Konstanz, Fachbereich Rechtswissenschaft, Universitatsstrasse 10, Each D 119, Konstanz, Germany, 78457, wolfgang.heinz@uni-konstanz.de

Institution: Universitat Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: Aims: Based on official data from the German Justice Administration, the development of penal detention according to 63, 64. and 66 of the German Penal Code, as well as the number of detainees, are presented and differentiated according to offence- and offender-specific attributes. Result: Never before last year had so many people been sentenced to penal detention or been in a specific facility according to 63. 64 of the German Penal Code on a given day. An analysis of individual German states showed clear state-specific differences in penal detention. Conclusions: There is evidence that state-specific differences cannot be explained by type of offence or offender characteristics, but are a consequence of regional differences in detention practices. Currently, there is no continuous collection of recidivism data. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminals](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Legal Detention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Addiction potential of the non-benzodiazepine hypnotics binding at the GABAA-receptor complex.

Original Title: Abhangigkeitspotenzial der GABAA-rezeptor-agonistischen nicht-benzodiazepin-hypnotika.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaft und Praxis, August 2007, vol./is. 53/4(201-213), 0939-5911 (Aug 2007)

Author(s): Lange, Kirsten; Wodarz, Norbert; Hajak, Goran

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Institution: Klinik und Poliklinik fur Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitat Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany; Klinik und Poliklinik fur Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitat Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany; Klinik und Poliklinik fur Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitat Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: Aims: To determine the typical characteristics of dependence on non-benzodiazepine hypnotics binding at the GABAA-receptor complex, the literature was searched for case studies that reported the development of dependence through the use of these substances. Method: A Medline search of the literature up to June 2006 was conducted. To identify relevant publications, the terms Zolpidem, zopiclone, zaleplon, and Eszopiclone were used in combination with the terms abuse, addiction, dependency intoxicatioa and withdrawal. Results: 335 cases of dependence on Zolpidem and 7 7 on zopiclone published since 2002 were identified, of which 24 cases of Zolpidem- and 8 cases of zopiclone-dependence occurred in patients with a history of addiction. Conclusions: Non-benzodiazepine hypnotics should be prescribed cautiously to patients with a history

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)
Source: PsycINFO

41. Are certain foods addictive?

Citation: Frontiers in Psychiatry, April 2014, vol./is. 5/, 1664-0640 (Apr 7, 2014)
Author(s): Meule, Adrian
Correspondence Address: Meule, Adrian, adrian.meule@uni-wuerzburg.de
Institution: Department of Psychology I, Institute of Psychology, University of Wurzburg, Wurzburg, Germany
Language: English
Abstract: Comments on an article Lifestyle medicine: the importance of firmgrounding on evidence by J. M. Rippe (2014). In a recent article, Rippe highlighted that lifestyle medicine practitioners need to ground their recommendations on sound scientific evidence and that this is complicated by the fact that scientific information is often distorted and conjecture is sometimes confused with proof. The author makes an important point in arguing that scientific evidence often is distorted by researchers or the media and that researchers and practitioners in the field of health behaviors continuously need to take care of scrutinizing research findings. The author refers to paradigms that show addiction-like consumption of sugar and neurobiological changes after several weeks of intermittent access to sugar. In these studies, rodents are, for example, food deprived for 12 h and then have access to lab chow or sugar for 12 h. These paradigms are often criticized for being artificial and, thus, to have low value for making inferences about a possible sugar addiction in humans. It is argued that "there is very little evidence for food addiction" based on the DSM-5 criteria for substance use disorder (SUD). Most articles in which the concept of food addiction is discussed refer to the substance dependence criteria in DSM-IV. The author suggests that the Yale Food Addiction Scale criteria may not be appropriate for diagnosing food 'addiction' based on the fact that most obese people do not meet those criteria, but a substantial portion of underweight and normal-weight subjects do. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Food Intake](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Lifestyle](#)
Source: PsycINFO

42. Coherency assessment of policies on some of the psychoactive substances and addictive behaviour in the Republic of Croatia.

Citation: Kriminologija & Socijalna Integracija, 2013, vol./is. 21/2(127-141), 1330-2604 (2013)
Author(s): Jerkovic, Dijana; Vugrinec, Lidija; Petkovic, Zeljko

Institution: Government of the Republic of Croatia, Office for Combating Drugs Abuse, Croatia;
Government of the Republic of Croatia, Office for Combating Drugs Abuse, Croatia;
Government of the Republic of Croatia, Office for Combating Drugs Abuse, Croatia

Language: English

Abstract: This paper presents the main results of the project on coherency assessment of policies on some of the psychoactive substances (tobacco, alcohol, drugs) and addictive behaviour (gambling) in the Republic of Croatia. The paper is an extension of the pilot project of the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe on testing the coherency markers of the policies on licit and illicit psychoactive substances, which is being seen as the degree of the compliance of different policies, i.e. the measure in which the respective policies are being compatible to each other (Muscat and Pike, 2012). The goal of this paper is to present the assessment of the policy coherency by applying the Questionnaire on coherency markers (Conceptualisation of the problem; Policy context; Legislative/regulatory framework; Strategic framework; Structures and resources; Response and interventions); analysis of the five strategic documents in the fields of health and addictions to tobacco, alcohol and drugs; and by conducting focus group method with respective experts and policy makers. The survey has shown that, except in the policy on illicit drugs, there is discrepancy in the implementation and monitoring of the concerned policies. There is a need for coherency enhancement and for establishing some sort of coordinative body/bodies. The aforementioned would improve the implementation quality of the activities, ensure the central planning and monitoring of the conducted planned strategic goals, and facilitate the monitoring of the state on addiction phenomenon in the Republic of Croatia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Gambling](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[Sense of Coherence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Prevention science as a base for substance abuse prevention planning-Lessons learned for improving the prevention.

Citation: Kriminologija & Socijalna Integracija, 2013, vol./is. 21/2(61-75), 1330-2604 (2013)

Author(s): Kranzelic, Valentina; Slehan, Martina Feric; Jerkovic, Dijana

Institution: University of Zagreb, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, Department of Behavioral Disorders, Zagreb, Croatia; University of Zagreb, Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, Department of Behavioral Disorders, Zagreb, Croatia;
Government of the Republic of Croatia, Office for Combating Drugs Abuse, Croatia

Language: English

Abstract: Addiction prevention programs in Croatia are still not sufficiently scientifically based as recommended by both foreign and Croatian scholars in the field of science and research. In order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to invest in the development of programs, notably by (1) linking program activities with theoretical and research insights, (2) defining program activities on the basis of comprehensive needs assessment, and (3) planning and conducting program evaluations. Therefore, this paper will present principles and elements of effective risk behaviors prevention in general, as well as specific traits of programs and strategies aimed at substance abuse prevention. Those program characteristics which have been proved effective and which contain components of knowledge and information, but are also based on psycho-educational approaches, such as development of skills and healthy lifestyles, will be described according to all prevention levels, from the environmentally-based prevention strategy to universal, selective and indicated prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Program Evaluation](#)
[*Psychoeducation](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
Source: PsycINFO

44. Driving ability with alcohol and drug dependence and schizophrenia.

Original Title: Fahrtauglichkeit bei abhangigkeitserkrankungen und schizophrenie.
Citation: Der Nervenarzt, July 2014, vol./is. 85/7(816-821), 0028-2804;1433-0407 (Jul 2014)
Author(s): Soyka, M; Dittert, S; Kagerer-Volk, S; Soyka, M
Correspondence Address: Soyka, M.: Privatklinik Meiringen, Postfach 612, Meiringen, Switzerland, 3860, michael.soyka@privatklinik-meiringen.ch
Institution: Psychiatrische Klinik, Universitat Munchen, Munchen, Germany; Privatklinik Meiringen, Meiringen, Switzerland; Pima-mpu GmbH, Begutachtungsstelle fur Fahreignung Munchen, Munchen, Germany; Staatsanwaltschaft Kiel, Kiel, Germany
Language: German
Abstract: Alcohol and drugs use are of great relevance for driving ability. The number of alcohol-related accidents with injuries in Germany showed a 40 % decline over the past decade (2011: 15,898 including 400 deaths, other drugs 1400). Road surveys indicate the risk of accidents to be high in psychostimulant users but only medium in opioid users. Guidelines for medical and psychological examinations of drunken drivers are given. Alcohol-related questions are the most commonly encountered in medical psychological expert opinions with 51 % followed by drugs and medications with 21 %. The fundamental principles of expert opinions are presented. At last count the proportion of all investigated persons who tested positive was 55 %. In the absence of other health-related limitations, most patients under substitution therapy for opiate addiction are barely impaired in the cognitive functions relevant for driving ability. The database for traffic offences and schizophrenia is much worse. Acute psychotic illness rules out driving ability. In patients with first onset disease this can usually be granted after 1 year of remission from symptoms but in cases of repeated exacerbations longer intervals of 3-5 years are warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Accidents](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Driving Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
Source: PsycINFO

45. No demonstrable relationship was found between alcohol dependence and concomitant drug abuse amongst detainees in police custody in West Yorkshire, England.

Citation: Psychology, April 2014, vol./is. 5/5(478-484), 2152-7180;2152-7199 (Apr 2014)
Author(s): Bahl, Remy; Tormey, William P
Correspondence Address: Bahl, Remy, remybahl@hotmail.com
Institution: School of Biomedical Sciences, University of Ulster, Coleraine, United Kingdom; School of Biomedical Sciences, University of Ulster, Coleraine, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: The behavioural effects of alcohol and drug abuse may lead to arrest by the police. Individuals who abuse one substance may be at risk of developing multiple drug dependencies. Using the forensic records, data were collected on 50 successive subjects detained in police custodies across West Yorkshire, England who had given history of alcohol addiction to a single practitioner. The degree of correlation between alcohol dependency and illicit drug usage was assessed by calculating the Spearman's Rank coefficient. Thirty three subjects in this study did not use any illicit drugs. There was no correlation between alcohol dependency and concomitant drug abuse in this group. Spearman's coefficient was statistically insignificant ($p = 0.230$). Kruskal's Gamma, which is used for comparing ordinal data, also failed to show a significant link between the alcohol and drug group ($p = 0.185$). As the degree of alcohol dependency increased, co-use of other drugs decreased. Conversely as the use of stronger drugs increased, co-use with alcohol and other drugs increased. Alcohol dependency is a distinct disorder. Once alcoholism had set in, the use of other drugs falls. The forensic behavioural patterns linked alcohol with "violent disorder" and Class A drug abuse with "organised crime". This study does not support the contention that most alcohol dependent individuals will also abuse illicit drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY). <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>; HOLDER: Authors and Scientific Research Publishing Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Interrogation](#)
[*Legal Detention](#)
[Police Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

46. New challenges for humans in the context of e-culture.

Citation: International Journal of Technoethics, January 2014, vol./is. 5/1(59-68), 1947-3451;1947-346X (Jan-Mar 2014)

Author(s): Baeva, Liudmila V

Institution: Department of Social Communication, Astrakhan State University, Astrakhan, Russia

Language: English

Abstract: Modern humans feel great influence under developing electronic culture that absorb the self within important spheres of life: communication, education, game, creation. This article considers the base existential problem of personhood under the influence of virtualization and human transforming technologies. The author proves that electronic status of human form new possibilities and risks in ontological, values and ethical aspects, new form of freedom, necessity's and addictives. The aim of the article is philosophical analysis of existential challenges, occurring under the development of e-culture. E-culture as the world of virtual phenomena that became unique synthesis of consciousness and information technologies is studied from the point of existential and axiological approach. Under condition of development of e-culture formed a new freedom, new dependences and new risks for modern person. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Copying or distributing in print or electronic forms without written permission of IGI Global is prohibited.; HOLDER: IGI Global; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Electronic Communication](#)
[*Morality](#)
[*Technology](#)
[*Virtual Reality](#)
 Ethics
 Popular Culture

Source: PsycINFO

47. Substance use across adolescence: Do gender and age matter?

Citation: Psicologia: Reflexao e Critica, January 2014, vol./is. 27/1(179-188), 0102-7972 (Jan-Mar 2014)

Author(s): Simoes, Celeste; Matos, Margarida Gaspar; Batista-Foguet, Joan M; Simons-Morton, Bruce

Correspondence Address: Simoes, Celeste: Faculdade de Motricidade Humana, Universidade de Lisboa, Estrada da Costa, Estrada da Costa, Portugal, 1495-688, csimoes@fmh.ulisboa.pt

Institution: Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal; Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal; Universitat Ramon Llull, Barcelona, Spain; National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Many of the choices which impact in lifetime health, such as substance use, are made in adolescence. It becomes, therefore, important to know the factors associated to these behaviours in adolescence in different contexts of life. To analyze these factors, an explanatory model was developed using structural equation modeling. Data from 12.881 state school students from Portugal who participated in two waves of the Health Behaviours in School-aged Children (HBSC)/World Health Organization (WHO) survey were analyzed. The model fits well the data [CFI: .985; NNFI: .980; RMSEA: .018 (.017-.020); SRMR: .018]. For each of the dependent factors, the levels of variance ranged from 12% (tobacco use) to 47% (alcohol and illicit drugs use). Alcohol and tobacco present the strongest[^] associations to illicit drugs use. Relationships with family, friends, classmates, and teachers were also associated with substance use, being this association mediated by certain factors, including psychological symptoms, well-being, and school satisfaction. Several non-invariant paths were obtained in gender and age comparisons. The results showed that substance use is associated with several factors and that social factors are mediated by personal factors. Results have also shown that gender and age are important factors on substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Age Differences](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
 Alcohol
 Health Behavior
 Social Facilitation

Source: PsycINFO

48. Training mothers recovering from substance abuse to identify and treat their children's illnesses.

Citation: International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, April 2014, vol./is. 7/2(157-166), 1939-5965 (Apr-Jun 2014)

Author(s): Strong, Lela E. A; Lutzker, John R; Jabaley, Julie J; Shanley, Jenelle R; Self-Brown, Shannon; Guastaferrro, Katelyn M

Correspondence Address: Lutzker, John R.: Center for Healthy Development, Georgia State University, POBox 3995, Atlanta, GA, US, 30302-3995, jlutzker@gsu.edu

Institution: Center for Healthy Development, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US; Center for Healthy Development, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US; Center for Healthy Development, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US; Center for Healthy Development, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US; Center for Healthy Development, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US; Center for Healthy Development, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Parents with a history of substance abuse are at high-risk for child maltreatment, including the neglect of their child's health (medical neglect). Additionally, these parents are likely to have low health literacy levels, possibly further jeopardizing risk to their child's health. This research examined the effectiveness of the SafeCare Health Module for mothers in a residential recovery facility. Two mothers with children under age five were trained to 1) identify child health symptoms and illnesses and 2) to determine the most appropriate course of care. Using a multiple-baseline, single-case research design, mothers were evaluated in their ability to select the most appropriate care setting using decision-making behaviors in response to a prompted child health scenario. The mothers showed steady improvement in skill acquisition. Future research directions and intervention implementation implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Nova Science Publishers, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Neglect](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Parent Training](#)
[*Health Literacy](#)
[Mothers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Personal experiences with smoking among nursing students: A pilot focus group study.

