

# Search Results

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## Search History

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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. Investigation of the allosteric modulators desformylflustrabromine and 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid (HEPES) interactions on nicotinic acetylcholine receptors.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(942), 0419-4217 (2012)
- Author(s):** Daniello-Weltzen, Maegan M
- Institution:** Daniello-Weltzen, Maegan M.: U Alaska Fairbanks
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) are members of the Cys-loop super family of ligand gated ion channels. Dysregulation of nAChRs can lead to pathologies such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Autism and nicotine addiction. Possible new therapeutic avenues are positive allosteric modulators (PAMs). The natural product desformylflustrabromine (dFBr), a tryptophan metabolite of the marine bryozoan *Flustra foliacea*, was found to be PAM of 42 nAChR. Evaluation of our synthetic water soluble dFBr salt by two-electrode voltage clamp of *Xenopus laevis* oocytes expressing human nAChR confirmed that synthetic dFBr displayed similar properties as the natural product. Low concentrations of the synthetic dFBr enhanced ACh's efficacy on 42 receptors. At higher dFBr concentrations, dFBr inhibited ACh potentiated responses. On 7 receptors, dFBr inhibited ACh induced currents. Further pharmacological characterization of dFBr revealed that dFBr was able to enhance partial agonist potencies and efficacies. Evaluation of dFBr on antagonists showed no effect on antagonist inhibition. The mechanisms of biphasic modulation (potentiation and inhibition) of dFBr on 42 nAChR were also investigated. Enhanced efficacy of ACh induced currents by dFBr appeared to be accomplished by dFBr stabilization of the open receptor conformation by destabilization of the desensitized state. The inhibition of ACh potentiated currents by dFBr appeared to involve open-channel block. To better understand dFBr mechanisms, its putative binding site was examined. Alanine mutations were made in non-orthosteric clefts on the 2+ and 4- faces. Results revealed residues located on these faces are involved in ACh induced conformational change of the receptor. In addition our data supports our hypothesis that allosteric modulation by dFBr interacts with residues located on the 2+ and 4- faces. The new novel actions of (4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid) (HEPES) as a 42 stoichiometric PAM was discovered and characterized. We showed that HEPES, a common buffering agent, potentiated the high ACh sensitivity 42 receptor while only inhibiting the low ACh sensitivity 42 receptor. Mutagenesis results suggested that residue 2D217 is a critical residue in the HEPES binding site. Results from these studies will aid in the development of therapeutic ligands that will assist in the treatment of diseases where nAChRs are dysregulated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Acetylcholine](#)  
[\\*Cholinergic Receptors](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Ion Channel](#)  
[Alzheimer's Disease](#)  
[Parkinson's Disease](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

## 2. Mechanisms underlying biphasic effects of dopamine on dopaminergic ventral tegmental area neurons.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(797), 0419-4217 (2012)
- Author(s):** Nimitvilai, Sudarat
- Institution:** Nimitvilai, Sudarat: U Illinois at Chicago, Health Sciences Center
- Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drug abuse-induced plasticity of putative dopaminergic (pDAergic) ventral tegmental area (VTA) neurons through its enhancing of DAergic neurotransmission may play a role in changes in the mesocorticolimbic system that lead to development of addiction. In the present study, extracellular recordings were used to examine time-dependent effects of dopamine (DA) on pDAergic VTA neurons in rat brain slices. Administration of DA for forty minutes resulted in inhibition followed by reversal of that inhibition. We called this phenomenon dopamine inhibition reversal (DIR). The reduced sensitivity to DA inhibition lasted 30-90 min after washout of long-term DA administration. DIR was not observed with 40 min administration of the D2 agonist quinpirole, but the inhibitory effect of quinpirole was reduced once DIR was produced. Therefore, this phenomenon was not the result of desensitization induced solely by stimulation of D2 receptors, but required a second mechanism. DIR could be observed with co-application of quinpirole and D1/D5 agonist SKF38393, suggesting a D1/D5 mechanism for the reversal. Furthermore, D1/D5 antagonists given in the presence of prolonged DA exposure prevented DIR. DIR was not the result of protein kinase A (PKA) activation, but required stimulation of conventional protein kinase C (cPKC), possibly PKC $\beta$ . DIR was dependent on either calcium release from intracellular stores or calcium influx from the extracellular medium. When taken together, these results indicate an involvement of D2-D5, but not D2-D1, heterooligomers in DIR since only D2 and D5 are present on DAergic VTA neurons and D2-D5 heterooligomers require both calcium release from intracellular stores and calcium influx from the extracellular medium to stimulate PKC. DIR was not observed when the G protein Gq was silenced or when phospholipase C (PLC) was suppressed. These data suggest that activation of D2-D5 receptors in the VTA results in desensitization of D2 receptors through activation of the Gq/PLC/PKC $\beta$  pathway. Prolonged increases in pDAergic tone in the VTA, such as may occur with abused drugs, could reduce the regulation of firing by D2 receptor activation, producing long-term alteration in information processing related to reward and reinforcement. Understanding this mechanism may contribute to medication discovery for the effective treatment of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Neurons](#)  
[\\*Rats](#)  
[\\*Tegmentum](#)  
[Neurotransmission](#)  
[Proteins](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. The latent structure of exercise dependence: A taxometric analysis.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(1262), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** North, Erika

**Institution:** North, Erika: The Florida State U.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Behavior-based addictions are widely researched phenomena, though they are not included in the DSM-IV-TR (2000) with their substance-based counterparts. Exercise dependence is one such behavioral addiction that has garnered a lot of interest, yet is still poorly understood. The goal of the current study was to contribute to the understanding of exercise dependence by examining its latent structure. A community sample of 577 exercisers completed the Exercise Dependence Scale, Revised (EDS-R; Hausenblas and Downs, 2002b). The seven subscales of the EDS-R were used as indicators of exercise dependence in two taxometric analyses, MAMBAC and MAXEIG. Results of these analyses consistently indicated that the latent structure of exercise dependence is dimensional in nature, suggesting that exercise dependence represents an extreme on the full spectrum of all exercise behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Analysis](#)  
[\\*Exercise](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 4. Substance abusers and the criminal justice system: How perceptions can influence the verdict.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(1279), 0419-4217 (2012)  
**Author(s):** Lawler, Brittany  
**Institution:** Lawler, Brittany: Alliant International U.  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Three hypotheses were tested to assess how a substance abusing defendant would be perceived by jurors in a mock legal case. Participants were randomly assigned to read one of two vignettes; one having a substance abusing defendant, and one without the substance abusing defendant. Participants decided on a verdict, rated their confidence in the verdict, and the likelihood the defendant committed the crime. Then participants answered a questionnaire regarding their perceptions of substance abusers. Although none of the hypotheses were supported, significance was found for likelihood of commitment of the crime and the verdict. As there was no significance in confidence in verdict and the verdict rendered. Findings suggested that individuals rendered more not guilty verdicts, yet found the defendant was likely to be guilty. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Behavior](#)  
[\\*Criminal Justice](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Perception](#)  
[Defendants](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 5. The relationship of impulsive and dysregulated behaviors to substance use.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(1249), 0419-4217 (2012)  
**Author(s):** Harty, Seth Charles  
**Institution:** Harty, Seth Charles: City U New York  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Longitudinal studies indicate that individuals diagnosed with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) exhibit elevated rates of substance use and substance use disorders (SUDs). The development of substance use in individuals with ADHD has been found to be largely impacted by the presence of comorbid conduct disorder (CD). Several studies have shown an association between ADHD and increased substance use over the risk posed by CD whereas others have suggested that CD mediates the relationship between ADHD and later substance misuse. The diagnostic criteria for CD, ADHD, and SUD are notable for the presence of impulsive behaviors. One of the most robust predictors of maladaptive substance use is a persistent pattern of impulsive behavior. This series of studies investigated the relationship between substance use and impulsive behavior using animal models of impulsivity and longitudinal studies of youth with ADHD. Study I employed animals and measured the degree to which impulsive behavior was impacted after chronic drug (heroin) administration. Studies II and III characterized substance use outcomes as a function of impulsive and dysregulated behaviors and psychostimulant treatment in a large sample of ethnically diverse, lower SES urban youth diagnosed with ADHD. Study II examined late adolescent substance use

outcomes in relation to childhood CD and psychostimulant treatment in youth diagnosed with ADHD in childhood and Study III examined the degree to which ratings of aggression, delinquency and attention are differentially related to adolescent substance use outcomes. These results further clarify the relations between impulsive behaviors and maladaptive substance use. Study I did not provide support for the idea that impulsivity is caused by drug use. Study II reported robust findings indicating that dysregulated behaviors associated with childhood diagnoses of CD, and not ADHD, portend both greater substance use severity and impairment. Further, a diagnosis of CD is characterized by both delinquent and aggressive behaviors and Study III provided evidence that delinquency is the most robust predictor of adolescent substance use outcome. These findings have important implications regarding delinquent behaviors and substance use outcomes. Identifying impulsive behaviors related to the delinquency may be a focus of continued efforts in the areas of preventative treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Hyperkinesia](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 6. Minority stress, coping, and health among sexual minority women.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(1255), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Lehavot, Keren

**Institution:** Lehavot, Keren: U Washington

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Lesbian and bisexual women are a large yet understudied group at risk for health disparities, including depression, anxiety, alcohol and drug abuse, and smoking. Researchers have hypothesized that the societal oppression experienced by sexual minority women, or minority stress, may be linked to these adverse mental health and substance use outcomes. Moreover, social-psychological resources are thought to mediate the relationship between minority stress and health outcomes, while a woman's gender expression (e.g., masculinity/femininity) may impact the experience of minority stress. However, this model has not been thoroughly examined in empirical studies of women, partly due to the lack of a gender-sensitive model and instrument to assess sexual minority women's specific concerns. The present study was thus designed to accomplish two aims: (1) to develop and validate the Gender Expression Measure among Sexual Minority Women (GEM-SMW; see Lehavot, King, & Simoni, in press), and (2) to examine associations among gender expression, minority stress, social-psychological resources, and health-related outcomes among sexual minority women (see Lehavot & Simoni, 2011). First, the GEM-SMW is a 15-item measure that was evaluated with cognitive interviewing techniques in three focus groups (N = 23), exploratory factor analysis (N = 459), and confirmatory factor analysis (N = 1,381). Second, structural equation modeling was used with 1,381 lesbian and bisexual women who participated in an online study to examine the minority stress model, in which gender expression was an antecedent and social-psychological resources (i.e., social support, spirituality) a mediator between minority stressors (i.e., victimization, internalized homophobia, concealment) and health-related outcomes (i.e., mental health problems, substance use). The final model demonstrated acceptable fit,  $\chi^2(79) = 414.00, p < .05, CFI = .93, TLI = .91, SRMR = .05, RMSEA = .06$ . Beyond indirect effects of minority stress on health outcomes, direct links emerged between victimization and substance use and between internalized

homophobia and substance use. Findings indicate a significant impact of minority stressors and social-psychological resources on mental health and substance use among sexual minority women. The results improve understanding of the distinct role of various minority stressors and their mechanisms on health outcomes. Health care professionals should assess for minority stress and resultant coping resources and refer for evidence-based psychosocial treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Coping Behavior](#)  
[\\*Health](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Minority Groups](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[Bisexuality](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Lesbianism](#)  
[Health Disparities](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 7. Internalizing and externalizing pathways to suicidality in abused and neglected children grown up.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(1254), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Landry, Elise C

**Institution:** Landry, Elise C.: City U New York

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This dissertation examines major depressive disorder (MDD), substance abuse and/or dependence (DA), antisocial personality disorder (ASPD), and borderline personality disorder (BPD) as potential mediators of the relationship between child abuse/neglect and suicidality in middle adulthood. Children with documented cases of physical and sexual abuse and neglect (ages 0-11) during 1967-1971 were matched with non-maltreated children and followed into middle adulthood (approximately age 40). Mediators were assessed in young adulthood (approximately age 29) through in-person interviews between 1989 and 1995. Suicidality was assessed via self-report during 2000-2002 (N = 892). Logistic regressions were used to test whether: (1) Children with documented histories of child abuse/neglect (as well as specific types of abuse/neglect) were at increased risk for suicidal ideation and suicidal behavior in middle adulthood in comparison with matched controls; (2) Children who have documented histories of abuse/neglect were at increased risk for lifetime diagnoses of MDD, DA, ASPD, and BPD in comparison with matched controls; and (3) Diagnoses of MDD, DA, ASPD, and BPD mediate the relationship between child abuse/neglect and suicidality. Interactions for sex and race were also examined and separate analyses were conducted for males, females, Blacks, and Whites. Child abuse/neglect was associated with increased risk for suicidality in middle adulthood and only MDD mediated the relationship between child abuse/neglect and suicidality. When specific types of abuse/neglect were considered, ASPD mediated the relationship for neglect and suicidality, while MDD and BPD mediated the associations for physical abuse and suicidality and multiple forms of maltreatment and suicidality. Separate analyses for males and females revealed significant sex differences. MDD acted as a mediator between child abuse/neglect and suicidality only for females, BPD was a mediator between child abuse/neglect and suicidality for males, and ASPD was a mediator for both abused/neglected males and sexually abused females. While MDD significantly mediated the relationship between child abuse/neglect and suicidality for Whites, none of the diagnoses mediated the relationship between abuse/neglect and suicidality for Blacks. These results suggest the importance of considering the roles not only of internalizing symptoms but also of externalizing symptoms in suicide risk assessments among the maltreated population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)  
[\\*Borderline Personality Disorder](#)  
[\\*Child Abuse](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Suicide](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 8. The role of beta integrins in cocaine-induced neuroplasticity.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(791), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Wiggins, Armina Tarlouh

**Institution:** Wiggins, Armina Tarlouh: Medical U South Carolina

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Cocaine addiction is often characterized by an intense craving for the drug that competes with natural rewards, persists after long periods of abstinence and can contribute to relapse. Recent research suggests that this craving may be stabilized by long-term drug-induced synaptic plasticity that facilitates the reinforcement of future drug use or drug seeking behavior. Some of the most noted adaptations involve changes in the protein content of the postsynaptic density (PSD), AMPA receptor function and morphological changes in dendritic spines in the nucleus accumbens (NAc). Recent studies demonstrate that beta integrins regulate actin polymerization, spine morphology and AMPA receptor surface expression in the hippocampus and cortex. I have explored the role of integrins in a non-contingent and contingent model of cocaine administration and found changes in integrin expression in the PSD-enriched fraction of the NAc. Cocaine sensitization and cocaine-primed reinstatement were also attenuated in rats receiving an active peptide that modulates integrin function, suggesting a role of integrins in cocaine-induced neuroadaptations selectively in the NAc. To explore the mechanism of these changes in behavior I investigated possible effects of outside-in signaling by integrins to regulate surface expression of AMPA receptors, as well as inside-out signaling mediated by metalloproteinases (MMP). I modulated integrin function with microinfusions of a peptide modulator of the binding site between integrins and the extracellular matrix, RGD, or a control RAD peptide into the NAc prior to cocaine self-administration or yoked saline sessions, and quantified protein expression or MMP activity. My data demonstrate that integrins may regulate cocaine-primed reinstatement through modulating GluR2 surface expression in the NAc, but they do not mediate cocaine-induced changes in MMP activity. These findings suggest that integrins may be a valuable target for pharmacological therapy of cocaine addiction, and perhaps other addictive disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Neural Plasticity](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)  
[\\*Synaptic Plasticity](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[AMPA](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 9. Rewiring cocaine addiction: Reversing cocaine-induced plasticity inhibits relapse to drug seeking.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(785), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Moussawi, Khaled

<b>Institution:</b>	Moussawi, Khaled: Medical U South Carolina
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Cocaine addiction continues to be a major socioeconomic problem without any effective pharmacotherapy. Despite adverse consequences, addicts usually engage in compulsive drug seeking, and lose interest in naturally rewarding behaviors, even after prolonged periods of abstinence. This is thought to be rooted in long-lasting neuroadaptations in the neural circuitry controlling normal goal-directed behavior upon repeated exposure to cocaine. In particular, the prefrontal cortex (PFC) projections to the ventral striatum (nucleus accumbens) emerged as a major pathway necessary for drug seeking, where several cocaine-induced neuroadaptations have been identified. In this dissertation, I found that by inducing pre- and postsynaptic potentiation, cocaine self-administration impairs the ability to induce plasticity at the PFC-accumbens synapses. In addition, I demonstrated that depotentiating these synapses restores the capacity to induce plasticity and inhibits drug seeking. This study took advantage of the impaired glutamate homeostasis observed after chronic cocaine, where the cystine-glutamate exchanger (system XC-) activity in the accumbens is diminished, resulting in lower extracellular glutamate levels, reduced stimulation of presynaptic inhibitory glutamate autoreceptors (mGluR2/3), and potentiation of synaptic glutamate release. Thus, I used N-acetylcysteine as a cystine prodrug to drive system XC- and raise extracellular glutamate in order to depotentiate PFC-accumbens synapses, restore normal plasticity, and inhibit drug seeking. This dissertation also establishes a treatment regimen to provide enduring reversal of cocaine-induced plasticity and long-lasting protection against relapse to cocaine seeking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Dissertation Abstract
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Addiction</a> <a href="#">*Cocaine</a> <a href="#">*Neural Plasticity</a> <a href="#">*Drug Seeking</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

#### 10. Roles of lateral septum and bed nucleus of stria terminalis circuits in cocaine preference.

<b>Citation:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(788), 0419-4217 (2012)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Sartor, Gregory C
<b>Institution:</b>	Sartor, Gregory C.: Medical U South Carolina
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Characterization of the neural circuitry and substrates underlying addiction has been a formidable task in the field of Neuroscience for many years. However, revealing the neural pathways and substrates of addiction will provide important insights for the development of new pharmaceutical interventions. Recently the orexin system has been implicated in numerous drug seeking behaviors, making it a strong candidate as a potential pharmacological target in the treatment of addiction. However, little is known about the circuitry that regulates orexin activity, a substantial impediment to better understanding the role of orexin in the addiction process. Therefore, the goal of these studies was to delineate the neural afferents that gate activity of orexin neurons during cocaine conditioned place preference (CPP). In the first set of experiments, we found that rostral lateral septum (LS) afferents to the lateral hypothalamic (LH) orexin area were Fos-activated in proportion to cocaine preference. Additionally, we revealed LS innervation to LH orexin neurons was necessary for cocaine preference. In the second set of experiments, we found that activated LH inputs from the ventral bed nucleus of stria terminalis (vBNST) were positively correlated with preference scores in individual animals, and bilateral inactivation of vBNST blocked cocaine CPP. However, vBNST afferents did not appear to specifically regulate LH orexin neurons during cocaine preference as inactivation of vBNST increased Fos induction in orexin and in non-orexin neurons of LH. In the final set of experiments, we found that vBNST afferents to ventral

tegmental area (VTA) were essential for cocaine preference, but preference was not mediated by glutamatergic projections in this pathway. Thus, these data provide a better understanding of the neural pathways involved in reward processing which could ultimately lead to new pharmacological interventions in the treatment of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Neurosciences](#)  
[\\*Septal Nuclei](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)  
[\\*Orexin](#)  
[Efferent Pathways](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 11. Developing Florida's community mental health: A co-occurring approach.

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**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(871), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Hector, Melba J

**Institution:** Hector, Melba J.: Capella U.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The purpose of this qualitative case study was to assess the service process of adults receiving co-occurring services in a local community mental health facility. The goal was to utilize the results to assist community mental health program administrators and directors in increasing organizational compliance with transition to improved systems of care to holistically meet the needs of individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse needs. Such program transitions have been identified throughout the country, however due to funding barriers, low levels of cross-training, and practitioner support, the transition did not appear to have stretched from theory into practice. Limited empirical evidence was available to provide community mental health agencies with an evidenced-based practice to assure that mental health and substance abuse services were holistically interrelated. The results of the case study, through the implementation of theoretical components derived from systems theory, provided evidence of how the program components within the comprehensive, continuous, and integrated system of care (CCISC) model provided a standardized approach to program development that would assist community mental health agencies in self-assessing co-occurring treatment programs. Assessment of ten homogeneously selected corresponding intake assessments, treatment plans, and treatment plan updates took place according to the concepts of the CCISC model. The results of this study indicated the local community mental health facility made observable system adjustments within the organization to assure that community mental health and substance abuse services were co-occurring capable and in compliance with state mandates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Community Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Programs](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 12. Examining contextual settings to explain gender differences in cigarette and alcohol use among asian immigrants: Work, hospitality venues, and household settings.