Citation: International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, April 2014, vol./is. 7/2(147-155), 1939-5965 (Apr-Jun 2014)

Author(s): Gebhardt, Mary C; Bryant, Lawrence; Casseus, Karis; Underwood, Matthew; Cessna, Julie M; Dube, Shanta R

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Institution: Byrdine F Lewis School of Nursing, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US; Byrdine F Lewis School of Nursing, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US; Byrdine F Lewis School of Nursing, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US; Byrdine F Lewis School of Nursing, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Clinical Psychology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US; Office on Smoking and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Healthcare providers, such as nurses, are in a position to help smokers quit. While, current nursing curriculum includes health effects of smoking, it is helpful to understand nursing students' knowledge of the quit process. Objectives: A pilot focus group study was conducted among former and never smoking nursing students with the purpose to better understand their knowledge about smoking behaviors and quitting. Methods: Using a non-experimental mixed methods design, a pilot study among a convenience sample of 161 undergraduate nursing students enrolled in a southeastern university was conducted. Smoking status among nursing students was assessed using a survey which included questions about current smoking; students were also asked if they would be willing to participate in a focus group. Results: The present findings are based on themes identified from transcribed pilot focus group data among former smokers (n =

5) and never smokers (n = 7). Among former smokers, there was a better understanding of the quit process compared to never smokers. Three themes were identified among former smokers: motivators to quit (credibility with patients), barriers to quit (triggers), and strategies used to quit smoking (setting a quit date). Conclusions: Insights that emerged from this pilot study indicate that innovative strategies are needed to enhance nursing school curriculum to help nursing students have a better understanding of nicotine addiction. Additionally, focus group findings indicate that among former smoking nursing students, their own experience with quitting may guide practice and address gaps in nursing curriculum related to helping patients quit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Nova Science Publishers, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Curriculum](#)
[*Nursing Students](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking Knowledge \(General\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Reasons for nondaily smoking among young adults: Scale development and validation.

Citation: Journal of Smoking Cessation, 2014, vol./is. 9/1(17-25), 0965-8424;1834-2612 (2014)

Author(s): Berg, Carla J

Correspondence Address: Berg, Carla J.: Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Emory University School of Public Health, 1518 Clifton Road, NE, Room 524, Atlanta, GA, US, 30322, cjberg@emory.edu

Institution: Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Emory University, School of Public Health, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Given the increased rates of nondaily smoking and the lack of validated measures to assess factors related to nondaily smoking, we aimed to develop a measure of reasons for nondaily smoking among young adults. Specifically, we developed a scale assessing reasons or triggers for nondaily smoking and examined its reliability, factor structure, and concurrent validity. Methods: We administered an online survey to 2,000 students at six colleges in the Southeastern US, and 718 (35.9%) returned a completed survey. The current analyses focused on the 95 participants who reported nondaily smoking (i.e., smoking between 1 and 29 days of the past 30 days). In addition to the items created for scale development, measures included socio-demographics, other measures of motivation and confidence/self-efficacy, past smoking/quitting history, readiness to quit, and other psychosocial factors related to smoking. Results: The 19-item Reasons for Nondaily Smoking Scale (RNS) demonstrated an average score of 45.36 (SD = 15.55) and internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha of 0.79). Factor analysis of the items extracted four factors which accounted for 57.4% of score variance: Social influences; Enhancing buzzes and positive affect; Negative affect regulation; and Lack of concern of addiction. Concurrent and discriminant validity were documented. Conclusions: Developing validated measures designed to assess factors associated with nondaily smoking will enhance our ability to address this growing public health concern. The development and validation of the RNS for young adults may be critical in informing our intervention strategies and potentially for effecting or predicting cessation among young adult nondaily smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of Australian Academic Press Pty Ltd.; HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychometrics](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Time-course and severity of acute effects of tobacco abstinence in smokers with subclinical depressive symptoms or alcohol consumption.

Citation: Journal of Smoking Cessation, 2014, vol./is. 9/1(6-16), 0965-8424;1834-2612 (2014)

Author(s): Peters, Erica N; Cooney, Judith L; Liss, Thomas; Liss, Amanda; Torello, Rachel; Franco, Christine; Cavallo, Dana A; O'Malley, Stephanie S; Krishnan-Sarin, Suchitra

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Institution: Friends Research Institute, Baltimore, MD, US; VA Connecticut Healthcare System, CT, US; Yale University, School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Yale University, School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Yale University, School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Yale University, School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Yale University, School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Yale University, School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Yale University, School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Smokers with depressive and alcohol use disorders report more severe tobacco abstinence effects (e.g., tobacco withdrawal and craving, mood and sleep disturbance), but less is known about abstinence effects among smokers with subclinical features of these disorders. Aims: The time-course and severity of acute abstinence effects were evaluated in smokers with and without subclinical depressive symptoms (DEP) and with and without subclinical alcohol consumption (ALC). Methods: Participants (N = 106) received smoking cessation counselling and were contingently compensated for biochemically-verified smoking abstinence. Abstinence effects were assessed prequit and daily for eight days post-quit. Results/Findings: Seventy-four participants (70%) achieved eight-day continuous smoking abstinence. Generalised estimating equations revealed that time and DEP group significantly interacted to predict change in Wisconsin Smoking Withdrawal Scale (WSWS) Anxiety (Wald = 21.18, $p < .01$) and Questionnaire of Smoking Urges Relief from Negative Affect (Wald = 20.12, $p < .01$) subscale scores. Time and ALC group significantly interacted to predict change in Profile of Mood States (POMS) Fatigue subscale score (Wald = 19.78, $p < .01$). Compared to non-DEP smokers, DEP smokers reported higher mean post-quit scores on several measures of abstinence effects, including WSWS Sadness and POMS Total; however, pre-quit differences between DEP groups may have confounded post-quit differences. Conclusions: Smokers with subclinical depressive symptoms endorsed high levels of abstinence effects, but it was unclear if these were related to the absence of tobacco. Smokers with subclinical alcohol consumption did not endorse high levels of abstinence effects but abstinence-related fatigue took longer to improve. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of Australian Academic Press Pty Ltd.; HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Effects of gender and motivations on perceptions of nonmedical use of prescription stimulants.

- Citation:** Journal of American College Health, May 2014, vol./is. 62/4(255-262), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Lookatch, Samantha J; Moore, Todd M; Katz, Elizabeth C
- Correspondence Address:** Lookatch, Samantha J.: Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee, Austin Peay Building, Knoxville, TN, US, 37996, slookate@utk.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee Knoxville, Knoxville, TN, US; Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee Knoxville, Knoxville, TN, US; Department of Psychology, Towson University, Towson, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** AbstractObjective: This study examined the impact on college students' perceptions of nonmedical use of prescription stimulants (NMUPS) of motivation for use and gender. Participants: Participants were college students (N = 695) from 2 universities in different regions of the United States. Methods: Participants read a vignette describing a college student who used a prescription stimulant for a nonmedical purpose and rated their perception of that individual using a semantic differential. A 2 (participant gender) by 2 (gender of the individual described in the vignette) by 3 (motive for use: get high, study, lose weight) design was used. Results: The male who used a stimulant to study was rated significantly less negatively than if he used the stimulant to get high. NMUPS as a study aid was viewed the least negatively overall. Conclusions: Findings suggest that gender does not, whereas motivation for use does, impact students' perceptions of NMUPS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

53. Daddy's little girl goes to college: An investigation of females' perceived closeness with fathers and later risky behaviors.

- Citation:** Journal of American College Health, May 2014, vol./is. 62/4(213-220), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Rostad, Whitney L; Silverman, Paul; McDonald, Molly K
- Correspondence Address:** Rostad, Whitney L.: Department of Psychology, University of Montana, 32 Campus Drive, Missoula, MT, US, 59812, whitney.rostad@umontana.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Montana, Missoula, MT, US; Department of Psychology, University of Montana, Missoula, MT, US; Department of Psychology, University of Montana, Missoula, MT, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Abstract Objective: The present study investigated the extent to which father-daughter relationships predicted risk-taking in a sample of female college students. Specifically, this study examined whether female adolescents' models of father psychological presence predicted substance use and sexual risk-taking, over and above impulsivity, depression, and other risky behaviors. Methods: A sample of 203 female college students were administered several scales assessing father psychological presence, sexual risk-taking, substance use, impulsivity, and depression. Results: Father psychological presence did predict sexual risk-taking and illicit drug use (but not alcohol use) after controlling for impulsivity, other risky behavior, and mood. Further, when grouped into low and high

levels of psychological presence, those in the low group were more likely to engage in a variety of risky behaviors than those who perceived high psychological presence.
 Conclusion: Consistent with evolutionary perspectives, paternal psychological presence may function as protection against risky behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Parent Child Relations](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
 Daughters
 Fathers
Source: PsycINFO

54. Cocaine-induced psychotic disorders: Presentation, mechanism, and management.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, April 2014, vol./is. 10/2(98-106), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Apr 2014)
Author(s): Tang, Yilang; Martin, Nancy L; Cotes, Robert O
Correspondence Address: Cotes, Robert O.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University, 80 Jesse Hill Jr. Drive SE, Atlanta, GA, US, 30303, Robert.o.cotes@emory.edu
Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University, School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University, School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University, School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Cocaine, the third mostly commonly used illicit drug in the United States, has a wide range of neuropsychiatric effects, including transient psychotic symptoms. When psychotic symptoms occur within a month of cocaine intoxication or withdrawal, the diagnosis is cocaine-induced psychotic disorder (CIPD). Current evidence suggests those with CIPD are likely to be male, have longer severity and duration of cocaine use, use intravenous cocaine, and have a lower body mass index. Differentiating CIPD from a primary psychotic disorder requires a detailed history of psychotic symptoms in relation to substance use and often a longitudinal assessment. Treatment includes providing a safe environment, managing agitation and psychosis, and addressing the underlying substance use disorder. This review begins with a clinical case and summarizes the literature on CIPD, including clinical presentation, differential diagnosis, mechanism and predictors of illness, and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Differential Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[*Treatment](#)
Source: PsycINFO

55. Domains and perceived benefits of treatment among patients with and without co-occurring disorders in inpatient substance use treatment.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, April 2014, vol./is. 10/2(91-97), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Apr 2014)
Author(s): Bergly, Tone H; Grawe, Rolf W; Hagen, Roger

Dual, Spain; Sociedad Espanola de Patologia Dual, Spain; Sociedad Espanola de Patologia Dual, Spain

Language:

English

Abstract:

Objective: Since provision of integrated services for patients with dual pathology or dual disorders (coexistence of an addictive disorder and another mental health disorder) is an important challenge in mental health, this study assessed health care professionals' perceptions and knowledge of the current state of specific resources for patients with dual pathology in Spain. **Methods:** We conducted a national survey of health care professionals seeing patients with dual pathology in treatment facilities throughout Spain. Participants completed a specific online questionnaire about the needs of and available resources for patients with dual pathology. **Results:** A total of 659 professionals, mostly psychologists (n = 286, 43.4%) or psychiatrists (n = 217, 32.9%), participated in the study. Nearly all participants who responded to these items reported that specific resources for dual pathology were needed (n = 592/635, 93.2%); 76.7% (n = 487) identified intermediate resources, 68.8% (n = 437) acute detoxification units, and 64.6% (n = 410) medium-stay rehabilitation units as particularly necessary. In the opinion of 54.0% of respondents (n = 343), integrated mental health and addiction treatment services were available. Of the participants who answered these items, only a small proportion (n = 162/605, 26.8%) reported that there were appropriate outpatient programs for dual pathology, 30.4% (n = 184/605) specific hospitalization units, 16.9% (n = 99/587) subacute inpatient units, 34.2% (n = 201/587) outpatient intermediate resources, 15.5% (n = 91/587) day hospitals, and 21.5% (n = 126/587) day centers. Conversely, 62.5% (n = 378/587) of participants reported a greater presence of specific detoxification/withdrawal units, 47.3% (n = 286/587) psychiatric acute admission units, and 41.9% (n = 246/587) therapeutic communities. In the professionals' opinion, the presence of specialty programs was low; 11.6% of respondents (n = 68/587) reported that vocational programs and 16.7% (n = 98/587) reported that occupational rehabilitation programs were available. Employee turnover was common: 51.9% of respondents (n = 314/605) stated that employee turnover was occasional to frequent. **Conclusions:** According to the professionals surveyed, specific health care resources for the management of dual pathology are currently insufficient, underlining the need for additional efforts and strategies for treating individuals with comorbid disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Integrated Services](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
[Health Service Needs](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