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**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(916), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Irvin, Veronica Lea

**Institution:** Irvin, Veronica Lea: U California, San Diego

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Among Asian immigrants to the U.S., less acculturated males but more acculturated females report higher present and predicted future rates of smoking. These findings were based on cross-sectional data. Our longitudinal study among Koreans in California (CA) tested the hypothesis that increased acculturation to the CA environment would increase social acceptability to smoke among females but simultaneously apply social pressure against smoking among males. Our findings revealed that increased acculturation was not statistically related to uptake in household smoking bans or changes to smoking and quitting rates. However, increased years in CA significantly increased implementation of complete household smoking bans among both genders, significantly reduced smoking and increased quitting among Korean males and positively increased smoking, but not significantly in multivariate analyses, among Korean females. Conclusions drawn from these and other studies suggest the need to study the specific social contingencies that are operating and how these differ between the genders to produce the divergent trajectories of smoking prevalence. This dissertation will examine three separate, contextual settings that may influence smoking prevalence and exposure among Asian immigrants in California. The three settings include the work environment, the hospitality venues of restaurant and bars, and the dynamic household and employment contingencies. Data were gathered from different funding sources, at different time points and include different Asian immigrants. However, data collection methodologies were similar across all studies. Telephone calls were conducted with adults in California who had an Asian surname. The first dataset was collected in 2001-2003 and resulted in a representative sample of 2,830 Koreans in California age 18 and older. This sample was re-interviewed in 2005-2006 and 2007-2009. During the 2005-2006 wave, a second representative sample (n=2,085) of Koreans was collected in parallel to the first sample and was also re-interviewed in 2007-2009. In 2010, a new study was funded to generate two new representative samples of adults age 21 and over in California who immigrated from either Korea or China/Taiwan. Data collection is currently in progress with 1,739 interviews completed to date. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Immigration](#)  
[\\*South Asian Cultural Groups](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Acculturation](#)  
[Work Load](#)  
[Hospitality Industry](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 13. Psychopathy in female inmates: A study of gender, ethnicity and personality using the four-facet model of psychopathy.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(1304), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Ryan, Heather

**Institution:** Ryan, Heather: Palo Alto U.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The vast majority of research on psychopathy has been focused on male offenders, while the topic of female psychopathy has largely been under studied. This study aims to provide more information to this growing topic by exploring the different factor structures of the PCL-R (i.e., the two factor, three factor, and four facet model) with a sample of 260 (176 African-American and 84 Caucasian) women involved in a substance abuse treatment study from a correctional facility in the Mid Atlantic area. The present study

conducted multiple confirmatory factor analysis to determine which factor model best fits the female population, and it was hypothesized that the four-facet model of psychopathy would attain the best fit. This hypothesis was supported, in that the four-facet model had slightly better fit statistics, closely followed by the three factor and two factor models respectively; however the differences between the different factor structures were small and not clinically significant. This study also examines any potential ethnicity differences on the PCL-R by conducting a one-way ANOVA. The results found no significant differences on the PCL-R Total and the factor/facets scores between the African-American and Caucasian female offenders. Lastly, this study explores the relationship between personality as measured by the MCMI-III to the PCL-R using Pearson's correlations. Contrary to the hypothesis, the results from the correlation matrix did not find any clinically significant correlations between the MCMI-III scales and the PCL-R Total and factor/facet scores. Limitations of the study include: the use of archival data which purposefully omitted female offenders who scored a 30 or higher on the PCL-R, the use of a sample of female offenders who were selected to take part in a substance abuse treatment program, and a moderate sample size. The results from this study lend further support that the PCL-R is an appropriate measure to use with female offenders. The results demonstrating no significant differences between African-American and Caucasian female offenders' scores on the PCL-R, lend further support that this measure is appropriate to use with both ethnic cultures. Although there were no clinically significant relationships between the MCMI-III and the PCL-R, the results from this study add to the small body of research that currently exists regarding self-report personality measures and psychopathy, and it lays groundwork for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Ethnic Identity  
 \*Prisoners  
 \*Psychopathy  
 \*Treatment  
 Antisocial Personality Disorder  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 14. Quantitative EEG profiles of individuals with alcohol dependence obtaining elevated antisocial scale scores on the MCMI-III.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(1256), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Lewis, Wendy

**Institution:** Lewis, Wendy: Adler School of Professional Psychology

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Antisocial personality disorder and impulsivity are predictors of poor treatment outcome and relapse in individuals with alcohol dependence. There is a subgroup of individuals with alcohol dependence who have antisocial and/or impulsive personality styles indicated by elevated scores on the antisocial scale of the MCMI-III. Impulsivity and antisocial behaviors have been linked to hypoactivation in the prefrontal cortex, particularly in the right hemisphere. This study sought to explore the prefrontal brain wave activity of individuals with alcohol dependence and antisocial personality styles through the use of quantitative electroencephalogram (QEEG). This study hypothesized these individuals would exhibit differing prefrontal QEEG patterns compared to alcohol-dependent individuals with no cluster B elevations on the MCMI-III, and that the differences would be attributed to greater delta and/or theta absolute power, most prominent in the right hemisphere which may contribute to frontal asymmetry. Samples for this study were selected from an archival database, lending to several methodological limitations, particularly in sample size. The experimental group (n = 10) consisted of individuals who had alcohol dependence and scored 75 or above on the antisocial scale of the MCMI-III with no other elevations on cluster B personality scales. The control group

(n = 12) of individuals had alcohol dependence without elevations on any cluster B personality scales. Nonparametric statistics revealed the experimental group had significantly less delta and a tendency for less theta in the right prefrontal region, opposing the hypotheses. Several studies have explored QEEG patterns of individuals with alcohol dependence or antisocial behaviors separately, but this is one of few studies exploring the QEEG pattern of comorbid alcohol dependence and antisocial personality traits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Alcohols](#)  
[\\*Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)  
[\\*Electroencephalography](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[Personality Traits](#)  
[Neurotherapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 15. Program evaluation of an adolescent dual diagnosis program.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(1274), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Zale, Molly A

**Institution:** Zale, Molly A.: Adler School of Professional Psychology

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Individuals who are dually diagnosed with both a mental health and a substance use disorder are at a higher risk for relapse and rehospitalization, depression suicidality, violence, incarceration, homelessness, HIV infection, and increased family problems (Drake, et al., 1998). Despite their increased risk for negative outcomes, it is difficult for them to find effective integrated treatment programs designed for their specific needs. Research shows integrated treatment provides the best outcomes (Drake, et al., 2001); however, due to funding sources and other limitations it is difficult for practitioners to provide this type of treatment. Furthermore, fidelity scales are utilized to measure the implementation of specific treatment programs and practices. The Dual Diagnosis Capabilities in Addiction Treatment, Version 3.2 (DDCAT Version 3.2) is a fidelity scale used to assess the level of mental health and substance use treatment integration in adult treatment facilities. This research study aims to apply this measure to Gateway Foundation, Carbondale, an adolescent treatment program, in order to determine if the program meets Dual Diagnosis Enhanced requirements and what modifications need to be made to the measure in order to better assess an adolescent program. The need for fidelity scales to effectively measure these integrated treatment programs is essential for clients, families of clients, investors, treatment providers and government organizations in order to determine what modalities of treatment are most effective for this population and which evidence based programs and practices yield the most positive treatment outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Program Evaluation](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 16. Adlerian theory and the philosophy and twelve steps of Alcoholics Anonymous: A theoretical examination of an integrated approach for treating alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(1273), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Williams, Sarah E

**Institution:** Williams, Sarah E.: Adler School of Professional Psychology

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The integration of psychological theories, such as Cognitive Behavioral Theory, with the philosophy of practices of Alcoholics Anonymous, as a way of making treatment more encouraging and effective for the client has been well documented. While those practicing from an Adlerian orientation have also noted congruence between the two philosophies, little examination of the congruence between the two and the implications for an integrated treatment approach has occurred. Some Adlerians have even argued that the philosophies of Individual Psychology and Alcoholics Anonymous are incongruent and that treatment of substance abuse should best be left for group settings. The purpose of this study is to examine and explicate the ways in which Adlerian theory mirrors the philosophies and practices of Alcoholics Anonymous, with an emphasis on holism, social interest, and the life tasks, and how these similarities make Adler's theory an ideal one for integration when working with clients struggling with alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Individual Psychology](#)  
[\\*Medical Treatment \(General\)](#)  
[\\*Philosophies](#)  
[Clients](#)  
[Theories](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 17. Identifying mechanisms underlying the association between attention-deficity/hyperactivity disorder and problematic alcohol use in college students.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(1264), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Rooney, Mary Eileen

**Institution:** Rooney, Mary Eileen: U Maryland, Coll Park

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Students with ADHD represent a significant population on college campuses who have been found to be at risk for problematic alcohol use. Yet little is known about mechanisms underlying the association between ADHD and alcohol-related problems. We examined patterns and consequences of alcohol use in college students with and without ADHD, as well as three possible mediators of the association between ADHD and alcohol-related impairment: (1) self-reported difficulty stopping a drinking session, (2) cue dependency on a behavioral task of response inhibition, and (3) self-reported trait disinhibition. Participants with ADHD reported higher rates of negative consequences of alcohol use relative to the non-ADHD group, despite equivalent rates of alcohol use. In addition, the ADHD group had higher rates of difficulty stopping a drinking session. Difficulty stopping a drinking session mediated the relationship between ADHD and negative consequences of alcohol use. Cue dependency and trait disinhibition did not mediate this relationship. These findings indicate that college students with ADHD are experiencing higher rates of negative consequences of alcohol use relative to their peers without ADHD. Difficulty stopping a drinking session may be one mechanism that explains the relationship between ADHD and alcohol-related problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*College Students](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 18. Psycholinguistic indicators of motivation for substance use behavior change among individuals with serious mental illness.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(1266), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Sargeant, Marsha Nneka

**Institution:** Sargeant, Marsha Nneka: U Maryland, Coll Park

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The co-occurrence of mental illness and substance use disorders (termed "dual diagnosis") represents a significant public health issue and is associated with significant impairment and negative health consequences, particularly among individuals with serious mental illness. Given the negative consequences associated with dual diagnosis, researchers have sought to identify treatment components that would improve outcomes among individuals with serious mental illness. Therefore, significant efforts have been made to increase motivation for change within severe mental illness populations using Motivational Interviewing, a client-centered therapy. The primary mechanism underlying the effect of Motivational Interviewing on behavior change is hypothesized to be the selective reinforcement of change talk by the therapist with the aim of reducing ambivalence. Change language has been found to predict substance use treatment outcomes; however, it is not clear if change language has similar predictive utility in individuals with serious mental illness. Therefore, the current study sought to validate change language as an indicator of motivation among 45 individuals with serious mental illness and co-occurring substance use disorders. Overall, we found that change language could be reliably coded in this sample. Evidence supported the predictive utility of Ability language (i.e., statements regarding self-efficacy) in prospectively predicting long term substance use treatment outcomes (i.e., six months after the Motivational Interview session) above and beyond negative symptoms, depressive symptoms, and substance use severity. These findings suggest that the investigation of client language during MI represents a promising avenue for understanding motivational processes underlying substance use treatment outcomes among individuals with serious mental illness. Specifically, elicitation of client statements regarding self-efficacy to reduce or stop substance use is particularly important in predicting favorable outcomes in this population. Future studies should evaluate the utility of incorporating treatment components aimed at cultivating self-efficacy for substance use behavior change among individuals with serious mental illness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Behavior Change](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Motivational Interviewing](#)  
[\\*Psycholinguistics](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Motivation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 19. An outcome study of seeking safety: A treatment program for co-occurring substance abuse and trauma.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(1286), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Patitz, Beverly J

**Institution:** Patitz, Beverly J.: Capella U.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Trauma and its lasting effects can create difficult barriers in the process of healing and reaching full potential. Trauma symptoms often go unrecognized and untreated, leaving sobriety and contentment much more difficult to attain. This study examined the efficacy of Seeking Safety by analyzing the historical records of 23 women who have completed the Seeking Safety curriculum. The study proposed to find a reduction in the severity of trauma symptoms following Seeking Safety treatment. This quantitative research analyzed the severity of symptoms common in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, using a pre- and posttest design. The data was extracted from the historical records of 23 women from rural Nebraska with Substance Abuse Disorders. The Seeking Safety program provided education about trauma and its effects. Seeking Safety, developed by Lisa Najavits in 2003, also provided instruction on healthy coping skills, proposing to replace unhealthy coping skills previously used by treatment participants. Additionally, the study allowed for assumptions to be made as to the benefits of providing concurrent assessments and subsequent treatment for substance abuse and the effects of trauma. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Curriculum](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Safety](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 20. Dopamine and norepinephrine transporter inhibition in cocaine addiction: Using mice expressing cocaine-insensitive transporters.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(784), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Martin, Bradley Joseph

**Institution:** Martin, Bradley Joseph: The Ohio State U.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Cocaine's effects are predominately mediated by inhibiting the reuptake transporters for dopamine, serotonin, and norepinephrine. How each of these transporters contributes to cocaine's effects is unclear, but such knowledge would aid in efforts to design rational treatments for cocaine addiction. To directly test the contribution of each of these transporters in cocaine's effects, three transgenic knockout mouse lines were previously created wherein each transporter gene was individually deleted. These knockout mice studies suggest that no single transporter is critical for mediating cocaine's rewarding effects. However, this hypothesis contradicts pharmacological studies which indicate that the dopamine transporter (DAT) is critical for cocaine's rewarding effects. Our lab hypothesized that the compensatory adaptations of knockout mice were responsible for this discrepancy. To avoid compensatory adaptations, our lab developed transporter knockin mice expressing a mutated, yet functional, transporter that is insensitive to cocaine inhibition. Unlike transporter knockout mice, these cocaine-insensitive transporter mice retain functioning neurotransmitter systems. We have previously used cocaine-insensitive dopamine transporter mice to reestablish the hypothesis that inhibiting the dopamine transporter is critical for cocaine's rewarding effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmitters](#)

\*Norepinephrine  
Drug Addiction  
Mice

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 21. The effects of Mindfulness-Based Relapse Prevention on impulsivity and mindfulness.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(1257), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Maddox, Joshua

**Institution:** Maddox, Joshua: Inst Transpersonal Psychology

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Whereas previous studies have looked at the effectiveness of Mindfulness-Based Relapse Prevention (MBRP) on relapse rates, this study sought to investigate MBRP's in cultivating mindfulness and decreasing impulsivity in substance abusers actively seeking recovery. This study investigated the effects of an 8-week MBRP intervention on the mindfulness and impulsivity of 14 substance users in recovery. A single group pretest-posttest correlational design was used comparing participants scores (n = 14) of mindfulness as measured by the Five Factor Mindfulness Questionnaire (FFMQ) and scores of impulsivity as measured by the Urgency, Premeditation, Perseverance, Sensation Seeking, and Positive Urgency Impulse Behavior Scale (UPPS). A series of 10 paired sample t-tests were performed on the pre and posttest mean scores of the variable constructs derived from the FFMQ and UPPS+P instruments. Results indicated significant increases in mindfulness scores pre to posttest for all five constructs (p < .005) and no significant decrease in pre to posttest scores of impulsivity for any of the five constructs. Additionally, two simple regressions were performed on the summed mean scores of the constructs for each of the two instruments to see if mindfulness was a significant predictor of impulsivity. The first simple regression showed significance, F (1, 12) = 6.47, p = .026, with R<sup>2</sup> of .350, (.296 adjusted) indicating that pre-intervention summed mean scores of the UPPS+P were predicted by the pre-intervention summed mean scores of the FFMQ. The second simple regression found inconclusive results, F (1, 12) = 0.02, p = .898, indicating no significant relationship in post-intervention summed mean scores of the UPPS+P and the FFMQ. Results suggest MBRP is effective at significantly increasing scores of mindfulness of participants but did not indicate a significant effect on scores of impulsivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
\*Impulsiveness  
\*Recovery (Disorders)  
\*Relapse Prevention  
\*Mindfulness

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 22. Dopamine homeostasis and environmental risk factors in a Parkinson's disease model.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/2-B(792), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Wright, O'Neil

**Institution:** Wright, O'Neil: U Alabama

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The neurotransmitter dopamine (DA) is an important factor in the regulation of many biological processes, from pleasure and addiction to balance and locomotion. Therefore, understanding and defining the mechanisms and factors that are required for proper DA homeostasis is an integral component in managing and elucidating the causes of DA

related diseases. Among these diseases, Parkinson's disease (PD) is the most notable and remains one of the most researched yet puzzling motor system associated neurological disorders. PD is characterized by a preferential loss of DA neurons in the substantia nigra. Though the cause and exact mechanism of this disease remains undefined, numerous environmental factors such as metals and pesticides have been associated with the etiology of the disease process. In the following studies, the genetic components of DA homeostasis and environmental risk factors in a *Drosophila* model of PD are investigated. The implication of metals as a component in the pathology of PD is examined in relationship to zinc toxicity. Catecholamines's up (Catsup), which plays a crucial role in regulating DA homeostasis and is proposed to be a member of the mammalian KE4 ZIP transporter family, demonstrates zinc sensitivity, with the proposed underlying factors being a dysregulation of DA synthesis and DA transport. The findings of this report demonstrate that loss of dopamine transporter (DAT) function, results in a more robust sensitivity to zinc than that seen in Catsup mutants. In addition exogenous DA increases sensitivity of wild type flies to zinc, similar to that which is seen Catsup mutants. Interestingly, LiCl ameliorates the toxic effects of zinc. The results also demonstrate a functional relationship between paraquat toxicity and DAT, which affects DA transport. To determine the consequences of early exposure to paraquat on lifespan and mobility, the effect of a one time exposure to young adult flies was observed. The results of this experiment show that a brief exposure to paraquat illicit long term detrimental affects on survival as well as parkinsonian type phenotypes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Homeostasis](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmitters](#)  
[\\*Parkinson's Disease](#)  
[Drosophila](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 23. Clinical neuroscience of addiction: Applications to psychological science and practice.

**Citation:** Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice, June 2012, vol./is. 19/2(154-166), 0969-5893;1468-2850 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Ray, Lara A

**Correspondence Address:** Ray, Lara A.: Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1285 Franz Hall, Box 951563, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90095-1563, lararay@psych.ucla.edu

**Institution:** Ray, Lara A.: Department of Psychology, Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, Brain Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Addiction is a chronic and relapsing psychiatric disorder affecting a large number of patients worldwide. Ample evidence from basic and clinical neuroscience has demonstrated that addiction is a brain disease marked by compulsive substance use despite a host of negative consequences. Although extensive preclinical research has elucidated some of the key neurobiological underpinnings of addiction, these findings have yet to be translated into clinical practice. This article provides a review of addiction neurobiology while applying these insights to the understanding of the clinical phenomenology and treatment of this disorder. Recent progress in the fields of psychology and psychiatry suggests that clinical neuroscience will become increasingly important in clinical psychology science and practice. This review provides a framework for integrating neuroscience and clinical psychology while considering its limitations and opportunities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Wiley Periodicals, Inc., on behalf of the American Psychological Association. All rights reserved. For permission, please email: [permissionsuk@wiley.com](mailto:permissionsuk@wiley.com); HOLDER: American Psychological Association.; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Clinical Practice](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[\\*Clinical Neuroscience](#)  
[Psychology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 24. Reaching and engaging non-gay identified, non-disclosing Black men who have sex with both men and women.

**Citation:** Culture, Health & Sexuality, October 2012, vol./is. 14/9(975-990), 1369-1058;1464-5351 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Benoit, Ellen; Pass, Michael; Randolph, Doris; Murray, Deborah; Downing, Martin J Jr.

**Correspondence Address:** Benoit, Ellen, [benoit@ndri.org](mailto:benoit@ndri.org)

**Institution:** Benoit, Ellen: National Development and Research Institutes Inc., NY; Pass, Michael: National Development and Research Institutes Inc., NY; Randolph, Doris: National Development and Research Institutes Inc., NY; Murray, Deborah: National Development and Research Institutes Inc., NY; Downing, Martin J.: National Development and Research Institutes Inc., NY

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Non-gay identified (NGI) Black men who have sex with both men and women (MSMW) and who use substances are at risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV to their partners. Homophobic community norms can discourage such men from disclosing their risk behaviour to female partners and others, including service providers. It is important to understand the dynamics of risk in this vulnerable population, but research is challenged by the men's need for secrecy. In this paper we report on successful efforts to recruit 33 non-disclosing, NGI Black MSMW for in-depth interviews concerning substance use, HIV risk and attitudes toward disclosing their risk behaviour. We employed targeted and referral sampling, with initial contacts and/or key informants drawn from several types of settings in New York City, including known gay venues, community organisations, neighbourhood networks and the Internet. Key informant gatekeepers and the ability to establish rapport proved central to success. Perceived stigma is a source of social isolation, but men are willing to discuss their risk behaviour when they trust interviewers to protect their privacy and engage with them in a non-judgemental manner. Findings imply that the most effective prevention approaches for this population may be those that target risk behaviours without focusing on disclosure of sexual identities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Blacks](#)  
[\\*Experimental Subjects](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Sexual Orientation](#)  
[\\*Same Sex Intercourse](#)  
[AIDS](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)  
[Bisexuality](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Experimental Methods](#)  
[Human Males](#)

Prevention  
Sexual Risk Taking  
Stigma  
Sexual Partners

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 25. Mind over mind: The surprising power of expectations.