57. Convergent validity of the ASAM criteria in co-occurring disorders.**Citation:**

Journal of Dual Diagnosis, April 2014, vol./is. 10/2(68-78), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Apr 2014)

Author(s):

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Language:

English

Abstract: Objective: The complexity of substance use and psychiatric disorders demands thorough assessment of patients for integrated services. We tested the convergent validity of the software version of the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) second edition-revised criteria for patient placement by examining the software's ability to discriminate based on a variety of demographic and clinical factors. Methods: This prospective naturalistic multi-site study examined the software's assignment of patients to three types of treatment (addiction only services, dual diagnosis capable, and dual diagnosis enhanced) and whether these assignments indicated an ability to discriminate between patients with and without dual diagnosis based on clinical characteristics and severity. Ten addiction treatment clinics spanning three counties participated, and both patients and ASAM assessors were kept blind to the ASAM recommendation. Patients were assigned to their respective treatment options based on routine assessment by clinicians at intake, which they had in addition to the ASAM interview. Three months after treatment initiation a follow-up interview with ASAM was conducted. Results: There were 261 patients in the study, 96 (36.7%) were assigned to addiction only services, 42 (16.1%) to dual diagnosis capable, and 123 (47.1%) to dual diagnosis enhanced. Patients assigned to the two dual diagnosis groups were significantly more likely to be younger and have fewer years of work than other patients. There were significant differences in history of inpatient and outpatient psychiatric treatment across groups. For example, a larger percentage of those in addiction only services had never been in inpatient treatment, while more of those in the two dual diagnosis groups had three or more inpatient stays. Despite similar alcohol and drug severity scores, patients recommended by the software for dual diagnosis enhanced programs showed a gradient of significantly higher psychiatric ($p < .001$), legal ($p < .04$), and family ($p < .001$) Addiction Severity Index composite scores at baseline than patients in dual diagnosis capable and addiction only services. Conclusions: Results show a high prevalence of co-occurring program recommendations with statistically significant and clinically meaningful differences between patient groups. The convergent validity of the revised version of ASAM Criteria Software is supported by these results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Interviews](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Test Forms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Challenges and outcomes of parallel care for patients with co-occurring psychiatric disorder in methadone maintenance treatment.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, April 2014, vol./is. 10/2(60-67), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): King, Van L.; Brooner, Robert K; Peirce, Jessica; Kolodner, Ken; Kidorf, Michael

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Most opioid users seeking treatment in community-based substance abuse treatment programs have at least one co-occurring psychiatric disorder, and the presence of psychiatric comorbidity in this population is associated with increased psychological distress, poorer quality of life, and reduced response to substance abuse treatment. This observational study describes clinical outcomes of referring patients receiving methadone maintenance with at least one co-occurring psychiatric disorder to a community psychiatry program located on the same hospital campus. Methods: Participants (n = 156) were offered priority referrals to a community psychiatry program that included regularly scheduled psychiatrist appointments, individual and group therapy, and enhanced access to psychiatric medications for 1 year. Psychiatric distress was measured with the Symptom Checklist (SCL-90-R), which participants completed monthly. Results: While about 80% of the sample (n = 124) initiated psychiatric care, the average length of treatment was only 128.2 days (SD = 122.8), participants attended only 33% of all scheduled appointments (M = 14.9 sessions, SD = 14.1), and 84% (n = 104) did not complete a full year of care. Of those who did not complete a full year, over half (55%, n = 68) left psychiatric care while still receiving substance abuse treatment. Exploratory negative binomial regression showed that baseline cocaine and alcohol use disorder (p = .002 and .022, respectively) and current employment (p = .034) were associated with worse psychiatric treatment retention. Modest reductions in psychiatric distress over time were observed (SCL-90-R Global Severity Index change score = 2.5; paired t = 3.54, df = 121, p = .001). Conclusions: Referral of patients with co-occurring psychiatric disorders receiving methadone maintenance to a community psychiatry program is often ineffective, even after reducing common barriers to care. Service delivery models designed to improve attendance and retention, such as integrated care models, should be evaluated. This study is part of a larger clinical trial, registered at www.clinicaltrials.gov under #NCT00787735. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Neurocognition in college-aged daily marijuana users.

Citation: Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, April 2014, vol./is. 36/4(379-398), 1380-3395;1744-411X (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Becker, Mary P; Collins, Paul F; Luciana, Monica

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit substance in the United States. Use, particularly when it occurs early, has been associated with cognitive impairments in executive functioning, learning, and memory. Method: This study comprehensively measured cognitive ability as well as comorbid psychopathology and substance use history to determine the neurocognitive profile associated with young adult marijuana use. College-aged marijuana users who initiated use prior to age 17 (n = 35) were

compared to demographically matched controls (n = 35). Results: Marijuana users were high functioning, demonstrating comparable IQs to controls and relatively better processing speed. Marijuana users demonstrated relative cognitive impairments in verbal memory, spatial working memory, spatial planning, and motivated decision making. Comorbid use of alcohol, which was heavier in marijuana users, was unexpectedly found to be associated with better performance in some of these areas. Conclusions: This study provides additional evidence of neurocognitive impairment in the context of adolescent and young adult marijuana use. Findings are discussed in relation to marijuana's effects on intrinsic motivation and discrete aspects of cognition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*Neurocognition](#)
[Cognitive Impairment](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Memory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Correction: Chronic alcohol disrupts dopamine receptor activity and the cognitive function of the medial prefrontal cortex.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, April 2014, vol./is. 34/18(6422), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Apr 30, 2014)

Author(s): Trantham-Davidson, Heather; Burnett, Elizabeth J; Gass, Justin T; Lopez, Marcelo F; Mulholland, Patrick J; Centanni, Samuel W; Floresco, Stan B; Chandler, L. Judson

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 Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada;
 Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Chronic alcohol disrupts dopamine receptor activity and the cognitive function of the medial prefrontal cortex" by Heather Trantham-Davidson, Elizabeth J. Burnett, Justin T. Gass, Marcelo F. Lopez, Patrick J. Mulholland, Samuel W. Centanni, Stan B. Floresco and L. Judson Chandler (The Journal of Neuroscience, 2014[Mar][5], Vol 34[10], 3706-3718). In the original article, the sign of one connection in the summary in Figure 8 was incorrect. A corrected version of the figure and corresponding figure legend is given in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2014-10116-030). Dopamine (DA) receptors in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) exert powerful effects on cognition by modulating the balance between excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmission. The present study examined the impact of chronic intermittent ethanol (CIE) exposure on cognitive function and DA receptor-mediated neurotransmission in the rat mPFC. Consistent with alterations in executive function in alcoholics, CIE-exposed rats exhibited deficits in behavioral flexibility in an operant set-shifting task. Since alterations in dopaminergic neurotransmission in the mPFC have been implicated in a number of behavioral disorders including addiction, studies were then performed in the adult acute slice preparation to examine changes in DA receptor function in the mPFC following CIE exposure. In slices obtained from control rats, DA receptor stimulation was observed to exert complex

actions on neuronal firing and synaptic neurotransmission that were not only dependent upon the particular receptor subtype but also whether it was a pyramidal cell or a fast-spiking interneuron. In contrast to slices from control rats, there was a near complete loss of the modulatory actions of D2/D4 receptors on cell firing and neurotransmission in slices obtained immediately, 1 and 4 weeks after the last day of CIE exposure. This loss did not appear to be associated with changes in receptor expression. In contrast, CIE exposure did not alter D1 receptor function or mGluR1 modulation of firing. These studies are consistent with the suggestion that chronic alcohol exposure disrupts cognitive function at least in part through disruption of D2 and D4 receptor signaling in mPFC. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Synaptic glutamate spillover due to impaired glutamate uptake mediates heroin relapse.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, April 2014, vol./is. 34/16(5649-5657), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Apr 16, 2014)

Author(s): Shen, Hao-wei; Scofield, Michael D; Boger, Heather; Hensley, Megan; Kalivas, Peter W

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Language: English

Abstract: Reducing the enduring vulnerability to relapse is a therapeutic goal in treating drug addiction. Studies with animal models of drug addiction show a marked increase in extrasynaptic glutamate in the core subcompartment of the nucleus accumbens (NAcore) during reinstated drug seeking. However, the synaptic mechanisms linking drug-induced changes in extrasynaptic glutamate to relapse are poorly understood. Here, we discovered impaired glutamate elimination in rats extinguished from heroin self-administration that leads to spillover of synaptically released glutamate into the nonsynaptic extracellular space in NAcore and investigated whether restoration of glutamate transport prevented reinstated heroin seeking. Through multiple functional assays of glutamate uptake and analyzing NMDA receptor-mediated currents, we show that heroin self-administration produced long-lasting downregulation of glutamate uptake and surface expression of the transporter GLT-1. This downregulation was associated with spillover of synaptic glutamate to extrasynaptic NMDA receptors within the NAcore. Ceftriaxone restored glutamate uptake and prevented synaptic glutamate spillover and cue-induced heroin seeking. Ceftriaxone-induced inhibition of reinstated heroin seeking was blocked by morpholino-antisense targeting GLT-1 synthesis. These data reveal that the synaptic glutamate spillover in the NAcore results from reduced glutamate transport and is a critical pathophysiological mechanism underling reinstated drug seeking in rats extinguished from heroin self-administration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Glutamate Receptors](#)
[*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)

[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Cannabis use is quantitatively associated with nucleus accumbens and amygdala abnormalities in young adult recreational users.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, April 2014, vol./is. 34/16(5529-5538), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Apr 16, 2014)

Author(s): Gilman, Jodi M; Kuster, John K; Lee, Sang; Lee, Myung Joo; Kim, Byoung Woo; Makris, Nikos; van der Kouwe, Andre; Blood, Anne J; Breiter, Hans C

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Language: English

Abstract: Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug in the United States, but little is known about its effects on the human brain, particularly on reward/aversion regions implicated in addiction, such as the nucleus accumbens and amygdala. Animal studies show structural changes in brain regions such as the nucleus accumbens after exposure to 9-tetrahydrocannabinol, but less is known about cannabis use and brain morphometry in these regions in humans. We collected high-resolution MRI scans on young adult recreational marijuana users and nonusing controls and conducted three independent analyses of morphometry in these structures: (1) gray matter density using voxel-based morphometry, (2) volume (total brain and regional volumes), and (3) shape (surface morphometry). Gray matter density analyses revealed greater gray matter density in marijuana users than in control participants in the left nucleus accumbens extending to subcallosal cortex, hypothalamus, sublenticular extended amygdala, and left amygdala, even after controlling for age, sex, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking. Trend-level effects were observed for a volume increase in the left nucleus accumbens only. Significant shape differences were detected in the left nucleus accumbens and right amygdala. The left nucleus accumbens showed salient exposure-dependent alterations across all three measures and an altered multimodal relationship across measures in the marijuana group. These data suggest that marijuana exposure, even in young recreational users, is associated with exposure-dependent alterations of the neural matrix of core reward structures and is consistent with animal studies of changes in dendritic arborization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)

*Rewards
*Gray Matter
Aversion

Source: PsycINFO

63. Patterns of cortical activation following motor tasks and psychological-inducing movie cues in heroin users: An fMRI study.

Citation: International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine, 2014, vol./is. 47/1(25-40), 0091-2174;1541-3527 (2014)

Author(s): Jiang, Yan-Ling; Tian, Wei; Lu, Gang; Rudd, John A; Lai, K. F; Yeung, L. Y; Wai, Maria S. M; Li, Yuan Yuan; Huang, Ming Long; Yew, David T

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Drug abuse and addiction are worldwide health problems. However, few studies have used fMRI to investigate the effect of chronic heroin use on brain activation. This is a study along this line. Method: fMRI positive sites in the brain were recorded during different motor and sensory activities. Results: Following motor activities, heroin users had more sites globally activated in the brain than in normal volunteers, with ex-heroin users being least reactive. Conversely, a "heroin puffing" movie produced more activation in ongoing-heroin and ex-heroin users than in the normal individuals, whereas a movie with explicit sexual content was less stimulatory in both groups of heroin users compared to normal individuals. Conclusions: These significant findings relative to the function of specific brain nuclei are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cerebral Cortex
*Cues
*Heroin
*Motor Processes
*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Drug Abuse
Films
Psychodynamics

Source: PsycINFO

64. Family functioning, positive youth development, and internet addiction in junior secondary school students: Structural equation modeling using AMOS.

Citation: International Journal on Disability and Human Development, May 2014, vol./is. 13/2(227-238), 2191-1231;2191-0367 (May 2014)

Author(s): Yu, Lu; Shek, Daniel T. L

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Language: English

Abstract: This paper illustrates the procedure of testing full latent variable models using AMOS. Based on a sample of 4106 secondary school students in Hong Kong, the relationships among family functioning, positive youth development, and internet addiction were tested with the AMOS 17.0 program. Several competing models were examined and compared. The results revealed that both positive youth development and family functioning predicted internet addition among adolescents negatively. Higher level of family functioning also had indirect effects on students' internet addictive behaviors through partial mediation of positive youth development. This study highlights the importance of promoting positive youth development and strengthening family functioning in reducing internet addiction in Hong Kong secondary school students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Structural Equation Modeling](#)
[Computer Software](#)
[Junior High School Students](#)
[Methodology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Winner takes it all: Addiction as an example for selfish goal dominance.

Citation: Behavioral and Brain Sciences, April 2014, vol./is. 37/2(152), 0140-525X;1469-1825 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Muller, Christian P; Amato, Davide

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Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Julie Y. Huang & John A. Bargh (see record 2014-16775-001). Here we argue that the selfish goal concept may well be suitable to explain inconsistencies not only in micro-behaviors, but also in the gross behavioral repertoire of an individual, which is often associated with psychopathologies, such as addiction. Neurophysiological evidence for pathological conditions like addiction emerged, and this evidence may also serve as an explanatory model for normal behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Goals](#)
[*Judgment](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Selfishness](#)
[Conscious \(Personality Factor\)](#)
[Unconscious \(Personality Factor\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Unconscious habit systems in compulsive and impulsive disorders.

Citation: Behavioral and Brain Sciences, April 2014, vol./is. 37/2(141), 0140-525X;1469-1825 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Cuzen, Natalie L; Fineberg, Naomi A; Stein, Dan J

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa; National Obsessive Compulsive Disorders Specialist Service, Hertfordshire Partnership NHS University Foundation Trust, Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Welwyn Garden City, HRT, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Julie Y. Huang & John A. Bargh (see record 2014-16775-001). It may be useful to consider the application of Huang & Bargh's (H&B's) theory of unconscious motivational processes to psychopathology. In disorders of compulsivity and impulsivity, an unconscious habit system may play a key role in explaining ego-dystonic or self-destructive behaviour. H&B's theory may provide some insights into understanding conditions such as obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and drug addiction; however, additional work is needed to address the neurocircuitry and neurochemistry mediating their abnormal underlying motivational processes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Goals](#)
[*Judgment](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Selfishness](#)
[Conscious \(Personality Factor\)](#)
[Unconscious \(Personality Factor\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Elder abuse and neglect vs. parricide: A letter from Russia.

Citation: Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect, May 2014, vol./is. 26/3(341-344), 0894-6566;1540-4129 (May 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: In Russia, elder abuse is rarely discussed in the professional literature and the media. However, it is posited that parricide can be considered a form of elder abuse in Russia, as the line between elder abuse and parricide can be vague. Instances of parricide can appear trivial, hardly realized as such by victims and the social environment. Borderline cases can include involving older people in binge drinking, denying them help, and manipulating them to commit suicide. The perpetrators are often nonpsychotic, although sometimes exhibiting abnormal personality traits. Anger toward the victim can be absent on the part of the perpetrator, with their actions often driven by economic desires. A concluding point is that for better prevention of parricide and, therefore, elder abuse, it should not be considered only an unusual horrific crime committed by the mentally ill. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Elder Abuse](#)
[Social Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Understanding PTSD comorbidity and suicidal behavior: Associations among histories of alcohol dependence, major depressive disorder, and suicidal ideation and attempts.

Citation: Journal of Anxiety Disorders, April 2014, vol./is. 28/3(318-325), 0887-6185 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Rojas, Sasha M; Bujarski, Sarah; Babson, Kimberly A; Dutton, Courtney E; Feldner, Matthew T

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Language: English

Abstract: Individuals with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are at an elevated risk for experiencing suicidal thoughts and actions. However, a relative dearth of research has examined factors that may impact this relation, such as common co-occurring disorders. Utilizing the National Comorbidity Survey-Replication data, the current study examined comparisons between comorbid PTSD and major depressive disorder (MDD) and comorbid PTSD and alcohol dependence (AD) in relation to suicidal ideation and suicide attempts. It was hypothesized that comorbid MDD would be associated with an elevated likelihood of suicidal ideation, while comorbid AD would be associated with an elevated likelihood of suicide attempt history. Results indicated that only PTSD-AD was significantly associated with an elevated likelihood of endorsing histories of both suicidal ideation and suicide attempts. These findings suggest that AD may be a critical risk factor for acquiring the capability for suicide attempts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)
[Attempted Suicide](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*

69. Development and validation of a survey to assess patient-perceived medication knowledge and confidence in medication use.

Citation: Journal of Nursing Measurement, 2014, vol./is. 22/1(120-134), 1061-3749 (2014)

Author(s): Okere, Arinze Nkemdirim; Renier, Colleen M; Morse, Jacqueline

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Language: English

Abstract: Background and Purpose: The primary objective of this study is to establish the validity and reliability of a perceived medication knowledge and confidence survey instrument (Okere-Renier Survey). Methods: Two-stage psychometric analyses were conducted to assess reliability (Cronbach's $> .70$) of the associated knowledge scale. To evaluate the construct validity, exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were performed. Results: Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) revealed three subscale measures and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) indicated an acceptable fit to the data (goodness-of-fit index [GFI = 0.962], adjusted goodness-of-fit index [AGFI = 0.919], root mean square residual [RMR = 0.065], root mean square error of approximation [RMSEA] = 0.073). A high internal consistency with Cronbach's α of .833 and .744 were observed in study Stages 1 and 2, respectively. Conclusions: The Okere-Renier Survey is a reliable instrument for predicting patient-perceived level of medication knowledge and confidence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Publishing Company; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Attitudes](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Health Knowledge](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Perception](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Self Confidence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

70. Adolescent swimmers: Breathing complaints and prescription asthma medication use and misuse.

Citation: Children's Health Care, April 2014, vol./is. 43/2(96-109), 0273-9615;1532-6888 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Houle, Katherine M; Simonian, Susan J

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Language: English

Abstract: This study investigated the incidence of asthma and breathing difficulties in a sample of 103 competitive adolescent swimmers. In addition, the use and potential misuse of common asthma medications as well as other prescription medication was examined. Data indicated that adolescent female swimmers experienced exercise-related breathing difficulties more frequently than male swimmers. Older swimmers not only swam more often and for greater yardage than younger swimmers, they also participated in more structured competitions than did younger swimmers. Breathing difficulty was positively correlated with increased practice demands (number and length of practice) and stopping practice early due to breathing difficulties. Age-related patterns in seeking and stealing medication from peers was also evident, and this risky health behavior was inversely related to swimming participation. Data are discussed in relation to implications for

pediatric psychologists and pediatric health care providers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Asthma](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Swimming](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Prescription Drugs](#)
[Respiration](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Violent behavior and driving under the influence of alcohol: Prevalence and association with impulsivity among individuals in treatment for alcohol dependence in Poland.

Citation: European Addiction Research, April 2014, vol./is. 20/3(151-158), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Klimkiewicz, Anna; Jakubczyk, Andrzej; Wnorowska, Anna; Klimkiewicz, Jakub; Bohnert, Amy; Ilgen, Mark A; Brower, Kirk J; Wojnar, Marcin

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Driving while intoxicated or under the influence (DUI; for the purposes of this paper, we use the following terms synonymously: driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, and drunk driving) and engaging in interpersonal violence are two injury-related problems of high public health importance that have both been linked to alcohol consumption. This study sought to estimate the prevalence of DUI and violence in a sample of individuals in treatment for alcohol dependence in Poland. Patient characteristics associated with DUI and violence involvement, with a particular focus on impulsivity, were examined. Methods: Three hundred and sixty-four patients consecutively admitted to four alcohol treatment programs in Warsaw, Poland participated in this study. Questions concerning history of interpersonal violence as well as those about DUI were derived from the Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test. Impulsivity level was measured using the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale 11, the Revised NEO Personality Inventory, and the stop-signal task. Results: Among all participants in the study, 148 (40.1%) had been arrested in the past for DUI, and 196 (55%) reported involvement in a fight under the influence of alcohol (FUI). The DUI group had a significantly earlier onset of alcohol problems, a longer period of heavy alcohol use, and fewer women in comparison to participants without a DUI history. FUI patients were significantly younger, with a younger average age of onset of drinking problems, longer period of heavy drinking, and lower percentage of women than the non-FUI group. Conclusion: Both of the self-reported measures of impulsivity indicated a higher level of impulsivity among participants from the FUI group than those from the non-FUI group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Driving Under the Influence
*Impulsiveness
*Violence

Source: PsycINFO

72. Alcohol-induced changes in methylation status of individual CpG sites, and serum levels of vasopressin and atrial natriuretic peptide in alcohol-dependent patients during detoxification treatment.

Citation: European Addiction Research, April 2014, vol./is. 20/3(143-150), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Glahn, Alexander; Knorrnschild, Rafael Riera; Rhein, Mathias; Nassab, Mani Haschemi; Groschl, Michael; Heberlein, Annemarie; Muschler, Marc; Frieling, Helge; Bleich, Stefan; Hillemacher, Thomas

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Language: English

Abstract: Disturbances of volume-regulating peptides like vasopressin (AVP) and atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) have been described in early abstinent alcohol-dependent patients. In a longitudinal approach, we investigated whether changes in AVP and ANP serum levels correlated to cytosine-phosphatidyl- guanine (CpG) methylation of the respective gene promoters on days 1, 7 and 14 of alcohol withdrawal. We analyzed the blood samples of 99 patients suffering from alcohol dependence alongside age- and BMI-matched controls. Concerning AVP promoter methylation, we observed an interaction between time of measurement and CpG loci with CpG 2 showing a significant increase in methylation from day 1 to 14. Serum levels of AVP were significantly decreased in the patient group. Compared to healthy controls, promoter-related DNA methylation of the ANP promoter was significantly reduced on days 7 and 14. Moreover, we detected a significant interaction between CpG position and group. In both cases the difference was mainly observed at CpG 1. The present study shows significant changes in the methylation status of individual CpG sites of AVP and ANP. Observing respective alterations of AVP serum protein levels in alcohol-dependent patients during detoxification treatment, we consider methylation as a possible mode of regulation for these proteins during alcohol detoxification. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism

*Detoxification
 *Vasopressin
 Atropine
 Peptides

Source: PsycINFO

73. Investigating risk factors for internet gaming disorder: A comparison of patients with addictive gaming, pathological gamblers and healthy controls regarding the Big Five personality traits.

Citation: European Addiction Research, April 2014, vol./is. 20/3(129-136), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Muller, K. W; Beutel, M. E; Egloff, B; Wolfling, K

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Language: English

Abstract: Engaging in online games has become increasingly important as a part of leisure activity in adolescents and adults. While the majority of people use these games in a healthy way, epidemiological studies show that some develop excessive use and symptoms that are related to those of substance-related addictions. Despite increasing research concerning the epidemiology of internet gaming disorder (IGD), predisposing factors have been examined to a lesser extent. Knowing about specific risk factors would help clarify the nosological features of IGD and enhance prevention and intervention. This study aimed to evaluate the relationships between personality traits and IGD. A total of 115 patients meeting the criteria for IGD were compared to 167 control subjects displaying either regular or intense use of online games. Additionally, 115 patients meeting diagnostic criteria for pathological gambling were included. IGD was associated with higher neuroticism, decreased conscientiousness and low extraversion. The comparisons to pathological gamblers indicate that low conscientiousness and low extraversion in particular are characteristic of IGD. An integration of personality variables into an etiopathological model describing presumable mechanisms fostering and maintaining addictive online gaming is proposed. This model could be helpful for the theoretical understanding of addictive gaming, public health campaigns and psychoeducation within therapeutic settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Behavior Disorders
 *Pathological Gambling
 *Personality Traits
 *Risk Factors
 Games
 Internet

Source: PsycINFO

74. Psychometric properties of the Cannabis Abuse Screening Test in Hungarian samples of adolescents and young adults.

- Citation:** European Addiction Research, April 2014, vol./is. 20/3(119-128), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Gyepesi, Aron; Urban, Robert; Farkas, Judit; Kraus, Ludwig; Piontek, Daniela; Paksi, Borbala; Horvath, Gergely; Magi, Anna; Eisinger, Andrea; Pilling, Janos; Kokonyei, Gyongyi; Kun, Bernadette; Demetrovics, Zsolt
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- Institution:** Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Institut fur Therapieforschung, Munich, Germany; Institut fur Therapieforschung, Munich, Germany; Centre for Behavioural Research, Corvinus University of Budapest, Budapest, Hungary; Hungarian National Focal Point, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary; Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Institute of Behavioural Sciences, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary; Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aim: The aim of our study was to analyze psychometric properties of the Cannabis Abuse Screening Test (CAST). Methods: Our sample comprised Hungarian high school (n = 476; male 56.3%; mean age 19.0 years, SD = 0.65 years) and college students (n = 439; male 65.1%; mean age 23.9 years, SD = 1.56 years) who reported cannabis use in the past year. The sample covered the five biggest universities of Hungary. Besides the CAST, participants responded to the Munich- Composite International Diagnostic Interview. Factor structure was analyzed by a confirmatory factor analysis. Receiver operating characteristic curve analysis was made to assess cut-off scores. Data collection took place in 2010. Results: CAST proved to be a reliable (Cronbach's 0.71 and 0.76) one-dimensional measure. Regarding both cannabis dependence and cannabis use disorders, a cut-off of 2 points proved to be ideal in both samples, resulting in optimal specificity, negative predictive values and accuracy, but less than optimal positive predictive values (dependence) and low sensitivity (cannabis use disorder). Discussion and Conclusions: In line with former results, the CAST proved to be an adequate measure for the screening of cannabis-related problems among adolescents and young adults in an Eastern European country where this scale has not been studied before. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Screening Tests](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[College Students](#)
[High School Students](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Test Validity](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

75. Gabapentinoid abuse in order to potentiate the effect of methadone: A survey among substance misusers.

- Citation:** European Addiction Research, April 2014, vol./is. 20/3(115-118), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Baird, Colin R. W; Fox, Pauline; Colvin, Lesley A

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Language: English

Abstract: Background/Aims: There is emerging evidence of gabapentin and pregabalin (gabapentinoid) abuse, particularly in the substance misuse population, and some suggestion of gabapentinoids being abused alongside methadone. Methods: A questionnaire-based survey was carried out in six substance misuse clinics, looking for evidence of gabapentinoid abuse. Results: 22% (29/129) of respondents admitted to abusing gabapentinoids, and of these, 38% (11/29) abused gabapentinoids in order to potentiate the 'high' they obtained from methadone. Conclusions: Gabapentinoid abuse along with methadone has not previously been described. These findings are of relevance to clinicians working within both substance misuse services and chronic pain services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinics](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Methadone](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. Treatment for outpatients with comorbid schizophrenia and substance use disorders: A review.