**Citation:** Mind over mind: The surprising power of expectations., 2012 (2012)

**Author(s):** Berdik, Chris

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the jacket) We all know that expectations matter-in school, in sports, in the stock market. From a healing placebo to a run on the bank, hints of their self-fulfilling potential have been observed for years. But now researchers in fields ranging from medicine to education to criminal justice are moving beyond observation to investigate exactly how expectations work-and when they don't. In *Mind Over Mind*, journalist Chris Berdik offers a captivating look at the frontiers of expectations research, revealing how our brains work in the future tense and how our assumptions-about the next few milliseconds or the next few years-bend reality. We learn how placebo calories can fill us up, why wine judges can't agree, how fake surgery can sometimes work better than real surgery, and how imaginary power can be corrupting. We meet scientists who have found that wearing taller and more attractive avatars in a virtual world boosts confidence in real life, gambling addicts whose brains make losing feel like winning, and coaches who put blurry glasses on athletes to lift them out of slumps. Along the way, Berdik probes the paradox of expectations. Their influence seems based on illusion, even trickery, but they can create their own reality, for good or for ill. Expectations can heal our bodies and make us stronger, smarter, and more successful, or they can leave us in agony, crush our spirit, and undermine our free will. If we can unlock their secrets, we may be able to harness their power and sidestep their pitfalls. Drawing on psychology, neuroscience, history, and fascinating true stories of expectations in action, *Mind Over Mind* offers a spirited journey into one of the most exciting areas of brain research today. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** \*Brain  
\*Expectations  
\*Mind  
History  
Neurosciences  
Placebo  
Psychology  
Reality

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 26. Sandplay as alchemical vessel: Healing sexual trauma and drug addiction.

**Citation:** Expressive therapies for sexual issues: A social work perspective., 2013(201-233) (2013)

**Author(s):** Lennihan, Lydia S

**Correspondence Address:** Lennihan, Lydia S.: 1400 Carlisle Blvd. NE. Suite A, Albuquerque, NM, US, 87110, lennihan@comcast.net

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Sandplay may be a helpful therapeutic modality when working with clients who have experienced sexual trauma, as this case study illustrates. Some clients may not be able to communicate or express their sexual trauma and pain in the therapeutic setting and, in some cases, may have split off the experience entirely from consciousness. Sandplay may provide an opportunity for the client to use the symbolic function to express the trauma in the tray with his or her body, creating an image with the hands.

Francesco Montecchi (1999, p. 27) writes that hands "can reveal secrets that often cannot be translated into words." The creation of the tray can then free up "the energy necessary for overcoming and healing injuries, both material and psychological...." Paola Manzoni (2011, p. 37) adds that the images in the sandtray are "sometimes capable of overcoming the barrier of the defense mechanism and allows into the scene elements able to awaken the consciousness," thus allowing the experience of sexual trauma to be remembered in a safe, protected, and bounded space. The experience of sexual trauma is often split off and may remain frozen and unconscious, or held in the body and experienced somatically. Clients often describe the feeling that they are stuck in the trauma and are at a loss for how to move forward and heal. In the alchemical model, sexual trauma can be imagined as the prima materia, the substance that the alchemical processes break down and reformulate. In this case study, we can see how the client's experience of sexual trauma is held in the safety of the vessel of the tray and, as the prima materia, is transformed and made conscious. The alchemical process in sandplay has the potential to give the client an opportunity to heal trauma on both a physical and psychological level, breaking up the frozen aspect of the experience and creating movement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Play Therapy](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)  
[\\*Sexual Abuse](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 27. Pubertal development and adolescent girls' substance use: Race, ethnicity, and neighborhood contexts of vulnerability.

**Citation:** The Journal of Early Adolescence, October 2012, vol./is. 32/5(621-649), 0272-4316;1552-5449 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Tanner-Smith, Emily E

**Correspondence Address:** Tanner-Smith, Emily E.: Peabody Research Institute, Vanderbilt University, 230 Appleton Place, PMB 181, Nashville, US, 37203-5721, e.tanner-smith@vanderbilt.edu

**Institution:** Tanner-Smith, Emily E.: Vanderbilt University, Peabody Research Institute, Nashville, TN

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** To highlight individual and neighborhood interactions in the risk of adolescent substance use, this study examined the moderating role of neighborhood disadvantage on the relationship between pubertal development and adolescent girls' substance use. Drawing on the contextual amplification hypothesis, it was hypothesized that the effect of pubertal development on substance use would vary by level of neighborhood disadvantage and race. The sample included 5,591 adolescent girls from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (23% Black, 15% Hispanic, 55% White, and 7% Other race). Results showed that the relationships between pubertal development, neighborhood disadvantage, and alcohol use varied for girls from different racial backgrounds. Although there was some of evidence of contextual amplification among Black adolescent girls, low levels of neighborhood disadvantage tended to be associated with higher levels of alcohol use during early adolescence. Findings highlight the importance of studying the interaction between individual- and environmental-level risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Environment](#)  
[\\*Puberty](#)

\*Risk Factors  
 Alcohol Drinking Attitudes  
 Disadvantaged  
 Drug Abuse  
 Neighborhoods  
 Nicotine  
 Racial and Ethnic Differences  
 Tobacco Smoking

**Source:** PsycINFO

**28. A comparative study of Arab and Jewish patients admitted for psychiatric hospitalization in Jerusalem: The demographic, psychopathologic aspects, and the drug abuse comorbidity.**

**Citation:** Comprehensive Psychiatry, August 2012, vol./is. 53/6(850-853), 0010-440X (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Katz, Gregory; Grunhaus, Leon; Deeb, Shukrallah; Shufman, Emi; Bar-Hamburger, Rachel; Durst, Rimona

**Correspondence Address:** Katz, Gregory, ngkatz@012.net.il

**Institution:** Katz, Gregory: Jerusalem Mental Health Center, Kfar Shaul Hospital, Jerusalem; Grunhaus, Leon: Jerusalem Mental Health Center, Kfar Shaul Hospital, Jerusalem; Deeb, Shukrallah: Jerusalem Mental Health Center, Kfar Shaul Hospital, Jerusalem; Shufman, Emi: Jerusalem Mental Health Center, Kfar Shaul Hospital, Jerusalem; Bar-Hamburger, Rachel: Israel Anti Drug Authority, Jerusalem; Durst, Rimona: Jerusalem Mental Health Center, Kfar Shaul Hospital, Jerusalem

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The influence of ethnicity on different aspects of psychiatric hospitalization is far from clear. The Aim of the Study: The main aim of the study was to compare the Arab and the Jewish inpatients, at the time of admission, for the demographic factors, severity of psychotic, and affective psychopathology and comorbid drug abuse rate. Population, Method, and Tools: Among 250 consecutively admitted patients in the Jerusalem Mental Health Center-Kfar Shaul Hospital, 202 Jews and 42 Arabs (aged 18-65 years) were examined within 48 hours after admission. The psychiatric diagnoses were made according to the criteria of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition. For the differential measurement of psychopathologic severity, the following rating scales were used: 21-item Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS), and Young Mania Rating Scale. Urine tests for 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), cocaine, opiates, amphetamines, and methamphetamine were performed using the Sure Step TM kits (Applied Biotech, Inc, San Diego, CA, USA). The Structured Clinical Interview Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, criteria for drug abuse were applied based on self-report and results of urine analysis. Results: The comparison of the 2 population showed that among the Arab inpatients, there were more males (81% vs 67.4%;  $P < .005$ ). No significant difference in psychiatric diagnosis was observed. The overall severity of positive symptoms (PANSS positive) in Arab group was higher, but only slightly so ( $P = .05$ ). No significant difference was observed for total rates of PANSS negative subscale. The rates of PANSS-general were also similar. The Arab patients were significantly less depressive according to 21-item Hamilton Depression Rating Scale ( $P = .032$ ), and the total score of Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale for the Jewish group was significantly higher ( $P = .001$ ). No significant difference in general severity of manic symptoms for 2 groups was detected according to Young Mania Rating Scale. The rate of comorbid drug abuse for Jewish inpatients was borderline higher ( $P = .068$ ). Conclusions: The issue of referral to psychiatric hospitalization could be culturally influenced; it may be the result of disparities in demographic, psychopathologic, and drug abuse comorbid presenting symptoms, which are demonstrated upon admission by patients of different ethnic origins. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Hospitalization](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)  
[Arabs](#)  
[Jews](#)  
[Patients](#)  
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**29. Prevalence, patterns, and correlates of co-occurring substance use and mental disorders in the United States: Variations by race/ethnicity.**

**Citation:** Comprehensive Psychiatry, August 2012, vol./is. 53/6(657-665), 0010-440X (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Mericle, Amy A; Ta Park, Van M; Holck, Peter; Arria, Amelia M

**Correspondence Address:** Mericle, Amy A., 150 S. Independence Mall West, 600 Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19106, americle@tresearch.org

**Institution:** Mericle, Amy A.: Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA; Ta Park, Van M.: Department of Health Science, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA; Arria, Amelia M.: Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: This study examines racial/ethnic differences in the prevalence, patterns, and correlates of co-occurring substance use and mental disorders (COD) among Whites, Blacks, Latinos, and Asians using data from the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Studies. Method: We first estimated the prevalence of various combinations of different co-occurring depressive and anxiety disorders among respondents with alcohol, drug, and any substance use (alcohol or drug) disorders in each racial/ethnic group. We then estimated the prevalence of different patterns of onset and different psychosocial correlates among individuals with COD of different racial/ethnic groups. We used weighted linear and logistic regression analysis controlling for key demographics to test the effect of race/ethnicity. Tests of differences between specific racial/ethnic subgroups were only conducted if the overall test of race was significant. Results: Rates of COD varied significantly by race/ethnicity. Approximately 8.2% of Whites, 5.4% of Blacks, 5.8% of Latinos, and 2.1% of Asians met criteria for lifetime COD. Whites were more likely than persons in each of the other groups to have lifetime COD. Irrespective of race/ethnicity, most of those with COD reported that symptoms of mental disorders occurred before symptoms of substance use disorders. Only rates of unemployment and history of psychiatric hospitalization among individuals with COD were found to vary significantly by racial/ethnic group. Conclusions: Our findings underscore the need to further examine the factors underlying differences between minority and nonminority individuals with COD as well as how these differences might affect help seeking and utilization of substance abuse and mental health services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
[Asians](#)  
[Blacks](#)  
[Whites](#)  
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**30. The association between Internet addiction and dissociation among Turkish college students.**

- Citation:** Comprehensive Psychiatry, July 2012, vol./is. 53/5(422-426), 0010-440X (Jul 2012)
- Author(s):** Canan, Fatih; Ataoglu, Ahmet; Ozcetin, Adnan; Icmeli, Celalettin
- Correspondence Address:** Canan, Fatih, fatihcanan@gmail.com
- Institution:** Canan, Fatih: Psychiatry Clinic, Bolu Izzet Baysal Mental Health Hospital, Bolu; Ataoglu, Ahmet: Department of Psychiatry, Duzce University School of Medicine, Duzce; Ozcetin, Adnan: Department of Psychiatry, Duzce University School of Medicine, Duzce; Icmeli, Celalettin: Department of Psychiatry, Duzce University School of Medicine, Duzce
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Purpose: This study aimed to investigate Internet use patterns and Internet addiction among young adult university students and to examine the correlation between excessive Internet use and dissociative symptoms. Methods: The study was conducted among 1034 students, aged between 18 and 27 years. Internet Addiction Scale, Dissociative Experiences Scale, and a sociodemographic query form were used in the collection of data. Pearson correlation analysis, the t test, and test were used for data analysis. Results: According to the Internet Addiction Scale, 9.7% of the study sample was addicted to the Internet. The Pearson correlation analysis results revealed a significant positive correlation between dissociative experiences and Internet addiction ( $r = 0.220$ ;  $P < .001$ ) and weekly Internet use ( $r = 0.227$ ;  $P < .001$ ). Levels of Internet addiction were significantly higher among male students than female students ( $P < .001$ ). The Internet use pattern also differed significantly between sexes. Conclusions: According to the results of this study, Internet addiction is a relatively frequent phenomenon among young adult college students in Turkey. Excessive Internet use is associated with higher levels of dissociative symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[Dissociation](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Symptoms](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**31. CATCH court: A novel approach to "treatment as alternative to incarceration" for women engaged in prostitution and substance abuse.**

- Citation:** Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, July 2012, vol./is. 12/3(328-331), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jul 2012)
- Author(s):** Begun, Audrey L; Hammond, Gretchen Clark
- Correspondence Address:** Begun, Audrey L.: College of Social Work, Ohio State University, 1947 College Road, 325D Stillman Hall, Columbus, OH, US, 43210, begun.5@osu.edu
- Institution:** Begun, Audrey L.: College of Social Work, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH; Hammond, Gretchen Clark: College of Social Work, Ohio State University, Pickerington, OH
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This article focuses on CATCH which stands for Changing Actions to Change Habits as a novel approach to treatment as alternative to incarceration for women engaged in prostitution and substance abuse. Since September 2009, this specialty court has taken a novel approach to women arrested multiple times on solicitation charges and who also experience problems with substance abuse or addiction. Rather than viewing the women simply as offenders, judges also recognizes the women as victims of early sexual and

physical abuse and sees their current involvement in prostitution as being rife with oppression. Rather than repeating previous incarceration efforts, the judge allows women to voluntarily enter a 2-year treatment program, with women fully aware that treatment dropout will lead to serving out their sentences with jail time instead of treatment time. Data on the 72 women involved in CATCH are staggering when considering issues such as trauma, violence, and abuse. A woman is referred to CATCH Court by her attorney or assigned judge. CATCH Court staff conduct screening and initial assessment, as well as review the program rules and expectations with each woman. At this point in time, 72 women have been screened into CATCH. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adjudication](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Prostitution](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 32. Review of Internet addictions: A handbook and guide to evaluation and treatment.

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**Citation:** Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, July 2012, vol./is. 12/3(317-319), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Liu, Chennan

**Institution:** Liu, Chennan: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Internet Addictions: A Handbook and Guide to Evaluation and Treatment edited by Kimberly S. Young and Cristiano Nabuco de Abreu (2011). The book is a systematic comprehensive review of the phenomenon of Internet addiction behaviors, various kinds of Internet addictions, etiologic models, assessments, treatments, and prevention approaches. The etiology and symptoms of Internet addiction are examined in the first four chapters of the book. This book is a good introduction for readers who are interested in Internet addiction problems and their treatments and can be used as a treatment handbook for practitioners who are experienced in basic cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and family therapy (FT). In sum, the book contains the important research findings accumulated on Internet addictions during the past 20 years and gives us a good framework for understanding Internet addiction problems and gives practitioners and researchers useful assessment and evaluation tools and potential promising treatment suggestions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Family Therapy](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[Models](#)  
[Prevention](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. Review of Mindfulness-based relapse prevention for addictive behaviors: A clinician's guide.

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**Citation:** Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, July 2012, vol./is. 12/3(316-317), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Brown, Suzanne

**Institution:** Brown, Suzanne: Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Mindfulness-Based Relapse Prevention for Addictive Behaviors: A Clinician's Guide by Sarah Bowen, Neha Chawla, and G. Alan Marlatt (see record 2011-01707-000). The book is a treatment manual for practitioners working with individuals experiencing addictive behaviors, specifically those individuals in the relapse prevention phase of their treatment. The book joins the ranks of recent treatment protocols that combine elements of mindfulness based practices and philosophies with more traditional, often cognitive behavioral, intervention techniques. Part I of the book provides the reader with background on the development of mindfulness-based relapse prevention (MBRP). The book is easily understood and painstakingly specific about the intervention methods. Each chapter contains handouts and homework exercises, and many valuable worksheets to assist participants in monitoring their own internal experiences. Specific suggestions for facilitating nonjudgmental discussions of participants' experiences with the exercises and homework are included, along with sample dialogues of facilitator participant discussions. The book is appropriate for all levels of practitioners working with individuals with addictive disorders who are currently working to prevent relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Behavior Disorders](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Relapse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Mindfulness Clinicians](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 34. Recovery from substance abuse: A narrative approach to understanding the motivation and ambivalence about change.

**Citation:** Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, July 2012, vol./is. 12/3(302-315), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Flora, Katerina

**Correspondence Address:** Flora, Katerina, Filippou 32, Pylaia (Thessaloniki), Greece, 55535, katerinaflora@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Flora, Katerina: Panteion University of Social and Political Studies, Athens

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Various studies have employed quantitative and qualitative methods to explore the process of behavioral, emotional, and cognitive change that emerges during drug addiction treatment, including the factors both encouraging and discouraging such change. This article focuses on the narrative approach to the motivation and ambivalence inherent in recovery over the course of a residential treatment program. The study sample consisted of 46 clients undergoing substance abuse treatment in a residential facility in Greece. All conversations were taped and later elaborated on with the help of narrative analysis. Seven main types of narrative emerged from the overall analysis: optimistic, overly optimistic, pessimistic, overly pessimistic, "tough life," troubled/confused, and balanced. Results based on these categorizations reveal common thoughts, skepticism, and difficulties patients face during recovery, with the linkage between each type of

narrative. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Ambivalence](#)  
[\\*Behavior Change](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Narratives](#)  
[Residential Care Institutions](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 35. Correlates of specialty substance use disorder treatment among female patients in the veterans health administration.