Citation: European Addiction Research, April 2014, vol./is. 20/3(105-114), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): De Witte, Nele A. J; Crunelle, Cleo L; Sabbe, Bernard; Moggi, Franz; Dom, Geert

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This review provides evidence of which interventions need to be part of effective outpatient integrated treatment for patients with comorbid schizophrenia and substance use disorders. Methods: A total of 14 randomized controlled trials were included. Effect sizes are provided to assess the magnitude of the treatments' efficacy. Results: Despite the studies' heterogeneity, we can conclude that certain programs (e.g. Behavioral Treatment for Substance Abuse in Severe and Persistent Mental Illness) and specific interventions (e.g. motivational interviewing, family interventions) seem to be effective. Moreover, programs integrating multiple interventions are more likely to be positively related to better outcomes than single interventions. Finally, the lack of difference between effect sizes of assertive community treatment compared to case management suggests that a lower caseload is not necessary for positive treatment outcomes. Conclusion: Integrated treatment seems advantageous, although effect sizes are mostly modest. More homogeneous and qualitative sound studies are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[*Treatment](#)
 Outpatients
Source: PsycINFO

77. Predictors of drug use in prison among women convicted of violent crimes.

Citation: Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, April 2014, vol./is. 24/2(113-128), 0957-9664;1471-2857 (Apr 2014)
Author(s): Baltieri, Danilo Antonio
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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Language: English
Abstract: ABSTRACT Background Worldwide, some prisoners consume illicit drugs while in prison. There is now some recognition of risk factors for this among male but not female prisoners. Aim The aim was to identify variables associated with drug use by women in prison after conviction for violent crimes. Method Data were obtained from 315 women serving a sentence for robbery or homicide in the Penitentiary of Sant'Ana, Sao Paulo State, Brazil. Mainly self-report assessments of alcohol and drug misuse, sexual and general impulsiveness, depression, and psychosocial and criminological features were completed. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics and multivariate logistic regression. Results Thirty-five (11%) women reported illicit drug use in prison. Younger age, history of childhood sexual abuse, having committed robbery (rather than homicide), earlier onset of criminal activities, higher scores on sexual impulsiveness, drug-related problems prior to incarceration and having same-sex relationships inside prison were associated with a higher risk of using drugs in prison. In a multiple logistic regression, only prior drug history and having same-sex relationships in prison were independently associated with in-prison drug use. Conclusions Illicit drug use in prison impairs rehabilitative goals. Identification of risk factors for this can help to recognise people with high treatment needs. We found that in-prison drug users seemed to be an exceptionally needy group, likely to have more wide ranging historical problems than their similar offending peers. It is essential to check for history of drug use outside prison. The strong association with active sexual behaviour in the prison highlighted another area of vulnerability, requiring sensitive in-prison attention to safeguard these women. Further research to understand the reasons for this relationship is recommended. Copyright 2013 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Criminal Conviction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[*Violent Crime](#)
 Human Females
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health](#)

78. The association between premenstrual dysphoric disorder and Internet use disorder.

Citation: Women & Health, April 2014, vol./is. 54/3(245-261), 0363-0242;1541-0331 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Ko, Chih-Hung; Yen, Cheng-Fang; Long, Cheng-Yu; Chen, Cheng-Sheng; Huang, Tzu-Hui; Yen, Ju-Yu

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Language: English

Abstract: Premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD) is an important women's mental health issue. This study aimed to investigate the association between Internet use disorder (IUD), PMDD, and their associated factors, such as stress and impulsivity. Women with PMDD (n = 79) and controls (n = 76) were recruited from the community. The diagnoses of PMDD and IUD were confirmed by psychiatric interviews. Participants were evaluated with the Chen Internet Addiction Scale, Perceived Stress Scale, and Barratt Impulsiveness Scale in both the premenstrual and follicular phases. Women with PMDD were more likely to have IUD. Women with PMDD had greater severity of IUD, perceived stress, and impulsivity than the control group in the premenstrual phase. Impulsivity mediated the association between PMDD and IUD, while both impulsivity and perceived stress mediated the association between PMDD and IUD severity. Thus, IUD should be evaluated and treated among women with PMDD, particularly for those with higher impulsivity or higher perceived stress. Strategies for stress management and counseling for impulsivity should be provided to women with PMDD, particular to those comorbid with IUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Sleep disturbance in relation to alcohol misuse.

Citation: Journal of Evidence-Based Psychotherapies, March 2014, vol./is. 14/1(95-104), 1584-7101 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Voinescu, Bogdan I; Orasan, Remus

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Institution: Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania; Department of Physiology, University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Language: English

Abstract: Our study aimed to evaluate the prevalence and severity of sleep disturbance in a population that included people suffering from alcohol use disorder. A questionnaire that

assessed alcohol misuse, sleep quality, insomnia severity, levels of fatigue, sleepiness and depression, as well as circadian typology, was filled in by two hundred and twenty one participants (55.7% women, aged 39.7 + 15.9). Clinical relevant sleep disturbance and alcohol misuse risk was reported by 21% of the participants, and 14.9% respectively. After matching for age and gender, sleep disturbance was three times more frequent amongst alcoholics (35.7%) and sleep loss consequences (fatigue, sleepiness, depression) were more severe amongst them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Insomnia](#)
[*Sleep Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

80. The Staying Safe Intervention: Training people who inject drugs in strategies to avoid injection-related HCV and HIV infection.

Citation: AIDS Education and Prevention, April 2014, vol./is. 26/2(144-157), 0899-9546 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Mateu-Gelabert, Pedro; Gwadz, Marya Viorst; Guarino, Honoria; Sandoval, Milagros; Cleland, Charles M; Jordan, Ashly; Hagan, Holly; Lune, Howard; Friedman, Samuel R

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Institution: National Development Research Institutes, Inc., New York, NY, US; New York University College of Nursing, New York, NY, US; National Development Research Institutes, Inc., New York, NY, US; National Development Research Institutes, Inc., New York, NY, US; New York University College of Nursing, New York, NY, US; New York University College of Nursing, New York, NY, US; New York University College of Nursing, New York, NY, US; Hunter College, City University of New York, New York, NY, US; National Development Research Institutes, Inc., New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: This pilot study explores the feasibility and preliminary efficacy of the Staying Safe Intervention, an innovative, strengths-based program to facilitate prevention of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus and with the hepatitis C virus among people who inject drugs (PWID). The authors explored changes in the intervention's two primary endpoints: (a) frequency and amount of drug intake, and (b) frequency of risky injection practices. We also explored changes in hypothesized mediators of intervention efficacy: planning skills, motivation/self-efficacy to inject safely, skills to avoid PWID-associated stigma, social support, drug-related withdrawal symptoms, and injection network size and risk norms. A 1-week, five-session intervention (10 hours total) was evaluated using a pre- versus 3-month posttest design. Fifty-one participants completed pre- and posttest assessments. Participants reported significant reductions in drug intake and injection-related risk behavior. Participants also reported significant increases in planning skills, motivation/self-efficacy, and stigma management strategies, while reducing their exposure to drug withdrawal episodes and risky injection networks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Guilford Press; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Injections](#)

[*Intervention](#)
[Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in [AIDS Education & Prevention](#)
Available from *EBSCOhost* in [AIDS Education & Prevention](#)

81. Review of Understanding and treating sex addiction: A comprehensive guide for people who struggle with sex addiction and those who want to help them.

Citation: Sexual and Relationship Therapy, April 2014, vol./is. 29/2(261-262), 1468-1994;1468-1749 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Kort, Joe

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Institution: Joe Kort & Associates, PC, Royal Oak, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Understanding and Treating Sex Addiction: A Comprehensive Guide for People Who Struggle with Sex Addiction and Those Who Want to Help Them by Paula Hall (see record 2013-00217-000). This book starts by distinguishing sexual addiction from other disorders, to avoid falsely diagnosing people as sex addicts when they may actually be struggling with something else. Hall stresses the importance of understanding what sexual addiction is and what it is not. Early in the book, the author makes the excellent point that the sexual act in which the person engages is not the actual problem, but rather that person's relationship to the sexual behavior. She describes how compulsive sexual behavior releases chemicals like dopamine, endorphins, and adrenalin that heighten the excitement, keeping sufferers from gaining control over their acting-out behavior. The author takes the point of view that healthy sexuality during recovery is up to the person and the couple, and should not be left to the discretion of the therapist, as too often occurs. The author seems to have understood this as a point well taken and has written a great book for therapists and their clients to guide them successfully from addiction to sexual health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Joe Kort; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Sexuality](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[*Reproductive Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Mentalization-based therapy for sexual addiction: Foundations for a clinical model.

Citation: Sexual and Relationship Therapy, April 2014, vol./is. 29/2(245-260), 1468-1994;1468-1749 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Berry, Michael D; Berry, Philip D

Correspondence Address: Berry, Michael D., michael.berry.10@ucl.ac.uk

Institution: Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Pfizer Australia and New Zealand, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Sexual addiction is an important clinical consideration for sex therapists. Particularly in light of the wide range of theories about the etiological course, and divergent views about the clinical usefulness of formal diagnostic categories, treatment models that can be applied integratively, across settings and therapy modalities, are warranted. In this paper, mentalization-based therapy is identified as a broadly applicable, research-based

psychotherapeutic model for application in the treatment of sexual addiction. In our model of mentalization-based therapy for sexual addiction (MBT-SA) we hold that out-of-control sexual behaviour may often be a maladaptive psychological strategy to defend the individual against difficult or problematic thoughts and feelings. It is assumed that the client's cognitive and affective experiences will be unique, and the client's symptomatology will be multifactorial. MBT, which can be used conjunctively alongside other therapeutic modes and techniques, provides a means for understanding and working with the client's unique and subjective experience of out-of-control sexual behaviour. Within the mentalization-based treatment model, sexual addiction seen as characterized by breakdowns in mentalizing (the client's ability to understand thoughts, feelings, and behaviours in terms of intentional mental states), and informed by a diverse array of possible contributing factors. To reduce out-of-control sexual behaviours and their negative personal and interpersonal consequences, MBT-SA provides a clinical framework for conceptualizing and treating sex addiction through the restoration of mentalizing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: College of Sexual and Relationship Therapists; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Psychotherapeutic Techniques
 *Psychotherapy
 *Sexual Addiction
 *Mentalization
Source: PsycINFO

83. Alcohol and drug prevention, intervention, and treatment literature: A bibliography for best practices.

Citation: Best Practices in Mental Health: An International Journal, April 2014, vol./is. 10/1(59-97), 1553-555X (Apr 2014)
Author(s): Nissen, Laura Burney
Institution: School of Social Work, Portland State University, Portland, OR, US
Language: English
Abstract: Addictions remain a persistent challenge to mental health practice. There is a need for mental health educators, students, and practitioners to be aware of, critique, contribute to, and, where relevant, utilize emerging scholarly literature to inform their intervention strategies. This comprehensive addictions bibliography draws from a wide variety of sources, perspectives, and ideologies to hasten the rate at which academics and practitioners can more meaningfully participate in this rapidly developing field of practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lyceum Books, Inc., Best Practices in Mental Health; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Drug Abuse Prevention
 *Intervention
 *Mental Health
 *Best Practices
Source: PsycINFO

84. "The Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-3 and stages of change: A screening validity study": Errata.

Citation: Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling, April 2014, vol./is. 35/1(62-63), 1055-3835 (Apr 2014)
Author(s): Laux, John M; Piazza, Nick J; Salyers, Kathleen; Roseman, Christopher P

Correspondence Address: Laux, John M .: Department of School Psychology, Undergraduate Legal Specialties and Counselor Education, MS 119, 2801 West Bancroft, Toledo, OH, US, 43606, john.laux@utoledo.edu

Institution: Department of School Psychology, Undergraduate Legal Specialties and Counselor Education, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH, US; Department of School Psychology, Undergraduate Legal Specialties and Counselor Education, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH, US; Department of School Psychology, Undergraduate Legal Specialties and Counselor Education, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH, US; Department of School Psychology, Undergraduate Legal Specialties and Counselor Education, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "The Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-3 and stages of change: A screening validity study" by John M . Laux, Nick J. Piazza, Kathleen Salyers and Christopher P. Roseman (Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling, 2012[Oct], Vol 33[2], 82-92). In the original article, the first sentence in the second paragraph of page 82 was incorrect. The correction is present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-28566-002). The sensitivity of the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-3 (SASSI-3) was examined among substance-dependent adults enrolled in a family drug court. The SASSI-3 had a high sensitivity rate with this population, even across varying levels of motivation to change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Inventories](#)
[*Readiness to Change](#)
[*Screening Tests](#)
[*Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Counseling chemically dependent chronic pain patients in an integrated care setting.

Citation: Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling, April 2014, vol./is. 35/1(57-61), 1055-3835 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Jacobson, Teresa; Hatchett, Gregory

Correspondence Address: Hatchett, Gregory: Department of Counseling, Social Work, and Leadership, Northern Kentucky University, MEP 203E, Highland Heights, KY, US, 41099, hatchettg@nku.edu

Institution: Department of Counseling, Social Work, and Leadership, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY, US; Department of Counseling, Social Work, and Leadership, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article identifies the chronic pain population and explores a holistic integrated approach to treatment and its appropriateness for counseling the chronic pain patient with substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Counseling](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. The bottoming-out experience and the turning point: A phenomenology of the cognitive shift from drinker to nondrinker.

Citation: Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling, April 2014, vol./is. 35/1(38-56), 1055-3835 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): DePue, M. Kristina; Finch, Andrew J; Nation, Maury

Correspondence Address: DePue, M. Kristina, 1202 Norman Hall, PO Box 117046, Gainesville, FL, US, 32611, kristinadepue@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Human and Organizational Development, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, US; Department of Human and Organizational Development, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, US; Department of Human and Organizational Development, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: The bottoming-out experience (BOE) is commonly considered the catalyst to sobriety. A phenomenological study was conducted to gain an understanding about this occurrence for alcoholics. Results indicated two distinct experiences: the BOE and the turning point. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Phenomenology](#)
[*Sobriety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Predicting desistance or persistence in the substance-abusing, mentally ill, supervised offender population using Laub and Sampson's (2001) Social Controls and Individual Factors Theory.

Citation: Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling, April 2014, vol./is. 35/1(2-14), 1055-3835 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Delaney, Rodney B; Laux, John M; Piazza, Nick J; Ritchie, Martin H; Jenkins, Morris

Correspondence Address: Laux, John M.: Department of Counselor Education, University of Toledo, MS 119, 2801 West Bancroft Street, Toledo, OH, US, 43606, john.laux@utoledo.edu

Institution: Department of Counselor Education, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH, US; Department of Counselor Education, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH, US; Department of Counselor Education, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH, US; Department of Counselor Education, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH, US; Department of Criminal Justice, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study investigated the relationship that social controls and individual factors have on the persistence rate in the substance-abusing, mentally ill, supervised offender population (N = 886). The data predicted 83% of persistence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mentally Ill Offenders](#)
[*Persistence](#)
[*Social Control](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Nicotine administration in adolescence reprograms the subsequent response to nicotine treatment and withdrawal in adulthood: Sex-selective effects on cerebrocortical serotonergic function.

Citation: Brain Research Bulletin, March 2014, vol./is. 102/(1-8), 0361-9230 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Slotkin, Theodore A; Card, Jennifer; Seidler, Frederic J

Correspondence Address: Slotkin, Theodore A.: Duke University Medical Center (DUMC), Box 3813, Durham, NC, US, 27710, t.slotkin@duke.edu

Institution: Department of Pharmacology and Cancer Biology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US; Department of Pharmacology and Cancer Biology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US; Department of Pharmacology and Cancer Biology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Nicotine exposure in adolescence produces lasting changes in subsequent behavioral responses to addictive agents. We gave nicotine to adolescent rats (postnatal days PN30-47), simulating plasma levels in smokers, and then examined the subsequent effects of nicotine given again in adulthood (PN90-107), focusing on cerebrocortical serotonin levels and utilization (turnover) as an index of presynaptic activity of circuits involved in emotional state. Our evaluations encompassed responses during the period of adult nicotine treatment (PN105) and withdrawal (PN110, PN120, PN130), as well as long-term changes (PN180). In males, prior exposure to nicotine in adolescence greatly augmented the increase in serotonin turnover evoked by nicotine given in adulthood, an interaction that was further exacerbated during withdrawal. The effect was sufficiently large that it led to significant depletion of serotonin stores, an effect that was not seen with nicotine given alone in either adolescence or adulthood. In females, adolescent nicotine exposure blunted or delayed the spike in serotonin turnover evoked by withdrawal from adult nicotine treatment, a totally different effect from the interaction seen in males. Combined with earlier work showing persistent dysregulation of serotonin receptor expression and receptor coupling, the present results indicate that adolescent nicotine exposure reprograms future responses of 5HT systems to nicotine, changes that may contribute to life-long vulnerability to relapse and re-addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Sex Differences](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Serotonin](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Brain Research Bulletin](#)

89. Psychometric properties of the Chinese version of the Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST-C) for patients with alcoholism.

Citation: Perspectives in Psychiatric Care, April 2014, vol./is. 50/2(83-92), 0031-5990;1744-6163 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Hsueh, Yu-Jung; Chu, Hsin; Huang, Chang-Chih; Ou, Keng-Liang; Chen, Chiung-Hua; Chou, Kuei-Ru

Correspondence Address: Chou, Kuei-Ru, kueiru@tmu.edu.tw

Institution: Graduate Institute of Nursing, College of Nursing, Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan; Institute of Aerospace and Undersea Medicine, School of Medicine, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Taoyuan Armed Forces General Hospital, Taoyuan, Taiwan; Graduate Institute of Biomedical Materials

and Tissue Engineering, College of Oral Medicine, Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan; Department of Nursing, Meiho University, Pingtung, Taiwan; Graduate Institute of Nursing, College of Nursing, Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: The aim of this study was to examine the psychometric properties of the Chinese version of the Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST-C). Design & Methods: The sensitivity, specificity, and positive and negative predictive values for the MAST-C were examined in this study. Findings: The MAST-C had an internal consistency of 0.83 and a test-retest reliability of 0.89. It had a good content validity index of 0.92. Factor analysis identified four factors and the optimal cutoff point for the MAST-C was a score of 6/7, which yielded a sensitivity of 0.92, a specificity of 0.83, a positive predictive value of 0.92, and a negative predictive value of 0.83. Practice Implications: The MAST-C provides a fast, accurate, and sensitive method for clinically diagnosing alcoholism and clinical management. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Foreign Language Translation](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Screening Tests](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from Wiley in [Perspectives in Psychiatric Care](#)

90. An assessment of risk factors for early death among a sample of previously incarcerated youth.

Citation: Criminal Justice Studies: A Critical Journal of Crime, Law & Society, April 2014, vol./is. 27/2(191-209), 1478-601X;1478-6028 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Stoddard-Dare, Patricia; Tedor, Miyuki Fukushima; Quinn, Linda; Mallett, Christopher

Correspondence Address: Stoddard-Dare, Patricia: School of Social Work, Cleveland State University, 2121 Euclid Avenue, CB 320, Cleveland, OH, US, 44115, p.stoddarddare@csuohio.edu

Institution: School of Social Work, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH, US; Department of Sociology and Criminology, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH, US; Department of Mathematics, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH, US; School of Social Work, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Most previous research regarding early death prior to, or during, young adulthood among previously detained delinquent youth has focused predominantly on males or on their cause of death. This study extends previous research by evaluating potential factors that are associated with early death in a random sample (N = 999) of formerly detained youthful offenders in New York stratified by gender (50% female). Existing case records were referenced with the National Death Index to determine if the formerly detained youth were deceased by the time they would have reached age 28. Regression analyses were run to determine if any of 16 sociodemographic, offense history, weapons/gang involvement, mental health, substance use, child maltreatment, child welfare, or family environmental risk factors measured in their childhood or adolescence were associated with early death. Two additional regression analyses were run to determine if those risk factors differentially impacted early death for males vs. females. Of the variables measured, however, only gender was significantly related to early death - compared to females, males were 2.3 times more likely to have prematurely died. Additionally, in the model run separately for females, being an African-American female was protective against early death. These findings are compared to findings from the existing literature. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
Source: PsycINFO

91. Examining the role of Brazilian Navy before alcohol intake in the workplace.

Citation: Psychology, February 2014, vol./is. 5/2(104-108), 2152-7180;2152-7199 (Feb 2014)
Author(s): Halpern, Elizabeth Espindola; Leite, Ligia Costa
Correspondence Address: Halpern, Elizabeth Espindola, espindolahalpern@yahoo.com.br
Institution: Institute of Psychiatry, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil;
 Institute of Psychiatry, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Language: English
Abstract: This article presents some of the results of a qualitative research conducted at the Center for Chemical Dependency (CEDEQ) of Brazilian Navy, a specialized outpatient clinic for substance abuse, in order to investigate the role of this institution in the construction of the military patients' alcoholism. A participant observation was carried out in two treatment groups, during 24 sessions, in 2010. In addition, individual open-ended interviews with 13 patients were carried out after each group session. According to their narratives they tend to believe that the institution both stimulates and prohibits the consumption of alcohol on board, an ambivalent position that contributes to the production of alcohol addiction in these individuals. As a result, the incorporation of standards of conduct related to alcohol consumption throughout their military career was observed, creating drinking patterns, especially drinking with colleagues of their military units, which we named alcoholic habitus. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: Elizabeth Espindola Halpern, Ligia Costa Leite; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)
[Working Conditions](#)
[Occupational Health](#)

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

92. Guest editorial.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, April 2014, vol./is. 119/(1-2), 0091-3057 (Apr 2014)
Author(s): Buisman-Pijlman, Femke T.A; Broadbear, Jillian H; Sarnyai, Zoltan
Institution: University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia; Monash University, VIC, Australia;
 James Cook University, QLD, Australia
Language: English
Abstract: This editorial highlights insight regarding the effects of oxytocin on our brain and behavior is growing at an astronomical pace. Oxytocin is principally known for its

regulatory roles in birth, lactation, and social behavior. Recent evidence suggests that oxytocin may also be an important modulator of endogenous mood, as well as the rewarding and entactogenic effects of some drugs of abuse. The special issue was built on the research presented in a plenary session at the 2012 Annual Conference of the International Behavioral Neuroscience Society in Hawaii chaired by Femke T.A. Buisman-Pijlman and Jillian H. Broadbear. This special issue will highlight recent developments in our understanding of the role of oxytocin in drug and social rewards and other behaviours related to drug abuse. Additionally, it highlights potential roles for the endogenous oxytocin system, how these might be affected by drug use and how this could affect the susceptibility to drug abuse and dependence. The special issue will present research findings, from animal and human studies, along with current reviews. Together these provide a comprehensive overview of how interactions between oxytocin, neurotransmitters and the stress axis may produce long-term effects on behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Insight](#)
[*Oxytocin](#)
[*Behavioral Neuroscience](#)
[Behavior](#)
[Brain](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

93. Persons with mental illness and co-occurring substance use disorders.

Citation: New perspectives on poverty: Policies, programs, and practice., 2014(327-387) (2014)

Author(s): Devitt, Tim; Davis, Kristin

Institution: Thresholds, Chicago, IL, Sudan; Thresholds-Dartmouth Research and Evaluation Center, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter addresses common representations of mental illness. It also examines the complicated interaction among severe mental illness, substance use disorders, and social conditions, most notably poverty, in a way that aims to de-stigmatize those who suffer from these illnesses. The chapter provides a good foundation for readers to begin developing their understanding about individuals who suffer from a mental illness and the issues they face. It also reviews mental illnesses and co-occurring substance use disorders, how many people in the United States have a co-occurring disorder and live in poverty, the history of mental health and substance use treatment, and the relationship between mental illness, substance use disorder, poverty, policy, and treatment issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Poverty](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

94. Glutamate and dopamine transmission from midbrain dopamine neurons share similar release properties but are differentially affected by cocaine.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, February 2014, vol./is. 34/9(3183-3192), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Feb 26, 2014)

Author(s): Adrover, Martin F; Shin, Jung Hoon; Alvarez, Veronica A

Correspondence Address: Alvarez, Veronica A.: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 5625 Fishers Lane, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892, alvarezva@mail.nih.gov

Institution: Section on Neuronal Structure, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Section on Neuronal Structure, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Section on Neuronal Structure, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Synaptic transmission between ventral tegmental area and nucleus accumbens (NAc) is critically involved in reward-motivated behaviors and thought to be altered in addiction. In addition to dopamine (DA), glutamate is packaged and released by a subset of mesolimbic DA neurons, eliciting EPSCs onto medium spiny neurons in NAc. Little is known about the properties and modulation of glutamate release from DA midbrain terminals and the effect of cocaine. Using an optogenetic approach to selectively activate midbrain DA fibers, we compared the properties and modulation of DA transients and EPSCs measured using fast-scan cyclic voltammetry and whole-cell recordings in mouse brain slices. DA transients and EPSCs were inhibited by DA receptor D2R agonist and showed a marked paired-pulse depression that required 2 min for full recovery. Cocaine depressed EPSCs amplitude by 50% but enhanced the overall DA transmission from midbrain DA neurons. AMPA and NMDA receptor-mediated EPSCs were equally inhibited by cocaine, suggesting a presynaptic mechanism of action. Pharmacological blockage and genetic deletion of D2R in DA neurons prevented the cocaine-induced inhibition of EPSCs and caused a larger increase in DA transient peak, confirming the involvement of presynaptic D2R. These findings demonstrate that acute cocaine inhibits DA and glutamate release from midbrain DA neurons via presynaptic D2R but has differential overall effects on their transmissions in the NAc. We postulate that cocaine, by blocking DA reuptake, prolongs DA transients and facilitates the feedback inhibition of DA and glutamate release from these terminals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
*Dopamine
*Glutamic Acid
*Neurons
*Neurotransmission
Mice

Source: PsycINFO

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

95. Locomotor response to novelty correlates with differences in number and morphology of hypothalamic tyrosine hydroxylase positive cells in rats.