**Citation:** Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, July 2012, vol./is. 12/3(282-301), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Oliva, Elizabeth M; Gregor, Amy; Rogers, Jerry; Dalton, Aaron; Harris, Alex H. S; Trafton, Jodie A

**Correspondence Address:** Oliva, Elizabeth M.: Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, 795 Willow Road (MPD 152), Menlo Park, CA, US, 94025, elizabeth.oliva@va.gov

**Institution:** Oliva, Elizabeth M.: VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Program Evaluation and Resource Center, Menlo Park, CA; Gregor, Amy: VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Program Evaluation and Resource Center, Menlo Park, CA; Rogers, Jerry: VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Program Evaluation and Resource Center, Menlo Park, CA; Dalton, Aaron: VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Program Evaluation and Resource Center, Menlo Park, CA; Harris, Alex H. S.: VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Program Evaluation and Resource Center, Menlo Park, CA; Trafton, Jodie A.: VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Program Evaluation and Resource Center, Menlo Park, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We examined patient- and facility-level correlates of specialty substance use disorder (SUD) outpatient treatment receipt (at least 1 visit) and engagement (visit count) for female Veterans Health Administration patients in 2008. Overall, 33% of 15,653 females with SUD received specialty SUD outpatient treatment. Treatment receipt and engagement were positively related to being age 31 to 55, having a psychiatric comorbidity, and receiving treatment at facilities providing women's services. Additional facility-level factors related to treatment receipt were treatment at a facility with comorbid psychiatric services and more licensed psychosocial treatment providers per patient. More prescribers per patient was associated with more treatment engagement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Outpatient Treatment](#)  
[\\*Treatment Facilities](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Health](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Military Veterans](#)  
[Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**36. Mindfulness-oriented recovery enhancement for alcohol dependence: Therapeutic mechanisms and intervention acceptability.**

- Citation:** Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, July 2012, vol./is. 12/3(242-263), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jul 2012)
- Author(s):** Garland, Eric L; Schwarz, Noah R; Kelly, Amber; Whitt, Ahmed; Howard, Matthew O
- Correspondence Address:** Garland, Eric L.: Trinity Institute for the Addictions, College of Social Work, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US, 32306, egarland@fsu.edu
- Institution:** Garland, Eric L.: Trinity Institute for the Addictions, College of Social Work, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL; Schwarz, Noah R.: Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA; Kelly, Amber: School for Social Work, Smith College, Northampton, MA; Whitt, Ahmed: School of Social Work, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; Howard, Matthew O.: School of Social Work, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Mindfulness-based interventions can decrease addictive behaviors while promoting nonreactivity to stressors. This study employed qualitative methods to enhance understanding of mindfulness-related treatment effects. Study participants were 18 alcohol-dependent adults residing in a therapeutic community who had participated in a mindfulness-oriented recovery enhancement (MORE) intervention. Interviews were conducted to elicit participant narratives. Responses to open-ended questions were analyzed using a grounded theory approach and the method of constant comparison. Narrative accounts suggested that MORE enhanced self-awareness while helping clients to cope more effectively with emotional distress and addictive impulses. MORE appears to be acceptable to participants and feasible to implement within a residential treatment setting. Mindfulness training could assist marginalized persons in recovering from addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)  
[\\*Mindfulness](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**37. Outcomes of a trauma-informed Arizona family drug court.**

- Citation:** Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, July 2012, vol./is. 12/3(219-241), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jul 2012)
- Author(s):** Powell, Claudia; Stevens, Sally; Lo Dolce, Becky; Sinclair, Katerina O; Swenson-Smith, Christine
- Correspondence Address:** Powell, Claudia: Southwest Institute for Research on Women, University of Arizona, 925 N. Tyndall, Suite 209, Tucson, AZ, US, 85721-0438, claudiap@email.arizona.edu
- Institution:** Powell, Claudia: Southwest Institute for Research on Women, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ; Stevens, Sally: Southwest Institute for Research on Women, Department of Gender and Women's Studies, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ; Lo Dolce, Becky: Public Policy Analyst and Consultant, Oakland, CA; Sinclair, Katerina O.: McClelland Institute for Children, Youth, & Families, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ; Swenson-Smith, Christine: Pima County Juvenile Court Center, Tucson, AZ
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Family Drug Courts (FDC) support parents' reunification efforts by providing case management aimed at cross-agency collaborations. Innovatively, the Pima County FDC

includes trauma-specific treatment provided concurrently with alcohol and other drug (AOD) treatment. This study examines outcomes including AOD use, mental health, education and employment involvement, housing stability, and reunification of 121 FDC participants who completed baseline and 6-month postbaseline self-report assessments. At follow-up, AOD use remained low and mental health problems had decreased. Engagement in employment and education increased, as did housing stability. This study suggests that the Pima County FDC model might be effective for working with parents battling substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Family Reunification](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Adjudication](#)  
[Education](#)  
[Employment Status](#)  
[Housing](#)  
[Mental Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**38. Individual variation in behavioral economic indices of the relative value of alcohol: Incremental validity in relation to impulsivity, craving, and intellectual functioning.**

**Citation:** Journal of Experimental Psychopathology, 2012, vol./is. 3/3(423-436), 2043-8087 (2012)

**Author(s):** Acker, John; Amlung, Michael; Stojek, Monika; Murphy, James G; MacKillop, James

**Correspondence Address:** Acker, John: Department of Psychology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US, 30602, ajohn10@uga.edu

**Institution:** Acker, John: Psychology Department, University of Georgia, Athens, GA; Amlung, Michael: Psychology Department, University of Georgia, Athens, GA; Stojek, Monika: Psychology Department, University of Georgia, Athens, GA; Murphy, James G.: Department of Psychology, University of Memphis, Memphis, TN; MacKillop, James: Psychology Department, University of Georgia, Athens, GA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** There is increasing interest in the role of individual variation in behavioral economic indices of the relative value of alcohol in relation to alcohol use and misuse. The aim of the present study was to investigate the importance of behavioral economic indices of demand for alcohol generated from an alcohol purchase task (APT), a task that measures estimated alcohol consumption and price sensitivity above and beyond established risk variables, including dimensions of impulsivity and craving for alcohol. In addition, the study examined the APT indices in relation to intellectual functioning. Hierarchical regressions revealed that the behavioral economic index of Omax and intellectual functioning were significantly and uniquely associated with weekly alcohol consumption. In contrast, Intensity, and craving for alcohol were uniquely associated with alcohol misuse. These results provide further support for the importance of behavioral economic indices of demand in relation to both alcohol use and alcohol misuse. Parallels to previous studies, limitations, and important future directions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Textrium Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)

\*Individual Differences  
 \*Behavioral Economics  
 Cognitive Ability

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. Castrati singers-All for fame.

**Citation:** Journal of Sexual Medicine, September 2012, vol./is. 9/9(2233-2237), 1743-6095;1743-6109 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Hatzinger, Martin; Voge, Dominick; Stastny, Matthias; Moll, Friedrich; Sohn, Michael

**Correspondence Address:** Hatzinger, Martin: Department of Urology, Markus Hospital, Wilhelm- Epstein-Strasse 4, Frankfurt, Germany, 60431, martin.hatzinger@fdk.info

**Institution:** Hatzinger, Martin: Department of Urology, Markus Hospital, Frankfurt; Voge, Dominick: Department of Urology, Markus Hospital, Frankfurt; Stastny, Matthias: Department of Urology, Markus Hospital, Frankfurt; Moll, Friedrich: Department of Urology, Cologne Medical Center, Holweide Hospital, Cologne; Sohn, Michael: Department of Urology, Markus Hospital, Frankfurt

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: The phenomenon of castration is very closely associated with the baroque era. In a period that placed emphasis on pure sensual pleasure, castrati singers, with their angelic voices, were a perverted outcome of this ambition. It was the intention that these castrato voices with their supernatural sound would mesmerize audiences. At that time, it could be said that within certain society circles, an addiction to these voices existed. Equally, they were oblivious to the spiritual side of the lives of the castrati. Farinelli, Caffarelli, and Senesino, three of the most famous castrati, were the first musical superstars of the 18th century. Their voices moved decadent audiences to tears and standing ovations. The price for this fame was, however, high. Aim: The aim of this review is to provide an overview of castrati singers, especially in the baroque era, their sexuality and the effects of castration on their physical development. Methods: A literature search of relevant databases, books, and articles in journals was performed and compared with current data concerning androgen suppression and endocrine aspects of male sexual dysfunction. Results: The effects of castration on physical development were notoriously erratic. Much depended on the timing of the operation: boys pruned before the age of 10 or so very often grew up with feminine features; smooth, hairless bodies, incipient breasts, infantile penis, and often a complete lack of sex drive. Conclusion: The peak success of the castrati ended with the end of the 18th century. The last castrato was Alessandro Moreschi, a solo singer in the choir of the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican. Following the ban on castration, Pope Pius X sent him into retirement in 1912, thus putting an end to a very impressive part of the history of music. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Society for Sexual Medicine; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Castration  
 \*Human Males  
 \*Physical Development  
 \*Sexuality  
 \*Singing

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 40. The effects of self-diagnostic information on risk perception of Internet addiction disorder: Self-positivity bias and online social support.

**Citation:** Journal of Applied Social Psychology, September 2012, vol./is. 42/9(2111-2136), 0021-9029 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Ling, I-Ling; Chuang, Shih-Chieh; Hsiao, Chih-Hui

**Correspondence Address:** Ling, I-Ling: Institute of Marketing & Logistics/Transportation, National Chiayi University, 580 Shin-Min Road, Chiayi, Taiwan, yiling@mail.ncyu.edu.tw

**Institution:** Ling, I-Ling: Institute of Marketing & Logistics/Transportation, National Chiayi University, Chiayi; Chuang, Shih-Chieh: Department of Business Administration, National Chung Cheng University, Chiayi; Hsiao, Chih-Hui: Institute of Marketing & Logistics/Transportation, National Chiayi University, Chiayi

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article demonstrates how self-diagnostic information (presence of symptoms on an inventory) influences the risk perception of Internet addiction disorder (IAD). The authors also highlight 2 tendencies-self-positivity bias and online social support-that are characteristics of risk perception of IAD. In 3 studies, it was found that if no contextual information was provided, respondents estimated their risk of IAD as higher than when contextual information (symptoms) was provided. They were also less prone to self-positivity (i.e., the disposition for people to estimate their risk as lower than others). Finally, our research provides evidence that online social support moderates these effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Risk Perception](#)  
[\\*Social Support](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 41. The roles of the reward system in sleep and dreaming.

**Citation:** Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, September 2012, vol./is. 36/8(1934-1951), 0149-7634 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Perogamvros, Lampros; Schwartz, Sophie

**Correspondence Address:** Schwartz, Sophie: Department of Neuroscience, Faculty of Medicine, University of Geneva, rue Michel-Servet 1, Geneva, Switzerland, 1211, 4, sophie.schwartz@unige.ch

**Institution:** Perogamvros, Lampros: Division of Neuropsychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, University Hospitals of Geneva, Geneva; Schwartz, Sophie: Department of Neuroscience, University of Geneva, Geneva

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The mesolimbic dopaminergic system (ML-DA) allows adapted interactions with the environment and is therefore of critical significance for the individual's survival. The ML-DA system is implicated in reward and emotional functions, and it is perturbed in schizophrenia, addiction, and depression. The ML-DA reward system is not only recruited during wakeful behaviors, it is also active during sleep. Here, we introduce the Reward Activation Model (RAM) for sleep and dreaming, according to which activation of the ML-DA reward system during sleep contributes to memory processes, to the regulation of rapid-eye movement (REM) sleep, and to the generation and motivational content of dreams. In particular, the engagement of ML-DA and associated limbic structures prioritizes information with high emotional or motivational relevance for (re)processing during sleep and dreaming. The RAM provides testable predictions and has clinical implications for our understanding of the pathogenesis of major depression and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Dreaming](#)

[\\*Rewards](#)[\\*Sleep](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**42. The role of interoception in addiction: A critical review.**

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**Citation:** Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, September 2012, vol./is. 36/8(1857-1869), 0149-7634 (Sep 2012)**Author(s):** Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio; Clark, Luke; Dunn, Barnaby D**Correspondence Address:** Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio: Facultad de Psicología, Universidad de Granada, Campus de Cartuja S/N, Granada, Spain, 18071, averdejo@ugr.es**Institution:** Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio: Department of Clinical Psychology, University of Granada, Granada; Clark, Luke: Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge; Dunn, Barnaby D.: Mood Disorders Centre, University of Exeter, Exeter**Language:** English**Abstract:** Interoception refers to a collection of processes by which the state of the body is transmitted back to the brain, giving rise to awareness of the internal milieu, and motivating behavioural responses to homeostatically regulate internal state. Recent work has begun to explore the relevance of this construct to drug addiction: drugs of abuse and drug-related stimuli induce pronounced peripheral changes, and damage to a brain region known to support interoception (the insula) disrupts nicotine dependence. This article critically reviews existing accounts of addiction that suggest impaired interoception contributes to drug abuse. Conceptually, we argue that existing addiction interoception models could be usefully extended by considering (i) the multiple components of the bodily feedback system (signal, perception, and appraisal) and (ii) how individual differences in these three components impact on cognitive-affective processing in addiction. Empirically, whilst no studies have examined direct behavioural measures of interoception in addicted populations, several indirect lines of experimental work that pertain to this altered interoception hypothesis are presented. Clinical implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:** [\\*Afferent Pathways](#)  
[\\*Brain](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Appraisal](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**43. Electrophysiological indices of biased cognitive processing of substance-related cues: A meta-analysis.**

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**Citation:** Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, September 2012, vol./is. 36/8(1803-1816), 0149-7634 (Sep 2012)**Author(s):** Littel, Marianne; Euser, Anja S; Munafo, Marcus R; Franken, Ingmar H. A**Correspondence Address:** Littel, Marianne: Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Woudestein T13-12, P.O. Box 1738, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 3000 DR, Littel@fsw.eur.nl**Institution:** Littel, Marianne: Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam; Euser, Anja S.: Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam; Munafo, Marcus R.: School of Experimental Psychology, University of Bristol, Bristol; Franken, Ingmar H. A.: Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam**Language:** English

- Abstract:** Several studies indicate that individuals with substance use disorders (SUD) exhibit biases in the cognitive processing of substance-related stimuli. These biases facilitate the detection of substance cues and have been argued to play a causal or perpetuating role in addiction. Two electrophysiological indices of cognitive processing, the P300 and Slow Potential (SP) components of the event-related potential (ERP), are associated with the deployment of attentional resources to motivationally relevant stimuli. In the present meta-analysis P300 (300-800ms) and SP (>800ms) amplitudes are used to investigate whether SUD persons show enhanced cognitive processing of substance cues relative to neutral cues as opposed to control participants. Results indicated the P300 and SP amplitude effect sizes were significantly larger in SUD participants than controls. This result is explained by substance users' motivated attention. Additional stratified moderator analyses revealed that both P300 and SP amplitudes were not moderated by electrode site (Fz vs. Pz), type of substance used (stimulants vs. depressants), substance use status (abstinent vs. non-abstinent), age, gender and task requirements (active vs. passive paradigms). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Processes](#)  
[\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Electrophysiology](#)  
[\\*Evoked Potentials](#)  
[P300](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 44. Cognitive biases in individuals with mild to borderline intellectual disability and alcohol use-related problems.**
- Citation:** Research in Developmental Disabilities, November 2012, vol./is. 33/6(1928-1936), 0891-4222 (Nov-Dec 2012)
- Author(s):** van Duijvenbode, Neomi; Didden, Robert; Voogd, Hubert; Korzilius, Hubert P. L. M.; Engels, Rutger C. M. E
- Correspondence Address:** van Duijvenbode, Neomi: Radboud University Nijmegen, Behavioural Science Institute, P.O. Box 9104, Nijmegen, Netherlands, 6500 HE, n.vanduijvenbode@pwo.ru.nl
- Institution:** van Duijvenbode, Neomi: Radboud University Nijmegen, Behavioural Science Institute, Nijmegen; Didden, Robert: Radboud University Nijmegen, Behavioural Science Institute, Nijmegen; Voogd, Hubert: Radboud University Nijmegen, Behavioural Science Institute, Nijmegen; Korzilius, Hubert P. L. M.: Radboud University Nijmegen, Behavioural Science Institute, Nijmegen; Engels, Rutger C. M. E.: Radboud University Nijmegen, Behavioural Science Institute, Nijmegen
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The primary aim of the present pilot study was to examine cognitive biases in individuals with mild to borderline ID and alcohol use-related problems. Participants (N = 57) performed the approach avoidance task, picture rating task and visual dot probe task, which was combined with eye-tracking methodology. They were admitted to a forensic setting and were all abstinent and undergoing treatment at the time of testing. Three groups were formed based on the severity of alcohol use-related problems as measured by the AUDIT. In line with the expectations, no differences were found between participants based on the severity of their alcohol use-related problems. In addition, three groups were formed based on IQ to assess the relationship between IQ and the strength of the cognitive biases. There were also no differences between individuals with mild or borderline ID and individuals with (below) average IQ on any of the variables. It is concluded that computer tasks such as these can be used in individuals with mild to borderline ID. As the results suggest no influence of IQ on the strength of cognitive biases, this study opens up new opportunities for future research on the application of measuring cognitive biases in screening, diagnosing and treating individuals with mild to

borderline ID and alcohol use-related problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Ability](#)  
[\\*Disabilities](#)  
[\\*Intelligence Quotient](#)  
[\\*Intellectual Development Disorder](#)  
[Morality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 45. The relationship of appetitive, reproductive and posterior pituitary hormones to alcoholism and craving in humans.

**Citation:** Neuropsychology Review, September 2012, vol./is. 22/3(211-228), 1040-7308;1573-6660 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Kenna, George A; Swift, Robert M; Hillemacher, Thomas; Leggio, Lorenzo

**Correspondence Address:** Kenna, George A.: Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Brown University, Box G-S121-5, Providence, RI, US, 02912, [George\\_Kenna@Brown.edu](mailto:George_Kenna@Brown.edu)

**Institution:** Kenna, George A.: Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Brown University, Providence, RI; Swift, Robert M.: Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Brown University, Providence, RI; Hillemacher, Thomas: Center for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hannover Medical School, Hannover; Leggio, Lorenzo: Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Brown University, Providence, RI

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A significant challenge for understanding alcoholism lies in discovering why some, but not other individuals, become dependent on alcohol. Genetic, environmental, cultural, developmental, and neurobiological influences are recognized as essential factors underlying a person's risk for becoming alcohol dependent (AD); however, the neurobiological processes that trigger this vulnerability are still poorly understood. Hormones are important in the regulation of many functions and several hormones are strongly associated with alcohol use. While medical consequences are important, the primary focus of this review is on the underlying confluence of appetitive/feeding, reproductive and posterior pituitary hormones associated with distinct phases of alcoholism or assessed by alcohol craving in humans. While these hormones are of diverse origin, the involvement with alcoholism by these hormone systems is unmistakable, and demonstrates the complexity of interactions with alcohol and the difficulty of successfully pursuing effective treatments. Whether alcohol associated changes in the activity of certain hormones are the result of alcohol use or are the result of an underlying predisposition for alcoholism, or a combination of both, is currently of great scientific interest. The evidence we present in this review suggests that appetitive hormones may be markers as they appear involved in alcohol dependence and craving, that reproductive hormones provide an example of the consequences of drinking and are affected by alcohol, and that posterior pituitary hormones have potential for being targets for treatment. A better understanding of the nature of these associations may contribute to diagnosing and more comprehensively treating alcoholism. Pharmacotherapies that take advantage of our new understanding of hormones, their receptors, or their potential relationship to craving may shed light on the treatment of this disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Pituitary Hormones](#)  
[\\*Sex Hormones](#)  
[Neuroendocrinology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**46. Essential role of NR2B-containing NMDA receptor-ERK pathway in nucleus accumbens shell in morphine-associated contextual memory.**

**Citation:** Brain Research Bulletin, October 2012, vol./is. 89/1-2(22-30), 0361-9230 (Oct 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Xu, Ya; Lv, Xiu-Fang; Cui, Cai-Lian; Ge, Fei-Fei; Li, Yi-Jing; Zhang, Hao-Lin

**Correspondence Address:** Cui, Cai-Lian: Neuroscience Research Institute, Peking University, 38 Xueyuan Road, Beijing, China, 100191, clcui@bjmu.edu.cn

**Institution:** Xu, Ya: Neuroscience Research Institute, Peking University, Beijing; Lv, Xiu-Fang: Neuroscience Research Institute, Peking University, Beijing; Cui, Cai-Lian: Neuroscience Research Institute, Peking University, Beijing; Ge, Fei-Fei: Neuroscience Research Institute, Peking University, Beijing; Li, Yi-Jing: Neuroscience Research Institute, Peking University, Beijing; Zhang, Hao-Lin: Neuroscience Research Institute, Peking University, Beijing

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Learned associations between the rewarding effect of addictive drugs and drug-paired contexts resist extinction and contribute to the high rate of relapse observed in drug addicts. Although it has been shown that extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 (ERK1/2) activity in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) is modulated by the primary rewarding effect of opiates, little is known as to its role in the morphine-associated contextual memory. In the present study, we investigated the ERK1/2 activity indicated by phosphorylated ERK1/2 (pERK1/2) levels in rats using a morphine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP) procedure. Our results showed that, in rats that had undergone morphine conditioning, after testing (expression phase) pERK1/2 in the NAc shell but not the NAc core or the adjacent caudate putamen was specifically increased. pERK1/2 levels in several other parts of the brain involved in drug-seeking, such as the medial prefrontal cortex, dorsal hippocampus, and basolateral amygdala, showed no significant changes. A significant positive correlation was observed between the elevated pERK1/2 level in the NAc shell and the degree of conditioned preference for morphine-associated contexts. Bilateral injection of an inhibitor of ERK activation into the NAc shell attenuated ERK1/2 phosphorylation and prevented the expression of morphine CPP, but injections into the core did not. Selective inhibition of NR2B-containing NMDA receptor in the NAc shell by ifenprodil prevented CPP expression and down-regulated local ERK1/2 phosphorylation. These findings collectively suggest that recall of morphine-associated contextual memory depends specifically upon ERK1/2 activation in the NAc shell and that ERK1/2 phosphorylation is regulated by the upstream NR2B-containing NMDA receptor. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Memory](#)  
[\\*Morphine](#)  
[\\*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)  
[\\*Neural Pathways](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[Kinases](#)  
[Neural Receptors](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. The role of religiousness on substance-use disorder treatment outcomes: A comparison of Black and White adolescents.