Citation: Brain Research Bulletin, February 2014, vol./is. 101/(26-36), 0361-9230 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Jerzemowska, Grazyna; Plucinska, Karolina; Kusmierczak, Magda; Myslinska, Dorota; Orzel-Gryglewska, Jolanta

Correspondence Address: Jerzemowska, Grazyna: Department of Animal and Human Physiology, University of Gdansk, 59 Wita Stwosza Street, Gdansk, Poland, 80-308, grazyna.jerzemowska@biol.ug.edu.pl

Institution: Department of Animal and Human Physiology, University of Gdansk, Gdansk, Poland; Department of Animal and Human Physiology, University of Gdansk, Gdansk, Poland;

Department of Animal and Human Physiology, University of Gdansk, Gdansk, Poland;
 Department of Animal and Human Physiology, University of Gdansk, Gdansk, Poland;
 Department of Animal and Human Physiology, University of Gdansk, Gdansk, Poland

Language:

English

Abstract:

Individual differences in the intensity of locomotor response to a new environment (exploratory reaction) are generally used as a model to study individual vulnerability to stress and drug addiction. In the present work we studied the number, distribution and morphology of the hypothalamic cells expressing tyrosine hydroxylase (TH+ cells) (immunohistochemical and immunofluorescent staining) in male Wistar rats divided based on high (HR), midline (MR) or low (LR) locomotor activity in response to novelty. Morphology and total number of TH+ cells were analyzed for A11-A15 dopaminergic groups. We found correlation between the total number of hypothalamic TH+ cells in the whole A11-A15 area and the locomotor activity. The differences were most pronounced in some of the hypothalamic nuclei, i.e. in the rostro-caudal extension of the A11, A12 and A14 structures, where the HR rats had a significantly higher number of TH+ cells in comparison to the MR and LR rats. Morphology analysis of TH+ cells showed HR/MR/LR differences in single cell area and perimeter and, to a lesser extent, in the other morphometric parameters such as length of the major and minor axes, or circularity factor. The results suggest that the behavioral traits which characterize the HR animals and are correlated with increased susceptibility to stress and propensity to develop drug addictions can be determined by the number, distribution, activity and perhaps the morphology of the cells in the dopaminergic systems. 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

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

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Animal Locomotion
 *Dopamine
 *Hydroxylases
 *Morphology
 *Stimulus Novelty
 Hypothalamus
 Rats
 Tyrosine

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Elsevier* in [Brain Research Bulletin](#)**96. Levetiracetam results in increased and decreased alcohol drinking with different access procedures in C57BL/6J mice.****Citation:**

Behavioural Pharmacology, February 2014, vol./is. 25/1(61-70), 0955-8810;1473-5849 (Feb 2014)

Author(s):

Fish, Eric W; Agoglia, Abigail E; Krouse, Michael C; Muller, R. Grant; Robinson, J. Elliott; Malanga, C. J

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Institution:

Department of Neurology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Bowles Center for Alcohol Studies, Curriculum University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Department of Neurology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Department of Neurology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Department of Neurology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Department of Neurology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Department of Neurology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US

Language:

English

Abstract: The antiepileptic levetiracetam (LEV) has been investigated for the treatment of alcohol abuse. However, little is known about how LEV alters the behavioral effects of alcohol in laboratory animals. The acute effects of LEV on alcohol drinking by male C57BL/6J mice were investigated using two different drinking procedures, limited access [drinking-in-the-dark (DID)] and intermittent access (IA) drinking. In the first experiment (DID), mice had access to a single bottle containing alcohol or sucrose for 4 h every other day. In the second experiment (IA), mice had IA to two bottles, one containing alcohol or sucrose and one containing water, for 24 h on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. In both experiments, mice were administered LEV (0.3-100 mg/kg intraperitoneally) or vehicle 30 min before access to the drinking solutions. In the DID mice, LEV increased alcohol intake from 4.3 to 5.4 g/kg, whereas in the IA mice LEV decreased alcohol intake from 4.8 to 3.0 g/kg in the first 4 h of access and decreased 24 h alcohol intake from 20 to ~15 g/kg. These effects appear specific to alcohol, as LEV did not affect sucrose intake in either experiment. LEV appears to differentially affect drinking in animal models of moderate and heavier alcohol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Anticonvulsive Drugs](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

97. Neural correlates of alcohol-approach bias in alcohol addiction: The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak for spirits.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, February 2014, vol./is. 39/3(688-697), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Wiers, Corinde E; Stelzel, Christine; Park, Soyoung Q; Gawron, Christiane K; Ludwig, Vera U; Gutwinski, Stefan; Heinz, Andreas; Lindenmeyer, Johannes; Wiers, Reinout W; Walter, Henrik; Bermpohl, Felix

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Language: English

Abstract: Behavioral studies have shown an alcohol-approach bias in alcohol-dependent patients: the automatic tendency to faster approach than avoid alcohol compared with neutral cues, which has been associated with craving and relapse. Although this is a well-studied psychological phenomenon, little is known about the brain processes underlying automatic action tendencies in addiction. We examined 20 alcohol-dependent patients and 17 healthy controls with functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRJ), while

performing an implicit approach-avoidance task. Participants pushed and pulled pictorial cues of alcohol and soft-drink beverages, according to a content-irrelevant feature of the cue (landscape/portrait). The critical fMRI contrast regarding the alcohol-approach bias was defined as (approach alcohol > avoid alcohol) > (approach soft drink > avoid soft drink). This was reversed for the avoid-alcohol contrast: (avoid alcohol > approach alcohol) > (avoid soft drink > approach soft drink). In comparison with healthy controls, alcohol-dependent patients had stronger behavioral approach tendencies for alcohol cues than for soft-drink cues. In the approach, alcohol fMRI contrast patients showed larger blood-oxygen-level-dependent responses in the nucleus accumbens and medial prefrontal cortex, regions involved in reward and motivational processing. In alcohol-dependent patients, alcohol-craving scores were positively correlated with activity in the amygdala for the approach-alcohol contrast. The dorsolateral prefrontal cortex was not activated in the avoid-alcohol contrast in patients vs controls. Our data suggest that brain regions that have a key role in reward and motivation are associated with the automatic alcohol-approach bias in alcohol-dependent patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Neurology](#)
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

98. Neural correlates of reward-based spatial learning in persons with cocaine dependence.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, February 2014, vol./is. 39/3(545-555), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Tau, Gregory Z; Marsh, Rachel; Wang, Zhishun; Torres-Sanchez, Tania; Graniello, Barbara; Hao, Xuejun; Xu, Dongrong; Packard, Mark G; Duan, Yunsuo; Kangarlu, Alayar; Martinez, Diana; Peterson, Bradley S

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Language: English

Abstract: Dysfunctional learning systems are thought to be central to the pathogenesis of and impair recovery from addictions. The functioning of the brain circuits for episodic memory or learning that support goal-directed behavior has not been studied previously in persons with cocaine dependence (CD). Thirteen abstinent CD and 13 healthy participants underwent MRI scanning while performing a task that requires the use of spatial cues to navigate a virtual-reality environment and find monetary rewards, allowing the functional assessment of the brain systems for spatial learning, a form of episodic memory. Whereas

both groups performed similarly on the reward-based spatial learning task, we identified disturbances in brain regions involved in learning and reward in CD participants. In particular, CD was associated with impaired functioning of medial temporal lobe (MTL), a brain region that is crucial for spatial learning (and episodic memory) with concomitant recruitment of striatum (which normally participates in stimulus-response, or habit, learning), and prefrontal cortex. CD was also associated with enhanced sensitivity of the ventral striatum to unexpected rewards but not to expected rewards earned during spatial learning. We provide evidence that spatial learning in CD is characterized by disturbances in functioning of an MTL-based system for episodic memory and a striatum-based system for stimulus-response learning and reward. We have found additional abnormalities in distributed cortical regions. Consistent with findings from animal studies, we provide the first evidence in humans describing the disruptive effects of cocaine on the coordinated functioning of multiple neural systems for learning and memory. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Spatial Learning](#)
[Episodic Memory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

99. "Glass fairies" and "bone children": Adolescents and young adults with anorexia nervosa show positive reactions towards extremely emaciated body pictures measured by the startle reflex paradigm.

Citation: Psychophysiology, February 2014, vol./is. 51/2(168-177), 0048-5772;1469-8986 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Reichel, Valeska A; Schneider, Nora; Grunewald, Barbara; Kienast, Thorsten; Pfeiffer, Ernst; Lehmkuhl, Ulrike; Korte, Alexander

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Language: English

Abstract: Abstract In this study, we investigated the emotional processing of extremely emaciated body cues in adolescents and young adults with (n = 36) and without (n = 36) anorexia nervosa (AN), introducing a new picture type, which was taken from websites that promote extreme thinness and is targeted specifically at adolescents interested in extreme thinness. A startle reflex paradigm was used for implicit reactions, while a self-assessment instrument was used for subjective responses. We found a significant group difference with a startle inhibition (appetitive response) among the patients and a startle potentiation (aversive response) among the controls, whereas no such difference for subjective measures was found. The results are in contrast to previous studies, which proposed a general failure to activate the appetitive motivational system in AN, but in

keeping with findings from other addictions, where the same response pattern has been found. Implications for prevention and therapy are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for Psychophysiological Research; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychology](#)
[*Anorexia Nervosa](#)
[*Body Weight](#)
[*Pictorial Stimuli](#)
[*Startle Reflex](#)
[Bones](#)
[Cues](#)
[Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Psychophysiology](#)

100. Substance use behaviours and normative beliefs in North West European University and college students.

Citation: University and college students: Health and development issues for the leaders of tomorrow., 2013(111-123) (2013)

Author(s): McAlaney, John; Boot, Cecile R; Dahlin, Marie; Lintonen, Tomi; Stock, Christiane; Rasmussen, Susan; Van Hal, Guido

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The social norms approach is an increasingly popular intervention for substance use that has been used extensively in the American college system. It operates by correcting normative misperceptions that individuals hold about their peers. However there have been few direct comparisons of substance use misperceptions between student populations in different European countries. In this chapter we try to address this through use of a survey of substance use and normative beliefs at universities in five European countries. Students at each site were invited to take part in an online survey that included items on personal substance use and the perceived use of peers. A total sample of 6,404 students was obtained. Mann-Whitney and chi-square analysis were used to demonstrate an apparent misperception effect, with the majority of students at each site significantly ($p < 0.05$) overestimating the substance use of their peers. This study suggests that students in Europe are prone to misperceiving the substance use of their peers in a manner similar to their American college counterparts, despite the cultural and legislative differences between these settings. This provides support for the potential in using social norms approaches to reduce rates of harmful substance use in European student populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*False Beliefs](#)
[*Peers](#)
[*Social Norms](#)

*Student Attitudes
College Students
Countries

Source: PsycINFO

101. Associations between misperceptions on substance use by peers and health and academic outcomes in university students.

Citation: University and college students: Health and development issues for the leaders of tomorrow., 2013(99-110) (2013)

Author(s): Boot, Cecile R; Dahlin, Marie; Lintonen, Tomi; Stock, Christiane; Van Hal, Guido; Rasmussen, Susan; McAlaney, John

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Institution: University of Amsterdam, Student Health Services, Department of Research, Development and Prevention, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Karolinska Institute, Division of Psychiatry St Goran, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Stockholm, Sweden; Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland; University of Southern Denmark, Unit for Health Promotion Research, Esbjerg, Denmark; University of Antwerp, Department of Epidemiology and Social Medicine, University Scientific Institute for Drug Problems, Wilrijk, Belgium; University of Strathclyde, School of Psychological Sciences and Health, Glasgow, United Kingdom; University of Bradford, Division of Psychology, Bradford, WYK, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The basis of the Social Norms Theory is that behavior is influenced by the perception of peer behavior. This implies that an overestimation (misperception) of substance use by peers would lead to an increase in personal substance use. It is hypothesized that misperception of substance use by peers is negatively associated with health and academic performance and that this association can be explained by an increase in personal substance use. The aim of this chapter was to investigate associations of misperception of consumption of tobacco, alcohol and recreational drugs with health and academic performance, and to test whether this association could be explained by substance use in a sample of university students. Data of 6,403 university students in five European countries were gathered through a questionnaire about substance use by themselves and by peers, physical and mental health and academic functioning. Misperception was defined as an overestimation of the estimated prevalence of substance use among students. Multivariate models were built with misperception regarding tobacco, alcohol and recreational drugs, and personal use of substances as independent variables and health and academic performance as dependent variables. Misperception was significantly associated with health and academic functioning. This association could not be explained by personal substance use. Conclusions: This study subscribes to earlier work on the importance of social norms, which indicated a negative influence of misperceptions on health and academic outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Academic Achievement
*Drug Usage
*False Beliefs
*Health
*Peers
College Students
Social Norms

Source: PsycINFO

102. Stimulant abuse on the college campus.

Citation: University and college students: Health and development issues for the leaders of tomorrow., 2013(83-97) (2013)

Author(s): Greydanus, Donald E

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), usually a condition that was first noted in childhood or adolescence, is a common diagnosis in the college or university student. These students may find it difficult to secure success in the university milieu without the help of anti-ADHD medication to help with concentration efforts. The large number of students taking stimulants for their ADHD has also led to a problem with abuse of these stimulants. Research notes a growing phenomenon characterized by misuse of these medications among both students with and also without ADHD. This discussion reviews current research on this growing situation and provides recommendations to curtail it. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Campuses](#)

Source: PsycINFO

103. About the editors.

Citation: Internet addiction: A public health concern in adolescence., 2013(191-194) (2013)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter provides bibliographic information about the editors of the book. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)

Source: PsycINFO

104. European public health policies and interventions for detecting and deterring Internet addictive behaviors in adolescents.