- Citation:** Journal of the Society for Social Work and Research, July 2012, vol./is. 3/3, 1948-822X (Jul 16, 2012)
- Author(s):** Krentzman, Amy R; Battle, DuWayne; Pagano, Maria E; Andrade, Fernando H; Bradley, Jaclyn C; Delva, Jorge; Johnson, Shannon M; Robinson, Elizabeth A. R
- Correspondence Address:** Krentzman, Amy R.: University of Michigan, Addiction Research Center, 4250 Plymouth Road, SPC 5740, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109-5740, amykrent@med.umich.edu
- Institution:** Krentzman, Amy R.: University of Michigan, Department of Psychiatry, Addiction Research Center, MI; Battle, DuWayne: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, NJ; Pagano, Maria E.: Division of Child Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH; Andrade, Fernando H.: School of Education, University of Michigan, MI; Bradley, Jaclyn C.: University of Michigan, Department of Psychiatry, Addiction Research Center, Ann Arbor, MI; Delva, Jorge: School of Social Work, University of Michigan, MI; Johnson, Shannon M.: Department of Psychology, Ohio University, OH; Robinson, Elizabeth A. R.: University of Michigan, Department of Psychiatry, Addiction Research Center, Ann Arbor, MI
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study compares 41 Black and 124 White adolescents at intake and discharge from a residential treatment program for substance-use disorders. Study data were obtained as part of a larger study (N = 195) that sought to assess the relationship of helping behavior and addiction recovery. This post-hoc analysis aims to identify cultural strengths that may be associated with recovery from substance-use disorders among Black adolescents. Using regression analyses and controlling for the severity of substance use and background variables that distinguish racial groups, religious practices and behaviors at intake were examined. Specifically, Black youth and White youth were compared on treatment outcomes, including alcohol or drug use during treatment, drug craving, 12-Step work, and 12-Step helping. The burden of health and socioeconomic disparities at intake did not disproportionately disfavor Black adolescents. Outcomes related to 12-Step measures were similar between Black and White youth. White adolescents reported higher craving scores at discharge, and Black adolescents were more likely to use drugs during treatment. High levels of religiousness at treatment intake were linked to greater 12-Step work and greater 12-Step helping at discharge. High levels of religiousness at intake were not related to drug use during treatment or to craving scores at discharge. The relationship between intake levels of religiousness and treatment-related outcomes did not differ by race. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
[\\*Religiosity](#)  
[\\*Residential Care Institutions](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Blacks](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Whites](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. Examining the impact of psychiatric diagnosis and comorbidity on the medical lethality of adolescent suicide attempts.

- Citation:** Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, August 2012, vol./is. 42/4(437-444), 0363-0234 (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** O'Brien, Kimberly H. McManama; Berzin, Stephanie C

**Correspondence Address:** O'Brien, Kimberly H. McManama: Center for Alcohol & Addiction Studies, Adjunct Faculty, Brown University, Providence, RI, US, kimberly\_obrien@brown.edu

**Institution:** O'Brien, Kimberly H. McManama: Center for Alcohol & Addiction Studies, Adjunct Faculty, Brown University, Providence, RI; Berzin, Stephanie C.: Boston College, Graduate School of Social Work, Chestnut Hill, MA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Specific psychiatric diagnoses and comorbidity patterns were examined to determine if they were related to the medical lethality of suicide attempts among adolescents presenting to an urban general hospital (N = 375). Bivariate analysis showed that attempters with substance abuse disorders had higher levels of lethality than attempters without substance abuse. Regression results indicated having depression comorbid with any other diagnosis was not associated with medical lethality. However, having a substance abuse disorder was associated with higher suicide attempt lethality, highlighting the importance of substance abuse as a risk factor for lethal suicide attempts in adolescents. This finding stimulates critical thinking around the understanding of suicidal behavior in youth and the development and implementation of treatment strategies for suicidal adolescents with substance abuse disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Association of Suicidology; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attempted Suicide](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 49. Classification of co-occurring depression and substance abuse symptoms predicts suicide attempts in adolescents.

**Citation:** Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, August 2012, vol./is. 42/4(353-358), 0363-0234 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Effinger, Jenell M; Stewart, David G

**Correspondence Address:** Effinger, Jenell M.: Seattle Pacific University, 3307 3rd Avenue West, Seattle, WA, US, 98119, effinj@spu.edu

**Institution:** Effinger, Jenell M.: Department of Clinical Psychology, Seattle Pacific University, Seattle, WA; Stewart, David G.: Department of Clinical Psychology, Seattle Pacific University, Seattle, WA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Although both depression and substance use have been found to contribute to suicide attempts, the synergistic impact of these disorders has not been fully explored. Additionally, the impact of subthreshold presentations of these disorders has not been researched. We utilized the Quadrant Model of Classification (a matrix of severity of two disorders) to assess for suicide attempt risk among adolescents. Logistic regression was used to examine the impact of co-occurring disorder classification on suicide risk attempts. Results indicate that quadrant classification had a dramatic impact on suicide attempt risk, with individuals with high severity co-occurring disorders at greatest risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Association of Suicidology; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attempted Suicide](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)

\*Drug Abuse

\*Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

**50. Predicting high risk adolescents' substance use over time: The role of parental monitoring.**

- Citation:** The Journal of Primary Prevention, June 2012, vol./is. 33/2-3(67-77), 0278-095X;1573-6547 (Jun 2012)
- Author(s):** Clark, Heddy Kovach; Shamblen, Stephen R; Ringwalt, Chris L; Hanley, Sean
- Correspondence Address:** Clark, Heddy Kovach: Heddy Clark at PAR, Inc., 16204 N. Florida Ave., Lutz, FL, US, 33549, heddyclark@gmail.com
- Institution:** Clark, Heddy Kovach: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Chapel Hill Center, Chapel Hill, NC; Shamblen, Stephen R.: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Louisville Center, Louisville, KY; Ringwalt, Chris L.: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Chapel Hill Center, Chapel Hill, NC; Hanley, Sean: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Chapel Hill Center, Chapel Hill, NC
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** We examined whether parental monitoring at baseline predicted subsequent substance use in a high-risk youth population. Students in 14 alternative high schools in Washington State completed self-report surveys at three time points over the course of 2 years. Primary analyses included 1,423 students aged 14-20 who lived with at least one parent or step-parent at baseline. Using hierarchical linear modeling, we found that high parental monitoring at baseline predicted significantly less use of alcohol, marijuana, downers, cocaine, PCP, LSD, and prescription drugs and drinking to intoxication at the first posttest. Approximately 1 year later, high parental monitoring at baseline predicted significantly less use of alcohol, cocaine, prescription drugs, uppers, and ecstasy and drinking to intoxication. Study results suggest that parental monitoring serves as a protective factor, even for high-risk alternative high school students. Including a parental monitoring component may increase the effectiveness of traditional drug prevention programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** \*At Risk Populations  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Monitoring  
\*Parental Role  
Adolescent Attitudes
- Source:** PsycINFO

**51. Genetic polymorphisms in the opioid receptor mu1 gene are associated with changes in libido and insomnia in methadone maintenance patients.**

- Citation:** European Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2012, vol./is. 22/10(695-703), 0924-977X (Oct 2012)
- Author(s):** Wang, Sheng-Chang; Tsou, Hsiao-Hui; Chen, Chia-Hui; Chen, Yu-Ting; Ho, Ing-Kang; Hsiao, Chin-Fu; Chou, Sun-Yuan; Lin, Yen-Feng; Fang, Kai-Chi; Huang, Chieh-Liang; Su, Lien-Wen; Fang, Yung-Chun; Liu, Ming-Lun; Wu, Hsiao-Yu; Lin, Keh-Ming; Liu, Shu Chih; Kuo, Hsiang-Wei; Chiang, I-Chen; Chen, Andrew C. H; Tian, Jia-Ni; Liu, Yu-Li
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**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Methadone, a synthetic racemic opioid that primarily works as a -opioid receptor (OPRM1) agonist, is commonly used for the treatment of heroin addiction. Genetic association studies have reported that the OPRM1 gene is involved in the physiology of heroin and alcohol addiction. Our current study is designed to test the hypothesis that genetic polymorphisms in the OPRM1 gene region are associated with methadone dosage, plasma concentrations, treatment responses, adverse reactions and withdrawal symptoms in a methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) cohort from Taiwan. Fifteen OPRM1 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) were selected and genotyped using DNA samples from 366 MMT patients. The plasma concentrations of methadone and its metabolite were measured by high performance liquid chromatography. The results obtained using dominant model analysis indicate that the OPRM1 SNPs rs1074287, rs6912029, rs12209447, rs510769, rs3798676, rs7748401, rs495491, rs10457090, rs589046, rs3778152, rs563649, and rs2075572 are significantly associated with change-in-libido side effects (adjusted  $p < 0.042$ ). Using recessive model analysis, these SNPs were also found to be significantly associated with insomnia side effects in this cohort ( $p < 0.009$ ). The significance of the insomnia findings was mainly contributed by a subgroup of patients who had a positive urine morphine test ( $p < 0.022$ ), and by individuals who did not use benzodiazepine hypnotics ( $p < 0.034$ ). Our current data thus suggest that genetic polymorphisms in OPRM1 may influence the change-in-libido and insomnia side effects sometimes found in MMT patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V. and ECNP; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Genetics  
 \*Insomnia  
 \*Libido  
 \*Methadone Maintenance  
 \*Polymorphism

**Source:**

PsycINFO

## 52. Review of The creative arts in dementia care: Practical person-centred approaches and ideas and introduction to art therapy research and music therapy and addictions.

- Citation:** International Journal of Social Psychiatry, September 2012, vol./is. 58/5(555-557), 0020-7640;1741-2854 (Sep 2012)
- Author(s):** Guha, Martin
- Institution:** Guha, Martin: King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the books, *The Creative Arts in Dementia Care: Practical Person-Centred Approaches and Ideas* by J. Hayes and S. Povey (2010); *Introduction to Art Therapy Research* by L. Kapitan (see record 2010-09069-000); and *Music Therapy and Addictions* by D. Aldridge and J. Fachner (2010). It is generally accepted that mental disorders are most effectively treated by a team effort, with contributions by people from a wide variety of disciplines. It is obviously desirable for this to be reflected in the scientific literature. *Creative Arts in Dementia Care* is an excellent example of this genre, produced by Jessica Kingsley, a profuse publisher of such works. *Introduction to Art Therapy Research* is a welcome text designed to counterbalance these limitations. In fact it almost leans the other way. For no apparent reason all the chapters are headed up with lengthy and obscure quotations about hunting. Apart from these oddities, this is a good basic textbook of research methods in general, with chapters on tools, steps and processes, including literature reviewing and identifying research questions, quantitative modeling, outcomes research, participant observation, and researching the phenomena of conscious experience - broadly speaking, qualitative research. *Music and the use of habit-forming substances* are curiously intertwined. *Music Therapy and Addictions* is rather more concerned with the use of music to bring about therapeutic change. Three books then. *Creative Arts in Dementia Care* is worth considering as a source of inspiration, though it lacks an evidence base. *Introduction to Art Therapy Research* can be recommended as a clear, concise but rather dry guide to the mechanics of producing such an evidence base: describing techniques that ought to be understood by all therapists. *Music Therapy and Addictions* is, perhaps, less inspiring than *Creative Arts in Dementia Care* but does use some of these research techniques to demonstrate that therapies based on one of the creative arts can make a modest contribution to treatments in a complex and controversial field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Art Therapy](#)  
[\\*Client Centered Therapy](#)  
[\\*Dementia](#)  
[\\*Music Therapy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [International Journal of Social Psychiatry](#)

## 53. Review of Healing the broken mind: Transforming America's failed mental health system.

- Citation:** International Journal of Social Psychiatry, September 2012, vol./is. 58/5(554), 0020-7640;1741-2854 (Sep 2012)
- Author(s):** Bhugra, Dinesh
- Institution:** Bhugra, Dinesh: Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Healing the Broken Mind: Transforming America's Failed Mental Health System* by T. A. Kelly (see record 2009-13438-000). In this book, Kelly, who trained as a clinical psychologist and was commissioner of Virginia's Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Substance Abuse, writes about the broken mental

healthcare system in the US using sharp insight from within, picking problems, identifying obstacles and putting forward suggestions to mend the broken system. There are harrowing instances and case reports where individuals are not aware of the insurance limitations for treatment for addictions or severe mental illness, resulting in huge financial and emotional cost to individuals and their families. What is intriguing is that politicians and stakeholders are not prepared to pick up the message that patients can become productive members of society and add to economic growth through work and taxes, which would result in lowering the burden of disease. Perhaps that reflects short-term political vision. In this volume, Kelly lays bare the underbelly of the mental healthcare system in America with surgical precision, highlighting a sense of frustration and surprise that this should be so. This book, a challenge both for the profession and for policy makers, is an eye-opener. It should be compulsory reading for policy makers, and professionals must clean up their act. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Health Insurance](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[\\*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Mind](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [International Journal of Social Psychiatry](#)

#### 54. Monitoring extracellular pH, oxygen, and dopamine during reward delivery in the striatum of primates.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, July 2012, vol./is. 6/, 1662-5153 (Jul 5, 2012)

**Author(s):** Ariansen, Jennifer L; Heien, Michael L. A. V; Hermans, Andre; Phillips, Paul E. M; Hernadi, Istvan; Bermudez, Maria A; Schultz, Wolfram; Wightman, R. Mark

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Dopamine projections that extend from the ventral tegmental area to the striatum have been implicated in the biological basis for behaviors associated with reward and addiction. Until recently, it has been difficult to evaluate the complex balance of energy utilization and neural activity in the striatum. Many techniques such as electrophysiology, functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), and fast-scan cyclic voltammetry have been employed to monitor these neurochemical and neurophysiological changes. In this brain region, physiological responses to cues and rewards cause local, transient pH changes. Oxygen and pH are coupled in the brain through a complex system of blood flow and metabolism as a result of transient neural activity. Indeed, this balance is at the heart of imaging studies such as fMRI. To this end, we measured pH and O<sub>2</sub> changes with

fast-scan cyclic voltammetry in the striatum as indices of changes in metabolism and blood flow in vivo in three Macaca mulatta monkeys during reward-based behaviors. Specifically, the animals were presented with Pavlovian conditioned cues that predicted different probabilities of liquid reward. They also received free reward without predictive cues. The primary detected change consisted of pH shifts in the striatal extracellular environment following the reward predicting cues or the free reward. We observed three types of cue responses that consisted of purely basic pH shifts, basic pH shifts followed by acidic pH shifts, and purely acidic pH shifts. These responses increased with reward probability, but were not significantly different from each other. The pH changes were accompanied by increases in extracellular O<sub>2</sub>. The changes in pH and extracellular O<sub>2</sub> are consistent with current theories of metabolism and blood flow. However, they were of sufficient magnitude that they masked dopamine changes in the majority of cases. The findings suggest a role of these chemical responses in neuronal reward processing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial License, which permits non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in other forums, provided the original authors and source are credited.; HOLDER: Ariansen, Heien, Hermans, Phillips, Hernadi, Bermudez, Schultz and Wightman; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Cerebral Blood Flow  
\*Dopamine  
\*Oxygen  
\*Rewards  
\*Striatum  
Monkeys  
Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience](#)

#### 55. Geneva calling: WHO resolution on mental disorders.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health Systems, June 2012, vol./is. 6/, 1752-4458 (Jun 14, 2012)

**Author(s):** Barbui, Corrado; Saraceno, Benedetto

**Correspondence Address:** Barbui, Corrado, corrado.barbui@univr.it

**Institution:** Barbui, Corrado: WHO Collaborating Centre for Research and Training in Mental Health and Service Evaluation, Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, Section of Psychiatry, University of Verona, Verona; Saraceno, Benedetto: Gulbenkian Global Mental Health Platform, Lisbon

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: A new resolution on mental, neurological and substance use disorders was adopted in January 2012 by the World Health Organization (WHO) Executive Board. The resolution urges WHO and Member States to collaborate in the development of a comprehensive mental health action plan, to be submitted for discussion and approval to the WHO World Health Assembly. This commentary aims at rising awareness on the risk that this resolution may not fulfil its potential. Discussion: Lack of political awareness and visibility of the resolution is a first major issue. Theoretically, Member States should be aware of the resolution and support its implementation at their respective national level, but in practice political commitment may not be high enough, and technical and financial resources made available may be limited. A second challenge is that the resolution suggests to work with Member States and technical agencies to promote academic exchange through which to contribute to policy-making in mental health. It is not straightforward, however, how such a statement may be effectively translated into action. A third key methodological aspect is how scientific evidence and factors other than scientific evidence will be handled. This seems particularly relevant in the field of

mental health, where value-based decisions together with resource and feasibility considerations may be unavoidable. Summary: We argue that WHO and Member States should work together to increase the visibility of the resolution, ensuring that Ministries of Health and other relevant components of the health systems are aware of the resolution and its implications. As the resolution urges for academic exchange, WHO should develop a plan for an explicit, inclusive and open call for support and collaboration, so that partners willing to contribute are not kept out from the process. The production of an action plan for mental disorders should be based on scientifically sound methodology. Such a methodology should be transparently described, for example in a WHO process document, to make it clear how individual-level recommendations and policy-level guidance are developed. WHO should establish and maintain an open forum of experts, scientists, health officials and user groups worldwide to interact and agree on values, preferences, feasibility, acceptability, implementability, equity and economic issues that should inform the action plan. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Barbui and Saraceno; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[\\*Health Care Policy](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Nervous System Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *BioMedCentral* in [International Journal of Mental Health Systems](#)  
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [International Journal of Mental Health Systems](#)

#### 56. Patterns of pre-treatment drug abuse, drug treatment history and characteristics of addicts in methadone maintenance treatment in Iran.

**Citation:** Harm Reduction Journal, June 2012, vol./is. 9/, 1477-7517 (Jun 7, 2012)

**Author(s):** Shekarchizadeh, Hajar; Ekhtiari, Hamed; Khami, Mohammad R; Virtanen, Jorma I

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Opiates are the main drugs of abuse, and Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) is the most widely administered drug addiction treatment program in Iran. Our study aimed to investigate patterns of pre-treatment drug abuse, addiction treatment history and characteristics of patients in MMT in Tehran. Methods: We applied a stratified cluster random sampling technique and conducted a cross-sectional survey utilizing a standard patient characteristic and addiction history form with patients (n = 810) in MMT. The Chi-square test and t-test served for statistical analyses. Results: A clear majority of the participants were men (96%), more than 60% of whom were between 25 and 44 years of age, educated (89% had more than elementary education), and employed (>70%). The most commonly reported main drugs of abuse prior to MMT entry were opium (69%) and crystalline heroin (24%). The patients' lifetime drug experience included opium (92%), crystalline heroin (28%), cannabis (16%), amphetamines (15%), and other drugs (33%). Crystalline heroin abusers were younger than opium users, had begun abusing drugs earlier, and reported a shorter history of opiate addiction. Conclusion: Opium and crystalline heroin were the main drugs of abuse. A

high rate of addiction using more dangerous opiate drugs such as crystalline heroin calls for more preventive efforts, especially among young men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Shekarchizadeh et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Client Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)  
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

**57. A double-blind, placebo-controlled trial assessing the efficacy of levetiracetam extended-release in very heavy drinking alcohol-dependent patients.**

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, August 2012, vol./is. 36/8(1421-1430), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Fertig, Joanne B; Ryan, Megan L; Falk, Daniel E; Litten, Raye Z; Mattson, Margaret E; Ransom, Janet; Rickman, William J; Scott, Charles; Ciraulo, Domenic; Green, Alan I; Tiouririne, Nassima A; Johnson, Bankole; Pettinati, Helen; Strain, Eric C; Devine, Eric; Brunette, Mary F; Kampman, Kyle; A. Tompkins, David; Stout, Robert; The NCIG 002 Study Group

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Despite advances in the development of medications to treat alcohol dependence, few medications have been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The use of certain anticonvulsant medications has demonstrated potential efficacy in treating alcohol dependence. Previous research suggests that the anticonvulsant levetiracetam may be beneficial in an alcohol-dependent population of very heavy drinkers. Methods: In this double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial, 130 alcohol-dependent patients who reported very heavy drinking were recruited across 5 clinical sites. Patients received either levetiracetam extended-release (XR) or placebo and a Brief Behavioral Compliance Enhancement Treatment intervention. Levetiracetam XR was titrated during the first 4 weeks to 2,000 mg/d. This target dose was maintained during weeks 5 through 14 and was tapered during weeks 15 and 16. Results: No significant differences were detected between the levetiracetam XR and placebo groups in either the primary outcomes (percent heavy drinking days and percent subjects with no heavy drinking days) or in other secondary drinking outcomes. Treatment groups did not differ on a number of nondrinking outcomes, including depression, anxiety, mood, and quality of life. The only difference observed was in alcohol-related consequences. The levetiracetam XR treatment group showed significantly fewer consequences than did the placebo group during the maintenance period ( $p = 0.02$ ). Levetiracetam XR was well tolerated, with fatigue being the only significantly elevated adverse event, compared with placebo (53% vs. 24%, respectively;  $p = 0.001$ ). Conclusions: This multisite clinical trial showed no efficacy for levetiracetam XR compared with placebo in reducing alcohol consumption in heavy drinking alcohol-dependent patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Clinical Trials](#)  
[\\*Drinking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research](#)