Citation: Internet addiction: A public health concern in adolescence., 2013(183-188) (2013)

Author(s): Tsitsika, Artemis; Janikian, Mari; Dimitrakopoulou, Vasiliki

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Kyriakou" Children's Hospital, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, School of Medicine, Athens, Greece

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) As the phenomenon of Internet addictive behavior constitutes a growing European public health issue, it is important to consider a number of policies for addressing it. This chapter briefly outlines basic recommendations for parental, educational and state levels. Implications for future research are further addressed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Educational Psychology](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Internet](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. Development of an integrated intervention model for Internet addiction in Hong Kong.

Citation: Internet addiction: A public health concern in adolescence., 2013(159-179) (2013)

Author(s): Shek, Daniel T. L.; Leung, Hildie

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In response to the severe lack of indigenously developed preventive and counseling services for young people displaying internet addiction problem, the Community Chest of Hong Kong funded a pioneering project entitled "Youngster internet addiction prevention and counseling service". Besides provision of preventive services at the community, school, family and individual levels, individual-based and family-based counseling services were developed for young people displaying Internet addiction problem. In this chapter, the major features of the counseling model are outlined, including emphases on controlled and healthy use of the internet, understanding the change process in adolescents with Internet addiction problem, use of motivational interview methods, adoption of a family perspective, multi-level counseling at the individual, peer and family levels, and the use of both case and group approaches. The process of intervention in this counseling model is also described. Evaluation findings provide support for this integrated intervention model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[Counseling](#)
[Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

106. Management of Internet addictive behaviors in adolescents.

Citation: Internet addiction: A public health concern in adolescence., 2013(141-158) (2013)

Author(s): Chele, Gabriela Elena; Macarie, George; Stefanescu, Cristinel

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The pathological addiction is a disease subject to rather simple criteria: losing control on the amounts consumed, spending a lot of time for consuming or recovering from the effects caused by consumption, the obsessive wish to relapse and the impossibility of giving up this behavior, despite the negative consequences. In the international classification of diseases (ICD 10), the expression addiction syndrome is often used, and clinic diagnosis criteria are provided. The typical wrong attitude is present in the future addict much before the disease appears. It is not the substance or the computer (which are, basically, available to everyone) which is decisive for acquiring an addiction. What is decisive is a person's decision to use this substance in order to obtain certain effects. The change of the behavioral pattern requires specialized intervention. The therapeutic management include the cognitive-behavioral therapy combined with the motivational interview, where the purpose is to normalize the deviant behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Internet](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Therapeutic Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

107. Internet addiction, media use, and difficulties associated with sleeping in adolescents.

Citation: Internet addiction: A public health concern in adolescence., 2013(119-126) (2013)

Author(s): Stockburger, Stephanie J; Omar, Hatim A

Correspondence Address: Omar, Hatim A.: Division of Adolescent Medicine, UK Healthcare, Department of Pediatrics, KY Clinic, Room J422, Lexington, KY, US, 40536-0284, haomar2@uky.edu

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The objective of this chapter is to summarize the current literature regarding internet addiction; media use, and sleep disruption in adolescents. Design: Systematic review of current literature. Methods: The data was obtained through literature review of articles published in the last 10 years. Conclusion: Internet addiction and media use have the power to have great influence over the sleep of children and adolescents and it is important to take advantage of the positive effects of media while minimizing the potentially negative, but severe, consequence of sleep disruption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Age Differences](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Mass Media](#)

[Positivism](#)
[Sleep](#)

Source: PsycINFO

108. Real world high-risk patterns associated with Internet addictive behaviors.

Citation: Internet addiction: A public health concern in adolescence., 2013(111-117) (2013)

Author(s): Barlou, Efi; Tsitsika, Artemis

Correspondence Address: Barlou, Efi: Adolescent Health Unit, 2nd Department of Pediatrics, "P & A Kyriakou" Children's Hospital, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, School of Medicine, 24 Mesogeion Avenue, Goudi, Athens, Greece, 11527, info@youth-health.gr

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Internet addiction is a newly emerged behavior problem in adolescents and it is proposed to be included to previously defined behavioral problems. According to problem behavior theory, use of alcohol, smoking, and illicit substance use, have been grouped as problem behaviors, which have the same psychosocial proneness including the variables of social environment, perceived environment, personality, and behavior. This chapter underlines the importance of addressing internet addiction as problem behaviour of adolescence in order to design prevention and intervention programmes. Adolescents who manifest one high risk, problem behaviour should be evaluated for comorbidity of Internet addiction and vice versa. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Social Environments](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

109. Psychological research and a sociological perspective on problematic and addictive computer game use in adolescents.

Citation: Internet addiction: A public health concern in adolescence., 2013(87-110) (2013)

Author(s): Dreier, Michael; Wolfling, Klaus; Muller, Kai W

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Psychological, sociological and neurobiological factors are introduced and each component describes its relevance to the development of excessive and addicted computer gaming. The psychological argumentation discusses diagnostic criteria, the

relation to substance related disorders, and predictors. The sociological approach focuses cultural aspects and describes the negotiating-process of social in- or exclusion using consumption-sociological theories. Above neurobiological aspects got elaborated in regard to the mesolimbic dopaminergic reward system. Strong evidence was gained in EEG-methodology based paradigms. Beyond each sub-discipline it is not only argued within the relevant discipline, furthermore the argumentation is combined to create a multi-disciplinary etiopathogenetic model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Psychological Assessment](#)
[Computer Games](#)
[Sociology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

110. Online social networking use: Associations with adolescent well-being and Internet addictive behaviors.

Citation: Internet addiction: A public health concern in adolescence., 2013(71-86) (2013)

Author(s): Tzavela, Eleni C; Mavromati, Foteini M

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Social network sites (SNSs) have in the last decade gained immense popularity and have attained an integral part of youth daily social practice. The popularity of SNS is intuitively linked to the multiplicity of features and opportunities afforded therein; including profile making, "friending", commenting, and communication. Some of these opportunities are closely linked to adolescent developmental needs. There is good evidence that SNS offer fertile ground for identity development by providing training ground for exercising independence, social skills and for experimenting with one's identity. Peer acceptance, self-worth and identity negotiation are now expressed and negotiated online on SNS. The internet has re-defined the ways and means by which adolescent daily communication and developmental struggles are expressed and as such constitute a new context for development. Nonetheless, for some adolescents SNS use may be a way to fill offline difficulties, at time turning into an excessive or "addictive" habit. It has been suggested that SNS may be addictive and that "SNS addiction" may be seen as a subtype of internet addiction, namely within the range the cyber-relationships addictions. To date there is only limited empirical evidence supporting the addictive potential of SNS use and therefore it's not possible to draw clear and robust linkages and conclusions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)
[Peers](#)
[Popularity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

111. Risks of developing Internet addictive behaviors: Scope and extent of Internet sites used.

- Citation:** Internet addiction: A public health concern in adolescence., 2013(53-70) (2013)
- Author(s):** Muller, Kai W; Wolfling, Klaus; Dreier, Michael
- Correspondence Address:** Muller, Kai W.: Outpatient Clinic for Behavioral Addictions Mainz, University Medical Center, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz (UMC-Mainz), Untere Zahlbacher Strasse 8, Mainz, Germany, 55131, muellka@unimainz.de
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) It is elucidated that the development of internet addiction includes three main factors. Those are 1) factors of the individual, 2) factors of the environment and 3) factors of the drug resp. behaviour. Those are related to a different kind of internet application use and motivational state such as (I) gaming, (II) social networking, (III) gambling, and (IV) distraction. These indicated aspects are going to be linked and this elaboration is especially focusing on the scope and extent of the internet applications that are used for each emphasis of use. Overall here the intersection of the indicated use of applications is tackled in relation to addictive factors. Media convergence and its advantages is discussed critically in context of internet applications and broader opportunities for activities such as streaming and playing games offered from platforms including enormous social components via smartphone. In this context the social networking component of online games is depicted, indicating that a successful gamer has the subliminal quest for socializing. The elaborated aspects are finally discussed and set into context to recent research and literature. The current lack of knowledge about different applications that lead to internet addictive behavior are circumscribed, relating to empirical evidence and solutions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)
[*Websites](#)
[Distraction](#)
[Gambling](#)
[Games](#)
[Motivation](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

112. Assessment of Internet addictive behavior.

- Citation:** Internet addiction: A public health concern in adolescence., 2013(39-51) (2013)
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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) A comprehensive assessment for the detection of internet addictive behaviors includes conducting a clinical interview usually in conjunction with a standardized assessment instrument, to examine several areas of functioning and to determine differential and co morbid conditions. This chapter provides a brief overview of the major instruments used to assess internet addictive behavior. Specifically, the chapter summarizes the general assessment process, the clinical interview as well as various tools measuring internet addictive behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Questionnaires](#)

Source: PsycINFO

113. Pre-existing and concomitant psychiatric disorders associated with Internet addictive behaviors.

Citation: Internet addiction: A public health concern in adolescence., 2013(25-37) (2013)

Author(s): Nazeer, Ahsan; Greydanus, Donald; Calles, Joseph

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Internet addictive disorder (IAD) is a term used to encompass numerous behaviors associated with Internet overuse. In academia, IAD continues to be a controversial concept and is currently not a part of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual-IV-TR. Recent research, mostly from Asian countries has played an increasingly important role in delineating the prevalence, diagnostic structure and associated medical and psychiatric comorbidities of this disorder. This chapter is a brief review of the current literature regarding IAD and psychiatric comorbidities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Medical Model](#)
[Internet](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

114. Development of internet addictive behaviors: Potential pathophysiologic mechanisms.

Citation: Internet addiction: A public health concern in adolescence., 2013(15-23) (2013)

Author(s): Calles, Joseph; Nazeer, Ahsan; Greydanus, Donald

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In the near future, the accurate diagnosis and effective treatment of internet addictive disorders will rely on research-based knowledge of pathogenetic mechanisms. Progress in this area has been hampered by debates over whether internet addiction is a true addiction, and whether biophysiological (vs. behavioral) factors contribute to its development. This chapter provides a brief overview of the major areas of investigation into the etiology of internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Etiology](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Pathophysiology](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Experimentation](#)
[Internet](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

115. Clinical signs and symptoms of addictive behaviors.

Citation: Internet addiction: A public health concern in adolescence., 2013(3-14) (2013)

Author(s): Korpa, Terpsichori N; Papadopoulou, Pinelopi V

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Despite extensive research and clinical practice in the field of biological addictions, addictive behaviors associated with maladaptive patterns have not been sufficiently studied. As a result, adolescents, a clinical group with frequent referral to psychiatric units, are not adequately screened for behavioral addictions. The aim of this chapter is to supply the clinician with a guide containing the main clinical features of addictive behaviors and several ways to perform differential diagnosis and assess comorbidity. In the following text, the basic maladaptive behavior patterns connected to addiction are demonstrated: Pathological gambling, excessive internet use, eating addiction, sex addiction and compulsive buying disorder. It seems that addictive behaviors share common clinical signs such as preoccupation, loss of control and continuous use despite harmful consequences. Overlapping or coexisting with other psychiatric disorders is presented in the majority of the clinical cases. Early identification of the addiction type and related intervention can contribute to effective therapeutic management and lower odds for continuity in the adulthood. Mental health professionals should be educated in diagnosing and treating addiction. Implementing primary and/or secondary prevention programs is a matter of high importance. Clinical and diagnostic issues are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

116. Internet addiction: A public health concern in adolescence.

Citation: Internet addiction: A public health concern in adolescence., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Tsitsika, Artemis [Ed]; Janikian, Mari [Ed]; Greydanus, Donald E [Ed]; Omar, Hatim A [Ed]; Merrick, Joav [Ed]

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the introduction) The phenomenon of internet addictive behavior is relatively new and although studies have documented what has become an increasing health care issues. scientific conceptualization of the problem is progressing. In this book we have compiled an up-to-date collection of papers with the current literature addressing this growing topic. You will find the main clinical features of addictive behaviors in general and introducing ways to conduct differential diagnosis and assess comorbidity; an overview of the main areas of inquiry into the etiology of internet addictive behaviors; review of the current literature regarding internet addictive behavior and psychiatric comorbidities; the main assessment tools that have been used to measure internet addictive behavior; different applications that may potentially lead to internet addictive behavior; social networking use in particular and focus on the psychological underpinning of use (motivations or needs) and on associations with internet addictive behaviors. You will also find a focus on the psychological, sociological and neurobiological factors relevant to the development of excessive and addicted computer gaming, highlights of the importance of designing prevention and intervention program for adolescent internet addictive behavior specialized intervention techniques, including cognitive-behavioral therapy and motivational interviewing to address internet addictive behaviors and last relevant policy issues. We hope that this book will contribute to the ongoing dialogue between practitioners and researchers. For academics interested in review of internet addictive behaviors and relevant issues in the field, this special issue will be valuable. Practitioners from diverse backgrounds will also find the various approaches in screening and treating clients who exhibit these behaviors helpful. Finally, this book could also be a useful resource for scholars conducting ongoing research in the area of internet addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)

*Public Health
Intervention
Motivation
Psychiatry

Source:

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