**58. Associations of alcohol, nicotine, cannabis, and drug use/dependence with educational attainment: Evidence from cotwin-control analyses.**

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, August 2012, vol./is. 36/8(1412-1420), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Grant, Julia D; Scherrer, Jeffrey F; Lynskey, Michael T; Agrawal, Arpana; Duncan, Alexis E; Haber, Jon Randolph; Heath, Andrew C; Bucholz, Kathleen K

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Although substance use is associated with reduced educational attainment, this association may be owing to common risk factors such as socioeconomic disadvantage. We tested whether alcohol, nicotine, and illicit drug use and dependence

were associated with lifetime educational attainment after controlling for familial background characteristics. Methods: Data were from a 1987 questionnaire and a 1992 telephone diagnostic interview of 6,242 male twins (n = 3,121 pairs; mean age = 41.9 years in 1992) who served in the U.S. military during the Vietnam era and therefore, were eligible for educational benefits after military service. Reduced educational attainment (<16 years) was examined in twin pairs discordant for substance use history. Substance use and dependence risk factors assessed were early alcohol and cannabis use, daily nicotine use, lifetime cannabis use, and alcohol, nicotine, cannabis, and any illicit drug dependence. Results: Three significant differences were observed between at-risk twins and their cotwins: Compared to their low-risk cotwins, likelihood of completing <16 years of education was significantly increased for the following: (i) twins who used alcohol before age 18 (adjusted OR = 1.44; 95% CI: 1.02 to 2.05), (ii) twins with a lifetime alcohol dependence diagnosis (adjusted OR = 1.76; 95% CI: 1.27 to 2.44), and (iii) twins who had used nicotine daily for 30 or more days (adjusted OR = 2.54, 95%CI: 1.55 to 4.17). However, no differences in education were observed among twin pairs discordant for cannabis initiation, early cannabis use, or cannabis, nicotine, or any illicit drug dependence. Conclusions: Even in a veteran population with access to military educational benefits, early alcohol use, alcohol dependence, and daily nicotine use remained significantly associated with years of education after controlling for shared familial contributions to educational attainment. The association between other substances and educational attainment was explained by familial factors common to these substance use phenotypes and adult educational attainment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[Educational Attainment Level](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research](#)

#### 59. Resiliency in adolescents at high risk for substance abuse: Flexible adaptation via subthalamic nucleus and linkage to drinking and drug use in early adulthood.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, August 2012, vol./is. 36/8(1355-1364), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Weiland, Barbara J; Nigg, Joel T; Welsh, Robert C; Yau, Wai-Ying W; Zubieta, Jon-Kar; Zucker, Robert A; Heitzeg, Mary M

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: The personality trait resiliency is the ability to flexibly adapt impulse control relative to contextual demand. Low resiliency has been linked to later alcohol/drug problems. The underlying psychological and neural mechanisms are unknown, but neurocomputational models suggested relations between resiliency and working memory. Cortical-striatal connectivity has been proposed to underlie adaptive

switches between cautious and risky behaviors. Methods: Working memory was probed in sixty-seven 18- to 22-year-olds from a larger community study of alcoholism, using the n-back task during functional magnetic resonance imaging. Functional connectivity between task-related regions was investigated with psychophysiological interaction analysis. Resiliency was measured in early teen years and related to early adulthood measures of drinking/drug use, task activation, and connectivity. Relationships with risk factors, including family history, age of drinking onset, and number of alcohol problems, were also investigated. Results: Higher resiliency was related to lower levels of substance use, fewer alcohol problems, and better working memory performance. Whole-brain regression revealed resiliency negatively correlated with activation of subthalamic nucleus (STN) and pallidum during the n-back. High and Low resiliency quartile groups (n = 17 each) differed in coupling strength between STN and median cingulate cortex, a region of reduced activation during working memory. The high resiliency group had later onset of drinking, fewer alcohol problems, had used fewer illicit drugs, and were less likely to smoke cigarettes than their low resiliency counterparts. Conclusions: These findings suggest that resiliency in early adolescence may protect against alcohol problems and drug use, although the direction of this effect is currently unknown. This protective factor may relate to executive functioning as supported by the finding of a neural link shared between resiliency and working memory in basal ganglia structures. The STN, a key basal ganglia structure, may adaptively link flexible impulse control with cognitive processing, potentially modulating substance use outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drinking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Resilience \(Psychological\)](#)  
[\\*Subthalamic Nucleus](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research](#)

#### 60. X chromosome inactivation in women with alcoholism.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, August 2012, vol./is. 36/8(1325-1329), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Manzardo, Ann M; Henkhaus, Rebecca; Hidaka, Brandon; Penick, Elizabeth C; Poje, Albert B; Butler, Merlin G

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: All female mammals with 2 X chromosomes balance gene expression with males having only 1 X by inactivating one of their X chromosomes (X chromosome inactivation [XCI]). Analysis of XCI in females offers the opportunity to investigate both X-linked genetic factors and early embryonic development that may contribute to alcoholism. Increases in the prevalence of skewing of XCI in women with alcoholism could implicate biological risk factors. Methods: The pattern of XCI was examined in

DNA isolated in blood from 44 adult women meeting DSM-IV criteria for an alcohol use disorder and 45 control women with no known history of alcohol abuse or dependence. XCI status was determined by analyzing digested and undigested polymerase chain reaction (PCR) products of the polymorphic androgen receptor (AR) gene located on the X chromosome. Subjects were categorized into 3 groups based upon the degree of XCI skewness: random (50:50 to 64:36%), moderately skewed (65:35 to 80:20%), and highly skewed (>80:20%). Results: XCI status from informative women with alcoholism was found to be random in 59% (n = 26), moderately skewed in 27% (n = 12), or highly skewed in 14% (n = 6). Control subjects showed 60, 29, and 11%, respectively. The distribution of skewed XCI observed among women with alcoholism did not differ statistically from that of control subjects (test = 0.14, 2 df, p = 0.93). Conclusions: Our data did not support an increase in XCI skewness among women with alcoholism or implicate early developmental events associated with embryonic cell loss or unequal (nonrandom) expression of X-linked gene(s) or defects in alcoholism among women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Androgens  
 \*Chromosomes  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

#### 61. Levetiracetam in the treatment of alcohol dependence: Toward the end of the story?

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, August 2012, vol./is. 36/8(1309-1310), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Aug 2012)  
**Author(s):** Le Strat, Yann  
**Correspondence Address:** Le Strat, Yann: Department of Psychiatry, Louis Mourier Hospital, 178, rue des Renouillers, Colombes, France, 92700, yann.lestrat@inserm.fr  
**Institution:** Le Strat, Yann: Department of Psychiatry, Louis Mourier Hospital, AP-HP, Colombes  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Joanne B. Fertig et al. (see record 2012-21003-015). Background: Levetiracetam exhibited 2 promising results in preclinical studies as well as in treating alcohol withdrawal in humans. Two open-label trials suggested that levetiracetam may be efficient in alcohol-related disorder. Methods: The study by Fertig and colleagues (2012) examines the effects of levetiracetam using a double-blind, placebo-controlled design including 130 participants. Fertig and colleagues' study included alcohol-dependent participants drinking heavily. Double-blind medication was dispensed for 16 weeks, with a target dose of 2,000 mg per day from week 5 to week 14, and then tapered. Results: The results are negative both on the primary and on the secondary outcomes, except from lower alcohol-related consequences in the levetiracetam extended-release (XR) group, and a trend for a lower quality of life in the levetiracetam XR group. These last 2 results would have been nonsignificant after controlling for multiple testing. Conclusions: By conducting a state-of-the-art randomized-controlled clinical trial with negative results, Fertig and colleagues have filled an important gap in the existing literature. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Clinical Trials  
 \*Drinking Behavior  
 \*Drug Therapy  
**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

### 62. The relationship between the genetic and environmental influences on common externalizing psychopathology and mental wellbeing.

- Citation:** Twin Research and Human Genetics, December 2011, vol./is. 14/6(516-523), 1832-4274;1839-2628 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Kendler, Kenneth S; Myers, John M; Keyes, Corey L. M
- Correspondence Address:** Kendler, Kenneth S.: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University Medical School, Box 980126, 800 E. Leigh Street, Room 1-123, Richmond, VA, US, 23298-0126, kendler@hsc.vcu.edu
- Institution:** Kendler, Kenneth S.: Virginia Institute of Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine, Richmond, VA; Myers, John M.: Virginia Institute of Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine, Richmond, VA; Keyes, Corey L. M.: Department of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** To determine the relationship between the genetic and environmental risk factors for externalizing psychopathology and mental wellbeing, we examined detailed measures of emotional, social and psychological wellbeing, and a history of alcohol-related problems and smoking behavior in the last year in 1,386 individual twins from same-sex pairs from the MIDUS national US sample assessed in 1995. Cholesky decomposition analyses were performed with the Mx program. The best fit model contained one highly heritable common externalizing psychopathology factor for both substance use/abuse measures, and one strongly heritable common factor for the three wellbeing measures. Genetic and environmental risk factors for externalizing psychopathology were both negatively associated with levels of mental wellbeing and accounted for, respectively, 7% and 21% of its genetic and environmental influences. Adding internalizing psychopathology assessed in the last year to the model, genetic risk factors unique for externalizing psychopathology were now positively related to levels of mental wellbeing, although accounting for only 5% of the genetic variance. Environmental risk factors unique to externalizing psychopathology continued to be negatively associated with mental wellbeing, accounting for 26% of the environmental variance. When both internalizing psychopathology and externalizing psychopathology are associated with mental wellbeing, the strongest risk factors for low mental wellbeing are genetic factors that impact on both internalizing psychopathology and externalizing psychopathology, and environmental factors unique to externalizing psychopathology. In this model, genetic risk factors for externalizing psychopathology predict, albeit weakly, higher levels of mental wellbeing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Psychopathology](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Twins](#)  
[\\*Well Being](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Genetics](#)  
[Social Influences](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

### 63. Review of Flashback: Drugs and dealing in the golden age of the London rave scene.

- Citation:** Crime, Media, Culture, August 2012, vol./is. 8/2(236-240), 1741-6590;1741-6604 (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** Manning, Paul
- Institution:** Manning, Paul: University of Winchester, Winchester

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Flashback: Drugs and Dealing in the Golden Age of the London Rave Scene* by Jennifer Ward (2010). Jennifer Ward did not choose to actually live with the drug users and drug dealers that she studied during a five-year period of ethnographic field work between 1993 and 1998, reported in this book, but in a sense she did join their communities in London on the rave club scene. Like Whyte, she organizes much of her ethnographic material around detailed accounts of the lives of a small number of characters active on the scene at that time; like Whyte, one of her principal theoretical interests relates to the dynamics of closed and open social networks, and like Whyte she provides a rather poignant account of the 'later lives' of these characters, following the completion of the field work, as they age through their twenties and into their thirties or, in some cases, forties. The title of the book foregrounds the claim that the mid-1990s was an exceptional period—a 'golden age'—for the London rave and clubbing scene. This could be interpreted in two ways: first, as a quantitative claim about the volume of 'recreational drugs' consumed during this period, or second, as a description of the vibrancy of rave culture during this period. It is certainly true that in the decade following the period of the field work official data suggests a modest but significant decline in the quantity of recreational drugs such as ecstasy and cocaine, consumed by young people, as more embraced the pleasures of alcohol. This is a fine study and the investment in ethnographic research over a period of five years in the field yields a rich dividend in data and valuable insight. The theoretical framework employed relates the data to other contemporary approaches to recreational drug consumption in thoughtful and illuminating ways. The energy generated through the adoption of Thatcherite entrepreneurial values is evaluated very well and, as Ward suggests, there are important insights to be gained from examining the 'business end' of the dance and rave phenomenon. There is some comfort in finding that the great Thatcherite project of re-moralization produced the vibrancy of rave as well as the greed of the City. One disappointment is the absence of any discussion of the methodology employed. It would have been very interesting to find out a little more about the practical and ethical issues associated with the field work but sadly one suspects that, in contrast to Whyte's day, publishers now rarely tolerate extended methodological discussions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Recreation](#)  
[Dance](#)  
[Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 64. Is financial gain to blame for the growing ADHD epidemic?

**Citation:** Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing, August 2012, vol./is. 25/3(164), 1073-6077;1744-6171 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Lardizabal, Allison

**Correspondence Address:** Lardizabal, Allison, Allison.lardizabal@samuelmerritt.edu

**Institution:** Lardizabal, Allison: Samuel Merritt University, San Francisco, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We live in a time where children are no longer energetic, spontaneous, or creative, but instead they are labeled disruptive, problematic, and abnormal. This shift in language and social perception happened fairly quickly right under our noses, along with the rise of children being diagnosed and medicated for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). As a student nurse, I feel morally obliged to question the standards for diagnosis and treatment for children. A report published in *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics* revealed that 95 of 170 panel members that contributed to all diagnostic

criteria for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition and Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision had financial associations with the pharmaceutical industry, especially for disorders where medication is the first line of treatment. This finding suggests that financial interest is especially high for ADHD diagnoses, as medication is the first line of treatment for children despite the effectiveness of psychosocial treatments. Pushing stimulants onto children has become the norm as our healthcare system continues to gravitate toward solutions that are fast, easy, and of high profit. Healthcare providers need to reevaluate if the benefits of stimulant use outweigh the costs. Is it worth the adverse side effects, social stigma, high probability of addiction, change in personality, and loss of autonomy. I find it difficult to say yes when psychosocial treatment produces long-term behavioral improvements without compromising the development of our children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)  
[\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Epidemics](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing*

#### 65. Exploring the relationship among ADHD, stimulants, and substance abuse.

**Citation:** Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing, August 2012, vol./is. 25/3(113-118), 1073-6077;1744-6171 (Aug 2012)  
**Author(s):** Nelson, Andrea; Galon, Patricia  
**Correspondence Address:** Nelson, Andrea, Quinn218@hotmail.com  
**Institution:** Nelson, Andrea: University of Akron, Akron, OH; Galon, Patricia: University of Akron, Akron, OH  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Topic: There is an ongoing debate among prescribers concerning the risk of inadvertently contributing to the initiation of substance abuse (SA) in children and adolescents through the use of stimulants in the treatment of attention-deficit/ hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Psychiatric nurses at all levels of practice must be informed about this important discourse in order to provide accurate and timely interventions to clients and their families. Purpose: This literature review explores the current state of prescriptive stimulant use for ADHD and the possible links to SA. Developmental, genetic, and neurochemical theories of the disorder that may contribute to SA as well as the burden of comorbidity are considered. The impact of gender, cultural, legal, and ethical influences on diagnostic and treatment recommendations is also included. Source: U.S. and other English language articles were identified through PubMed and the Cumulated Index of Nursing and Allied Health Literature. These sources were used to determine the current practice of stimulant prescription and the prevalence of SA as a comorbidity to other child psychiatric disorders including ADHD. Textbooks were consulted for information regarding relevant neurochemistry, genetics, and psychopharmacology. Conclusions: The authors conclude that the use of stimulants is appropriate for children and adolescents with ADHD when opportunities for screening, family and child education, and counseling concerning SA are consistently integrated into the ongoing treatment regimen. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing*

#### 66. Does recent physical and sexual victimization affect further substance use for adult drug-involved offenders?

**Citation:** Journal of Interpersonal Violence, August 2012, vol./is. 27/12(2348-2372), 0886-2605;1552-6518 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Zweig, Janine M; Yahner, Jennifer; Rossman, Shelli B

**Correspondence Address:** Zweig, Janine M.: Urban Institute, 2100 M St. NW, Washington, DC, US, 20037, jzweig@urban.org

**Institution:** Zweig, Janine M.: Justice Policy Center, Urban Institute, Washington, DC; Yahner, Jennifer: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center, Washington, DC; Rossman, Shelli B.: Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center, Washington, DC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examined whether physical and sexual victimization experiences were related to further substance use for a sample of drug-involved adult offenders and whether this increase could be attributed to depression experienced after the victimization occurred. A total of 674 men and 284 women from the longitudinal Multisite Adult Drug Court Evaluation (MADCE) were included in analyses. The study included 23 drug court and 6 comparison sites. Study participants completed three interviews: at baseline enrollment and then at 6 and 18 months after baseline. Multilevel path modeling showed that physical and sexual victimization experiences during the year before the baseline interview were associated with further substance use at 18 months and that this relationship was mediated by depression. All relationships held for both men and women, and beyond the contribution of several control variables, including drug court program participation. Public health and criminal justice personnel working with substance-using offenders should screen individuals for victimization-related trauma and, if identified, provide assistance to evaluate and improve such individuals' mental health and, subsequently, decrease their likelihood of using substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Physical Abuse](#)  
[\\*Sexual Harassment](#)  
[Life Experiences](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Victimization](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 67. Review of Workplace psychological health: Current research and practice.

**Citation:** Stress and Health: Journal of the International Society for the Investigation of Stress, August 2012, vol./is. 28/3(264), 1532-3005;1532-2998 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Walker, Arlene

**Correspondence Address:** Walker, Arlene: School of Psychology, Deakin University, Geelong Waterfront Campus, Geelong, VIC, Australia

**Institution:** Walker, Arlene: School of Psychology, Deakin University, Geelong, VIC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Workplace Psychological Health: Current Research and Practice by Paula Brough et al. (see record 2009-06414-000). This book provides a comprehensive review of a wide range of issues that contribute to employee health and well-being at work with a strong focus on stress-related themes and the factors that contribute to

workplace stress. Well-researched topics such as job satisfaction and occupational stress and coping, along with more contemporary issues such as work addiction and executive coaching, are explored by a group of notable authors from the field of occupational health psychology. Perhaps the only omission in this otherwise comprehensive book about the factors that affect workplace psychological health is a chapter on occupational health and safety. Whilst occupational health and safety is touched on briefly in Chapter 2, a more thorough review of this topic is warranted and would also extend readership of the book to include occupational health and safety students, researchers, academics and practitioners. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Job Satisfaction](#)  
[\\*Occupational Stress](#)  
[\\*Organizational Behavior](#)  
[\\*Well Being](#)  
[\\*Occupational Health](#)  
[Coping Behavior](#)  
[Technology](#)  
[Workaholism](#)  
[Coaching](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Stress and Health*

#### 68. Drugs, crime, and the epigenetics of hedonic allostasis.

**Citation:** Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, August 2012, vol./is. 28/3(314-328), 1043-9862;1552-5406 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Walsh, Anthony; Johnson, Hailey; Bolen, Jonathan D

**Correspondence Address:** Walsh, Anthony: Criminal Justice Department, Boise State University, Boise, ID, US, twalsh@boisestate.edu

**Institution:** Walsh, Anthony: Boise State University, Boise, ID; Johnson, Hailey: Department of Criminal Justice, Boise State University, Boise, ID; Bolen, Jonathan D.: Boise State University, Boise, ID

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Given the relationship between drug abuse and criminal behavior, it is important for criminologists to understand what drug addiction is and how it occurs. This article examines the process of becoming addicted to drugs (specifically, cocaine) via epigenetic processes. Frequent drug usage leads to an allostatic (the changing of a physiological system by the calibration its set points) brain changes in its pleasure centers. We first examine the reward dominance theory of approach-avoidance behavior, and then explore epigenetic processes in the context of the opponent process and the incentive-sensitization models of drug addiction, and in terms of environmental stress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Behavior](#)  
[\\*Criminology](#)  
[\\*Epigenetics](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Hedonism](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 69. The Washington circle engagement performance measures' association with adolescent treatment outcomes.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, August 2012, vol./is. 124/3(250-258), 0376-8716 (Aug 1, 2012)
- Author(s):** Garnick, Deborah W; Lee, Margaret T; O'Brien, Peggy L; Panas, Lee; Ritter, Grant A; Acevedo, Andrea; Garner, Bryan R; Funk, Rodney R; Godley, Mark D
- Correspondence Address:** Garnick, Deborah W., 415 South St., Waltham, MA, US, 02454-9110, garnick@brandeis.edu
- Institution:** Garnick, Deborah W.: Institute for Behavioral Health, Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA; Lee, Margaret T.: Institute for Behavioral Health, Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA; O'Brien, Peggy L.: Institute for Behavioral Health, Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA; Panas, Lee: Institute for Behavioral Health, Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA; Ritter, Grant A.: Institute for Behavioral Health, Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA; Acevedo, Andrea: Institute for Behavioral Health, Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA; Garner, Bryan R.: Chestnut Health Systems, Normal, IL; Funk, Rodney R.: Chestnut Health Systems, Normal, IL; Godley, Mark D.: Chestnut Health Systems, Normal, IL
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: For adolescents, substance use disorder (SUD) treatment outcomes (e.g., abstinence, problematic behaviors) often cannot be measured soon enough to influence treatment trajectory. Although process measures (e.g., treatment engagement) can play an important role, it is essential to demonstrate their association with outcomes. This study explored the extent to which engagement in outpatient treatment was associated with outcomes and whether demographic/clinical characteristics moderated these relationships. Methods: This is a prospective study of adolescents (N = 1491) who received outpatient treatment for SUDs at one of 28 treatment sites taking part in a national evidence-based practice implementation initiative. Information from the Global Appraisal of Individual Needs interviews at intake and six-month follow-up, as well as encounter data, were used. Adjusted hierarchical logistic models were used to estimate effects of engagement on six-month outcomes. Results: Sixty-one percent of adolescents engaged in outpatient treatment. Adolescents engaging in treatment had significantly lower likelihoods of reporting any substance use (OR 0.60, 95% CI 0.41, 0.87), alcohol use (OR 0.63, 95% CI 0.45, 0.87), heavy alcohol use (OR 0.53, 95% CI 0.33, 0.86), and marijuana use (OR 0.64, 95% CI 0.45, 0.93). This association of engagement with abstinence outcomes was not limited to any particular group. Treatment engagement, however, was not associated with adolescents' self-report of illegal activity or trouble controlling behavior at follow-up. Conclusion: At the individual level, the Washington Circle engagement measure was a predictor of some positive outcomes for adolescents in outpatient treatment. Efforts to better engage adolescents in treatment could improve quality of care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Self Report](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[Outpatient Treatment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

#### 70. Development of the Caffeine Withdrawal Symptom Questionnaire: Caffeine withdrawal symptoms cluster into 7 factors.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, August 2012, vol./is. 124/3(229-234), 0376-8716 (Aug 1, 2012)

- Author(s):** Juliano, Laura M; Huntley, Edward D; Harrell, Paul T; Westerman, Ashley T
- Correspondence Address:** Juliano, Laura M.: Department of Psychology, American University, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, US, 20016, juliano@american.edu
- Institution:** Juliano, Laura M.: Department of Psychology, American University, Washington, DC; Huntley, Edward D.: Department of Psychology, American University, Washington, DC; Harrell, Paul T.: Department of Psychology, American University, Washington, DC; Westerman, Ashley T.: Department of Psychology, American University, Washington, DC
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Habitual caffeine consumers who abstain from caffeine experience withdrawal symptoms such as headache, fatigue, difficulty concentrating, mood disturbances, and flu-like symptoms (Juliano and Griffiths, 2004). The caffeine withdrawal syndrome has been documented across many experimental studies; however, little is known about how withdrawal symptoms co-vary during a discrete episode. Furthermore, a validated measure of caffeine withdrawal is lacking. Objective: To develop, evaluate, and reduce a 23-item measure of caffeine withdrawal symptoms; the Caffeine Withdrawal Symptom Questionnaire (CWSQ), to a set of composite variables. Methods: Caffeine consumers (N = 213) completed the CWSQ after 16 h of caffeine abstinence. A subset of participants also completed the CWSQ during a preceding baseline period and/or after double-blind consumption of caffeinated coffee. Results: Principal components analysis resulted in a solution comprised of 7-factors: 1. Fatigue/drowsiness; 2. Low alertness/difficulty concentrating; 3. Mood disturbances; 4. Low sociability/ motivation to work; 5. Nausea/upset stomach; 6. Flu-like feelings; and 7. Headache. With the exception of nausea/upset stomach, the CWSQ total score and individual composite scores were significantly greater during caffeine abstinence relative to both baseline and double-blind consumption of caffeinated coffee, thereby demonstrating sensitivity of the measure. Compared to non-daily coffee consumers, daily consumers had greater increases in total withdrawal, fatigue/drowsiness, low alertness/difficulty concentrating, mood disturbances, and headache. Conclusions: Future directions include replication, assessment on a clinical population, and further examination of psychometric properties of the CWSQ. The CWSQ should facilitate the assessment and diagnosis of caffeine withdrawal and increase our knowledge of the caffeine withdrawal syndrome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Caffeine](#)  
[\\*Drug Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Test Construction](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Questionnaires](#)  
[Symptoms](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)  
[Test Validity](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 71. Commentary on Ataya et al. (2012), 'Internal reliability of measures of substance-related cognitive bias'.**
- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, August 2012, vol./is. 124/3(189-190), 0376-8716 (Aug 1, 2012)
- Author(s):** Field, Matt; Christiansen, Paul
- Correspondence Address:** Field, Matt: School of Psychology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom, L69 7ZA, mfield@liv.ac.uk
- Institution:** Field, Matt: School of Psychology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool; Christiansen, Paul: School of Psychology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Ataya et al. (see record 2012-02365-021). A recent paper published in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* (Ataya et al., 2012) is the first systematic attempt to establish the internal reliability of measures of substance-related attentional bias, and it makes an important and long overdue contribution to this topic. The authors reported that the reliability of attentional bias indices derived from the visual probe task was very poor, and while the attentional bias index from the Stroop was a little better, it fell some way short of being acceptable, as  $> 0.70$  in only two of six studies in which the task was used. In this commentary, we speculate on some of the factors that might have contributed to the poor reliability of the tasks, and how task reliability might be improved in future studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Bias](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Stroop Color Word Test](#)  
[Statistical Reliability](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 72. Review of Drugs, crime and public health and The drug effect: Health, crime and society.

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**Citation:** Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology, August 2012, vol./is. 45/2(274-278), 0004-8658;1837-9273 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Hutton, Fiona

**Institution:** Hutton, Fiona: Institute of Criminology, Victoria University, Wellington

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the books, *Drugs, Crime and Public Health* by Alex Stevens (2011) and *The Drug Effect: Health, Crime and Society* edited by Suzanne Fraser and David Moore (2011). These two excellent books share many themes and call for a readjustment in the thinking around drugs and drug users. In particular, the authors cast a critical eye over the notion of 'evidence based' policy in relation to drugs. This highlights some very interesting debates, such as the role of inequality in drug use, the new punitiveness, its effects on drug users and the inadequacy of current policy responses to drug use. These books also show the authors' frustrations that drug policy appears, in some instances, to be doing more harm than good. Taken together, these two books focus on inequality and the punitiveness directed at those who use drugs in contemporary society and collectively argue for a new and different way of responding to drug use and its related harms. This is argued from a variety of points, not least because the human rights of drug users demands it, and in a 'just' society a re-examination of attitudes and responses to those who use drugs is necessary. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Crime](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[\\*Society](#)  
[Drug Laws](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Policy Making](#)  
[Punishment](#)  
[Social Equality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 73. Feeding as a reward mechanism.

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**Citation:** Sleep loss and obesity: Intersecting epidemics., 2012(47-60) (2012)

**Author(s):** DiLeone, Ralph J; Narayanan, Nandakumar S; Guarnieri, Douglas J

**Correspondence Address:** DiLeone, Ralph J.: Department of Psychiatry and Neurobiology, Yale School of Medicine, 34 Park Street, 34 Park Street, New Haven, CT, US, 06508

**Institution:** DiLeone, Ralph J.: Department of Psychiatry and Neurobiology, Yale School of Medicine, 34 Park Street, New Haven, CT; Narayanan, Nandakumar S.: Department of Neurobiology, Yale Medical School, New Haven, CT; Guarnieri, Douglas J.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University, New Haven, CT

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Rates of obesity are increasing worldwide and pose a significant threat to individual health and to health-care systems. The natural drive to eat, combined with a surplus of readily available food, is together partly responsible for this modern epidemic. Recent research has better defined the molecular and neural mechanisms by which the brain regulates food intake. While much of this research focused on the hypothalamus, it has long been recognized that reward pathways have an important role in food intake. Here, an overview of the role of dopamine reward systems in regulating food intake is presented, with emphasis on regulation by peripheral metabolic signals. Moreover, there are emerging results that better connect regulation of sleep and reward circuits. The orexin (hypocretin) neuropeptide is an example of this and work on its role in addiction is also highlighted in this chapter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Neuropeptides](#)  
[\\*Obesity](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[\\*Orexin](#)  
[Food Intake](#)  
[Hypothalamus](#)  
[Metabolism](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 74. The different "voices" of PTSD. From linguistic desert to psychotherapy.

**Original Title:** Les differentes voix de l'ESPT. Du desert langagier a la psychotherapie.

**Citation:** Annales Medico-Psychologiques, June 2012, vol./is. 170/5(306-311), 0003-4487 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Auxemery, Y

**Correspondence Address:** Auxemery, Y.: Service de Psychiatrie et de Psychologie Clinique, Hopital d'Instruction des Armees Legouest, 27, avenue de Plantieres, BP 90001, Metz, France, 57077, cedex 3, yann.auxemery@hotmail.fr

**Institution:** Auxemery, Y.: Service de Psychiatrie et de Psychologie Clinique, Hopital d'Instruction des Armees Legouest, Metz

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** If the psychic trauma usually and essentially remains within the field of the inexpressible, unspeakable, like a linguistic desert, it surely translates by other "voices". Even if it is pathognomonic of the state of posttraumatic stress, the repetition syndrome is rarely highlighted by the psycho-traumatized patient themselves. Addictive and suicidal behaviour, as well as the physical pain, are both more traditional methods of contact with the health care system. Recent research has brought to light other psycho-traumatic presentations such as repeated dissociative phenomena and transitory or lasting psychotic reactions. The voice of family and friends gains in importance as it temporarily takes the place of the speech of the psycho-traumatized subject. The social vessel also finds an echo in legal recognition or compensation of related damage. If to start with the position of the

victim can be useful in the psychic reconstruction, it is also fitting to question the sense of it during psychotherapeutic support, where the subject rebuilds their trajectory through their own words. Over time, the psycho-traumatised subject expresses themselves differently. Initially in indirect ways, then their words suddenly emerge when the other who is accompanying them encourages this revival. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Linguistics](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[Dissociation](#)  
[Psychosis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 75. An emic view of caring for self: Grandmothers who care for children of mothers with substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Contemporary Nurse, December 2011, vol./is. 40/1(15-26), 1037-6178 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Lange, Bernadette; Greif, Shelley

**Institution:** Lange, Bernadette: Christine E Lynn College of Nursing, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL; Greif, Shelley: Christine E Lynn College of Nursing, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In the US more than 3.4 million children live with a mother who has a substance abuse disorder (SUD) and at some time in their life will be cared for by a grandmother. Most studies have focused on the economic, physical and emotional burdens of the conflated role of mother/grandmother. This study explores how 11 grandmothers cared for themselves while caring for the children of mothers with SUDs. The domain of inquiry was the self-care practices of grandmothers from an emic (generic) view. An assumption of the study was that the grandmothers represent a unique sub culture of women with particular beliefs, values and practices. An ethnographic approach was used to collect data from observations, in-depth interviews, and participant observation in various community settings. Patterns and themes revealed relational aspects of caring for self focused on the emic beliefs of self-care. The themes of being obligated and dedicated; distancing oneself as a reasoned action; and accepting the magnitude of the problem clearly identified the ability of grandmothers to take actions and make decisions about how to care for themselves. Leininger's three modes of care are represented in a schema of the emic view of caring for self. The schema is an illustration of the dynamic capacity of grandmothers to know and meet their own self-care demands and needs in order to care for their grandchildren. The need for increased awareness to change public policy and legislation related to the complex issues of caregiving by grandparents is addressed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: eContent Management Pty Ltd.

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Ethnography](#)  
[\\*Grandparents](#)  
[\\*Well Being](#)  
[\\*Parenting](#)  
[Children of Alcoholics](#)  
[Factor Analysis](#)  
[Grandchildren](#)  
[Life Experiences](#)  
[Lifestyle](#)  
[Mothers](#)

Nursing  
Self Care Skills

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from EBSCOhost in *Contemporary Nurse: A Journal for the Australian Nursing Profession*

**76. Sleeping at the margins: A qualitative study of homeless drug users who stay in emergency hostels and shelters.**

**Citation:** Critical Public Health, September 2012, vol./is. 22/3(319-328), 0958-1596;1469-3682 (Sep 2012)  
**Author(s):** Nettleton, Sarah; Neale, Joanne; Stevenson, Caral  
**Correspondence Address:** Nettleton, Sarah: Department of Sociology, University of York, York, Heslington, United Kingdom, YO10 5DD, sarah.nettleton@york.ac.uk  
**Institution:** Nettleton, Sarah: Department of Sociology, University of York, Heslington; Neale, Joanne: Faculty of Health & Life Sciences, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford; Stevenson, Caral: Faculty of Health & Life Sciences, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** A growing social science literature demonstrates that sleep is not merely a personal matter but also a political problem and a public health issue. Taking this as a point of departure, our article presents an analysis of sleeping practices amongst homeless drug users (HDUs) who make use of emergency hostels and night shelters in England. Data generated by way of qualitative interviews undertaken with 29 men and 11 women reveal that, as we might expect, securing sleep for this group is by no means easy. The strategies they pursue to find places to sleep are described, as are the threats and barriers to their sleeping. Emergency hostels and night shelters can afford a lifeline; providing warmth, water, food and access to support services. But if these are inadequately resourced they can be experienced as volatile environments and inimical to sleeping. It is argued here that although sleep is an essential prerequisite for health, for this population it can, somewhat ironically, be experienced as a risky behaviour. Vulnerable to both physical risks (e.g. inclement weather) and social threats (e.g. abuse and violence), falling asleep can exacerbate exposure to such dangers. These vulnerabilities are compounded by the social position of HDUs who live in socially and physically marginal places. It is this marginality that prevents them from being able to secure sleep that is both restful and restorative. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
\*Homeless  
\*Shelters  
\*Sleep  
**Source:** PsycINFO

**77. Alcoholism, brief intervention and the institutional context: A focus-group study with French and Finnish general practitioners.**

**Citation:** Critical Public Health, September 2012, vol./is. 22/3(307-318), 0958-1596;1469-3682 (Sep 2012)  
**Author(s):** Egerer, Michael  
**Correspondence Address:** Egerer, Michael: Department of Social Research, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki, PO Box 18 (Unioninkatu 35), Helsinki, Finland, FI-00014, michael.egerer@helsinki.fi  
**Institution:** Egerer, Michael: Department of Social Research, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The moral problem of heavy drinking has become medicalised. However, when taking into account the different levels of medicalisation, French alcohol policy and treatment organisation has traditionally gone further than Finnish policy, although physicians in both countries are now becoming more important in the treatment of alcoholism. General practitioners (GPs) are often the first to diagnose alcoholism and they are expected to apply brief interventions, which have been proven effective in reducing heavy alcohol consumption. Focus-group interviews were conducted in Finland and France using three film clips as a stimulus for discussion. The short vignettes show incidences of alcohol problems from scenes in international fictional movies, with themes of loss of control, harm of loved ones and cue dependency. Interviews were analysed for GPs' narratives about alcohol problems and alcoholism, using the semiotic concept of focalisation. The influence of historical approaches to alcohol problems was evident in the French GPs' focus on the suffering of the alcoholic in comparison with the Finnish GPs' emphasis on the alcoholic's family misery and their obligation only in caring for the physical problems of the alcoholic. The organisation of primary health care is identified as one important factor for these differences in conceptualising heavy drinking. Implications are that the compatibility of brief interventions with institutional and cultural contexts of health care should be considered before implementation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*General Practitioners](#)  
[\\*Government Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Morality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 78. Mental representations and behaviors before prescribing strong opioids. A survey carried out in the Finistere department with 114 general practitioners and specialists.

**Original Title:** Représentations mentales et comportements précédant la prescription d'opioïdes forts. Une enquête réalisée dans le département du Finistère auprès de 114 médecins généralistes et spécialistes.

**Citation:** Douleur et Analgesie, June 2012, vol./is. 25/2(93-100), 1011-288X (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Mimassi, N; Marchand, F; Ganry, H

**Correspondence Address:** Mimassi, N.: Centre d'Evaluation et Traitement des Douleurs Chroniques Rebelles, CHRU Brest, site Morvan, 2, avenue Foch, Brest, France, F-29609, cedex, nagi.mimassi@chu-brest.fr

**Institution:** Mimassi, N.: Centre d'Evaluation et Traitement des Douleurs Chroniques Rebelles, CHRU Brest, Brest; Marchand, F.: Centre d'Evaluation et Traitement des Douleurs Chroniques Rebelles, CHRU Brest, Brest; Ganry, H.: Laboratoires Grunenthal, Immeuble Eureka, Nanterre

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Almost 20% of adults suffer from chronic pain. Despite the existence of recommendations on the use of strong opioids (SO), barriers prescription exist. To understand mental representations and behaviors before prescribing SO, a questionnaire was sent to 500 practitioners in the Finistere department. 114 responses were returned (22.8%). Specialists indicate regular use of a validated scale, whereas less than a general practitioner on two uses such a tool. The terms of efficiency (45.7%) and efficacy (44.7%) are associated with this treatment. Analgesic efficacy (85.3 %), cancer pains (78.9 %) and improvement of quality of life (67.6 %) are confirmed too. Practitioners prescribe a strong opioid drug in severe intensity pain (85.6%), in pain-related care (94.7%), in breakthrough pain (92.9%) and in mixed pain. Physicians inform their

patients about the therapeutic efficacy (94.7%) and compliance (81.4%) to the treatment. Addiction (38.1%) and dependence (10.6%) problems are detailed too. This survey confirms that the classical notion of opiophobia and its negative impact on pain management and patient's quality of life are decreasing. The physician's answers confirm that they have a good knowledge of the SO limitation rules and constraints related to the prescription of this drug class. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag France; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Chronic Pain](#)  
[\\*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 79. Cross epidemiology between addiction and chronic pain: Literature review.

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**Original Title:** Epidémiologie croisée entre conduites addictives et douleurs chroniques: Une revue de la littérature.

**Citation:** Douleur et Analgesie, June 2012, vol./is. 25/2(87-92), 1011-288X (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Chenaf, C; Eschalier, A

**Correspondence Address:** Chenaf, C.: CHU de Clermont-Ferrand, Service de Pharmacologie, Centre de Biologie, 1er Etage, 58 rue Montalembert, BP 69, Clermont-Ferrand, France, F-63003, cedex 1, cchenaf@chu-clermontferrand.fr

**Institution:** Chenaf, C.: CHU de Clermont-Ferrand, Service de Pharmacologie, Centre de Biologie, Clermont-Ferrand; Eschalier, A.: Clermont Université, Clermont-Ferrand

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Even though opioids have been used for pain for thousands of years, opioid therapy for chronic non-cancer pain is controversial due to concerns regarding the long-term effectiveness and safety, particularly the risk of addiction, both in patients and medical community. The numerous studies published still remain controversial. This article reviews on the one hand the meta-analysis, systematic reviews and studies on the use of opioids in chronic pain and the risk of addiction, and on the second hand the few data dealing with the prevalence of chronic non-cancer pain among patients being treated for substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag France; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Chronic Pain](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Pain](#)  
[\\*Risk Assessment](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 80. Cannabis and analgesia.

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**Original Title:** Cannabis et analgesie.

**Citation:** Douleur et Analgesie, June 2012, vol./is. 25/2(78-82), 1011-288X (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Benyamina, A; Blecha, L

**Correspondence Address:** Benyamina, A.: Centre d'Enseignement, Recherche et Traitement des Addictions, Hopitaux Universitaires Paris Sud Paul Brousse, Villejuif, France, F-94804, amine.benyamina@pbr.aphp.fr

**Institution:** Benyamina, A.: Centre d'Enseignement, Recherche et Traitement des Addictions, Hopitaux Universitaires Paris Sud Paul Brousse, Villejuif; Blecha, L.: Centre d'Enseignement, Recherche et Traitement des Addictions, Hopitaux Universitaires Paris Sud Paul Brousse, Villejuif

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** For several decades, there is a renewed interest in medical cannabis. The scientific advances from the late 20th century have made possible the scientific study of cannabis and its mechanisms of action. On the political level, some countries, such as the Canada and the United States, have changed their laws to make possible medical treatment with cannabinoids. Cannabinoids, such as dronabinol, Sativex and Nabilone were tested in the treatment of acute and chronic pain. It is especially in the chronic pain associated with cancer, HIV and multiple sclerosis where cannabinoid treatment seems the most promising. Larger and longer studies are needed to determine the adverse effects to the long course, and the risk of misuse and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag France; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Analgesic Drugs](#)  
[\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Pain Management](#)  
[Chronic Pain](#)  
[Pain](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 81. Alcohol and pain.

**Original Title:** Alcool et douleur.

**Citation:** Douleur et Analgesie, June 2012, vol./is. 25/2(72-77), 1011-288X (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Brousse, G; Authier, N; de Chazeron, I

**Correspondence Address:** Brousse, G.: CHU de Clermont-Ferrand, Urgences Adultes, 28 place Henri Dunant, BP 69, Clermont-Ferrand, France, F-63003, cedex 01, gbrousse@chu-clermontferrand.fr

**Institution:** Brousse, G.: CHU de Clermont-Ferrand, Clermont-Ferrand; Authier, N.: Universite de Clermont 1, UFR Medecine, Clermont-Ferrand; de Chazeron, I.: Universite de Clermont 1, UFR Medecine, EA 3845, Clermont-Ferrand

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Alcohol consumption during acute pain was reported by popular belief through the age but there is not enough scientific argument for considering alcohol as an analgesic alternative apart from any other solution. However, this question is regularly present to clinicians in chronic pain syndrome where alcohol could alleviate the alteration quality of life secondary to chronic pain, particularly for patients with a history of dependence. By contrast, responsibility of alcohol has been suggested in the apparition of acute and chronic pain, for example during pancreatitis. The link between alcohol misuse and pain should query clinicians on the history of others associated addictions. Intervention should be integrative and multidisciplinary, taking into account reciprocity of interactions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag France; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Analgesia](#)

\*Pain  
\*Pain Management

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 82. Screening tools for opioids addiction risk in painful patients treated with opioids.

**Original Title:** Les outils de repereage d'un risque d'addiction chez les patients douloureux traites par opioïdes.

**Citation:** Douleur et Analgesie, June 2012, vol./is. 25/2(67-71), 1011-288X (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Serra, E

**Correspondence Address:** Serra, E.: Centre d'Etude et de Traitement de la Douleur (CETD), CHU Amiens Picardie, Amiens, France, F-80054, serra.eric@chu-amiens.fr

**Institution:** Serra, E.: Centre d'Etude et de Traitement de la Douleur (CETD), CHU Amiens Picardie, Amiens

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Addiction risk for opioids in painful patients needs to be considered. Using screening tools is useful for assessing opioid addiction. Main tools are presented: Portenoy's and Savage's criteria, 4CS, ORT, SOAPP-R, STAR, PMQ, CAGE-AID, Michna's questionnaire, ABC, POMI. Reasons for this interest are questioned. Recommendations concerning addiction risk are proposed with main questions before and during opioid treatment. Alert flags should be proposed: green (low risk), orange (high risk), red (present problem) to help clinicians looking for the assistance of pain, addiction or mental health professionals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag France; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Addiction  
\*Opiates  
\*Pain Management  
\*Side Effects (Drug)  
\*Risk Assessment  
Pain

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 83. Tobacco, marijuana, and alcohol use in university students: A cluster analysis.

**Citation:** Journal of American College Health, July 2012, vol./is. 60/5(374-386), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Primack, Brian A; Kim, Kevin H; Shensa, Ariel; Sidani, Jaime E; Barnett, Tracey E; Switzer, Galen E

**Correspondence Address:** Primack, Brian A.: Center for Research on Health Care, 230 McKee Place Suite 600, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213, bprimack@pitt.edu

**Institution:** Primack, Brian A.: Division of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA; Kim, Kevin H.: Department of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh School of Education, Pittsburgh, PA; Shensa, Ariel: Division of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA; Sidani, Jaime E.: Division of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA; Barnett, Tracey E.: University of Florida, College of Public Health and Health Professions, Gainesville, FL; Switzer, Galen E.: Division of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Segmentation of populations may facilitate development of targeted substance abuse prevention programs. The authors aimed to partition a national sample of university students according to profiles based on substance use. Participants: The authors used 2008-2009 data from the National College Health Assessment from the American College Health Association. The sample consisted of 111,245 individuals from 158 institutions. Methods: The sample was partitioned using cluster analysis according to current substance use behaviors. The association of cluster membership with individual and institutional characteristics was examined. Results: Cluster analysis yielded 6 distinct clusters. Three individual factors-gender, year in school, and fraternity/sorority membership-were the most strongly associated with cluster membership. Conclusions: In a large sample of university students, the authors were able to identify 6 distinct patterns of substance abuse. It may be valuable to target specific populations of college-aged substance users based on individual factors. However, comprehensive intervention will require a multifaceted approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)  
[\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Marijuana Usage](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 84. Perceptions of health risk and smoking decisions of young people.

**Citation:** Health Economics, July 2012, vol./is. 21/7(865-877), 1057-9230 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Gerking, Shelby; Khaddaria, Raman

**Correspondence Address:** Gerking, Shelby: Department of Economics, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US, sgerking@bus.ucf.edu

**Institution:** Gerking, Shelby: Department of Economics, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL; Khaddaria, Raman: Department of Economics, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Using the Annenberg Perception of Tobacco Risk Survey 2, this paper finds that perceived risk deters smoking among persons aged 14-22 years who think that it is relatively difficult to quit smoking and that onset of deleterious health effects occurs relatively quickly. Perceived health risk, however, does not affect the smoking status of young people who hold the opposite beliefs. These results are consistent with predictions of rational addiction models and suggest that young people, who view smoking as more addictive and health effects as more immediate, may have greater incentive to consider long term health effects in their decision to smoke. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Risk Perception](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 85. Alcohol and substance abuse identified during pregnancy: Maternal morbidity, child morbidity and welfare interventions.

**Citation:** Acta Paediatrica, July 2012, vol./is. 101/7(784-790), 0803-5253;1651-2227 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Sarkola, Taisto; Gissler, Mika; Kahila, Hanna; Autti-Ramo, Ilona; Halmesmaki, Erja

**Correspondence Address:** Sarkola, Taisto: Children's Hospital, University of Helsinki, Central Hospital, POB 281, Helsinki, Finland, FIN-00029, taisto.sarkola@helsinki.fi

**Institution:** Sarkola, Taisto: Childrens Hospital, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Gissler, Mika: THL National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki; Kahila, Hanna: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Helsinki University Central Hospital, Helsinki; Autti-Ramo, Ilona: Social Insurance Institution (SII), Research Department, Helsinki; Halmesmaki, Erja: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Helsinki University Central Hospital, Helsinki

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: To study the relations between postnatal maternal morbidity, child morbidity and welfare interventions in families with prenatal alcohol or substance abuse. Methods: A register-based longitudinal retrospective cohort study. The exposed cohort included 638 children born to 524 women followed-up during pregnancy for alcohol or substance abuse 1992-2001. Non-exposed children (n = 1914) born to control women were matched for maternal age, parity, number of foetuses, month of birth and delivery hospital of the index child. Perinatal and follow-up data of both cohorts were collected from national registers until 2007. Results: Postnatal maternal abuse-related healthcare utilization and use of medication were associated with child out-of-home care. Significant differences were in particular observed in the categories of maternal mental and behavioural disorders caused by psychoactive substance use as well as injury and poisoning. Maternal inpatient care for mental and behavioural disorders peaked at the time of child out-of-home care. Maternal abuse-related healthcare utilization was associated with early child healthcare utilization and use of medication for mental and behavioural disorders. These associations were largely explained by the association with child out-of-home care. Conclusions: Postnatal maternal abuse-related morbidity is associated with significant early child morbidity, use of medication and timing of out-of-home care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s)/Acta Paediatrica-Foundation Acta Paediatrica; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Morbidity](#)  
[Foster Care](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 86. Long-term abstinence following holotropic breathwork as adjunctive treatment of substance use disorders and related psychiatric comorbidity.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, June 2012, vol./is. 10/3(453-459), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Brewerton, Timothy D; Eyerman, James E; Cappetta, Pamela; Mithoefer, Michael C

**Correspondence Address:** Brewerton, Timothy D., 216 Scott Street, Mt. Pleasant, SC, US, 29464, drtimothybrewerton@gmail.com

**Institution:** Brewerton, Timothy D.: Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Eyerman, James E.: University of California, San Francisco, CA; Cappetta, Pamela: Private Practice, Williamsburg, VA; Mithoefer, Michael C.: Private Practice, Mt. Pleasant, SC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Addictions remain challenging conditions despite various promising traditional approaches. Although complete, long-term abstinence may be ideal, its attainment remains elusive. Many recovering addicts and clinicians stress the importance of spiritual issues in recovery, and 12-step programs such as AA are well-known approaches that embrace this philosophy. Holotropic Breathwork (HB) is another powerful, spiritually oriented approach to self-exploration and healing that integrates insights from modern consciousness research, anthropology, depth psychologies, transpersonal psychology, Eastern spiritual practices, and many mystical traditions. HB offers the addict many opportunities that may enhance addiction treatment, including entering non-ordinary states of consciousness to seek healing and wisdom via a natural, non-addictive method, a direct experience of one's Higher Power, and for physical and emotional catharsis associated with stress and prior trauma. We report the successful use of HB in 4 cases in which complete abstinence was obtained and maintained for extended periods of time (2-19 years). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Annual Meeting of the International Society of Addiction Medicine. Nov, 2008. Cape Town. South Africa. Oral paper presentation at the aforementioned conference.

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abstinence](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Adjunctive Treatment](#)  
[Respiration](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 87. Hope-focused interventions in substance abuse counselling.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, June 2012, vol./is. 10/3(441-452), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Koehn, Corinne; O'Neill, Linda; Sherry, John

**Correspondence Address:** Koehn, Corinne: School of Education, University of Northern British Columbia, 3333 University Way, Prince George, BC, Canada, V2N 4Z9, koehn@unbc.ca

**Institution:** Koehn, Corinne: School of Education, University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, BC; O'Neill, Linda: School of Education, University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, BC; Sherry, John: School of Education, University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, BC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Hope is a vital component of psychological healing and plays a critical role in counselling. With despair so prominent for individuals with serious substance abuse problems, the question arises as to how to foster hope in such clients. There are recent suggestions in the general counselling literature that some of the work in counselling involve moving the topic of hope to the forefront and openly approaching the concept of hope with clients. This article describes several hope-focused interventions that can be used to explicitly explore hope in substance abuse counselling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Faith Healing](#)  
[\\*Hope](#)

[Counseling  
Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**88. A meaning-centered therapy for addictions.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, June 2012, vol./is. 10/3(428-440), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Thompson, Geoff

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**Institution:** Thompson, Geoff: Sunshine Coast Health Center, Powell River, BC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article describes a treatment for addictions, based on the idea that addiction is a response to living a life that has little personal meaning. First, it presents the theory of Meaning-Centered Therapy (MCT) as developed by Paul Wong, particularly the need to understand intoxication from the addict's perspective. Next, it presents the principles governing clinical application. MCT is a positive, existential psychotherapy, which incorporates psychoeducational, cognitive-behavioral, narrative, and positive psychologies, by using personal meaning as an organizing construct. The article ends with a case study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Existential Therapy](#)  
[\\*Meaning](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[Psychoeducation](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**89. Transforming the addicted person's counterfeit quest for wholeness through three stages of recovery: A Wilber transpersonal spectrum of development clinical perspective.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, June 2012, vol./is. 10/3(407-427), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Nixon, Gary

**Correspondence Address:** Nixon, Gary: Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge, 4401 University Drive, Lethbridge, AB, Canada, T1K 3M4, gary.nixon@uleth.ca

**Institution:** Nixon, Gary: Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, AB

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In this article, we look at how an addicted person can through the therapeutic process replace the addiction "short cut" counterfeit quest for wholeness with an authentic quest for wholeness using Wilber' transpersonal spectrum of development model by working through different developmental levels during three stages of recovery. The first stage of recovery focuses on abstinence. A second stage of recovery beyond abstinence is called for of embracing and working through the emotional underbelly beneath the addictive process. Eventually, a third phase of recovery can be worked on which entails letting go of the addiction to the separate self and the mind by embracing nondual living. Wilber's transpersonal model of development is utilized including ten stages, and three overall phases of development including: prepersonal, personal, and transpersonal. Possible pathologies and treatment interventions are reviewed for each level including specific

addiction and recovery implications for. Throughout this article, case studies and anecdotal accounts from past clients will be used to better exemplify this process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mind](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Transpersonal Psychology](#)  
[Drug Abstinence](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 90. Case of the drunken holon: An integral performative co-inquiry.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, June 2012, vol./is. 10/3(386-406), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Jun 2012)  
**Author(s):** Fisher, R. Michael; Davis, Tess  
**Correspondence Address:** Fisher, R. Michael: Center for Spiritual Inquiry & Integral Education, 507 S. James St., Carbondale, IL, US, 62901, rmichaelfisher@gmail.com  
**Institution:** Fisher, R. Michael: Center for Spiritual Inquiry & Integral Education, Carbondale, IL; Davis, Tess: Center for Spiritual Inquiry & Integral Education, Carbondale, IL  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** A postmodern and integral co-inquiry led by the authors, with Lucinda as "client," offered a unique unconventional and postconventional perspective on a client's case review. Utilizing integral theory (Wilber) as a guideline for a theory of holons and change, the co-investigators reflect upon and trans(per)form a learning experiment around the question of "why has Lucinda's family been unable to solve the problem of a chronically drunken spouse, father, and recent grandfather?" Offerings from this investigation suggest the therapeutic and educational value of a case review that includes and transcends the client's input and perspective as well as intervening into the holon dynamics of the family system (Minuchin & Fishman). Methodological issues are discussed, a future treatment plan is sketched, and benefits and limitations of such an approach are included as a potential model for other caregivers (professional and lay) dealing with alcoholism and developmental pathologies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Caregivers](#)  
[\\*Quality of Care](#)  
[Learning](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 91. Nondual psychotherapy and second stage sexual addictions recovery: Transforming "master of the universe" narcissism into nondual being.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, June 2012, vol./is. 10/3(368-385), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Jun 2012)  
**Author(s):** Nixon, Gary; Theriault, Brian  
**Correspondence Address:** Nixon, Gary: Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge, 4401 University Drive, Lethbridge, AB, Canada, T1K 3M4, gary.nixon@uleth.ca

**Institution:** Nixon, Gary: Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, AB; Theriault, Brian: Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, AB

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article describes the process of working through the "dry drunk" second stage of sexual addiction recovery through transforming the narcissistic "Master of the Universe" personality into the experience of nondual being using the Almaas Diamond Approach of self-realization. The Diamond Approach is a transpersonal informed psychology synthesizing western psychology with eastern spiritual wisdom where self-realization is experienced as an awakened nondual presence at the core of human consciousness. Narcissism is the barrier to this realization. The narcissistic personality structure found within the sex addict if not worked through in recovery does not allow the person to see the bottom of sexual addiction and move into emotional sobriety in a second phase of recovery. Accepting the experience of dissolving the narcissistic separate self and embracing nondual being opens one up to the absolute ordinariness of pure awareness; the true nature of who and what we are. A case study is used to illustrate the usefulness of Almaas' Diamond Approach in transforming the narcissism of a client who had been immobilized in the second phase of sexual addiction recovery for 4 years. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Narcissism](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Sexual Addiction](#)  
[\\*Transpersonal Psychology](#)  
[Consciousness States](#)  
[Self Actualization](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 92. Integrating shamanic methodology into the spirituality of addictions recovery work.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, June 2012, vol./is. 10/3(330-353), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Rich, Marcia L

**Correspondence Address:** Rich, Marcia L.: Addictions Counselling Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge, 4401 University Drive, Lethbridge, AB, Canada, T1K 3M4, marcia.rich@uleth.ca

**Institution:** Rich, Marcia L.: Addictions Counselling Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, AB

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Responding to an increased recognition of the importance of spirituality in the aetiology and treatment of addictions, this article provides an overview of the potential contributions of both transpersonal psychology and shamanic methodology for the addictions field. A case study is provided to illustrate the integration of conventional, transpersonal, and shamanic approaches within psychotherapy for a female client with alcohol addiction issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Shamanism](#)

[\\*Spirituality](#)  
[Transpersonal Psychology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 93. Editorial: Emerging innovations in counselling and psychotherapy.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, June 2012, vol./is. 10/3(309-310), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Nixon, Gary; Zangeneh, Masood

**Correspondence Address:** Zangeneh, Masood: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, Editorial Office 54 Royal Chapin Crescent, Richmond Hill, ON, Canada, masood.zangeneh@gmail.com

**Institution:** Nixon, Gary: Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, AB; Zangeneh, Masood: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, Richmond Hill, ON

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This issue of the International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction is based upon leading and emerging counseling and psychotherapy innovations in addictions and mental health. The intention was to deliberately give this issue a transformational intensity in that it was a special goal that the articles speak of the phenomenon of vital interest in that people would find the stories of clinical transformation ground breaking and pull the readers in themselves. One of the article states how mindfulness meditation and the contemplative wisdom tradition can be combined with psychodynamic and constructivist approaches to facilitate the therapeutic process and the transformational journey of the client. Two articles in the emerging area of non dual therapy look at how the non-dual awakening tradition coming out of Advaita, Zen, Vedanta, Sufism and other wisdom traditions can be applied in a psychotherapy setting. Further an article shows how the will to meaning aspect of the existential therapy tradition can be used as a centerpiece in addictions treatment. In short, we were hoping the articles would not only be well written, scholarly, and use evidence based interventions, but also be compelling. Ideally, each reader will find two or three articles in this issue inspirational for their own transformational journey. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Counseling](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Mindfulness](#)  
[Innovation](#)  
[Scientific Communication](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 94. Monitoring the effect of Internet use on students behavior case study: Technical Faculty Bor, University of Belgrade.

**Citation:** Educational Technology Research and Development, June 2012, vol./is. 60/3(547-559), 1042-1629 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Niculovic, Milica; Zivkovic, Dragana; Manasijevic, Dragan; Strbac, Nada

**Correspondence Address:** Niculovic, Milica: Technical Faculty Bor, University of Belgrade, VJ 12, Bor, Serbia and Montenegro, 19210, milicaniculovic@gmail.com

**Institution:** Niculovic, Milica: Technical Faculty Bor, University of Belgrade, Bor; Zivkovic, Dragana: Technical Faculty Bor, University of Belgrade, Bor; Manasijevic, Dragan: Technical Faculty Bor, University of Belgrade, Bor; Strbac, Nada: Technical Faculty Bor, University of Belgrade, Bor

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A large number of criteria for evaluating of Internet addiction have been developed, recently. The research of Internet addiction among students of the Technical faculty in Bor, University of Belgrade has been conducted and its results are presented in this paper. The study included 270 students using criteria of Young's Internet Addiction Test. In history of this University, that was the primarily research of this kind. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Association for Educational Communications and Technology; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 95. Peer influences on adolescent alcohol and other drug use outcomes.

**Citation:** Journal of Nursing Scholarship, March 2012, vol./is. 44/1(36-44), 1527-6546;1547-5069 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Ramirez, Rhonda; Hinman, Agatha; Sterling, Stacy; Weisner, Constance; Campbell, Cynthia

**Correspondence Address:** Hinman, Agatha: Division of Research, Kaiser Permanente Northern California, 2000 Broadway, 3rd Floor, Oakland, CA, US, 94612-2304, agatha.s.hinman@kp.org

**Institution:** Ramirez, Rhonda: Family Nurse Practitioner Program, Samuel Merritt University, Oakland, CA; Hinman, Agatha: Division of Research, Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program, Oakland, CA; Sterling, Stacy: Division of Research, Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program, Oakland, CA; Weisner, Constance: Division of Research, Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program, Oakland, CA; Campbell, Cynthia: Division of Research, Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program, Oakland, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: To examine the role of family environment and peer networks in abstinence outcomes for adolescents 1 year after intake to alcohol and other drug (AOD) treatment. Design: Survey of 419 adolescents 13 to 18 years of age at consecutive intakes to AOD treatment programs at four sites of a large health system, with telephone follow-up survey 1 year after intake. Methods: Examined association of 1-year abstinence with baseline characteristics. Using logistic regression, we examined characteristics predicting 1-year abstinence and predicting having fewer than four substance-using friends at 1 year. Results: We found that family environment scores related to family conflict, limit setting, and positive family experiences, were not related to abstinence outcomes, but peer networks were related. Adolescents with fewer (less than four) AOD-using friends were more likely to be abstinent than those with four or more AOD-using friends (65% vs. 41%,  $p = .0002$ ). Having fewer than four AOD-using friends at intake predicted abstinence at 1 year (odds ratio [OR] = 2.904,  $p = .0002$ ) and also predicted having fewer than four AOD-using friends at 1 year (OR = 2.557,  $p = 0.0007$ ). Conclusions: Although family environment is an important factor in the development of AOD problems in adolescents, it did not play a significant role in treatment success. The quality of adolescent peer networks did independently predict positive outcomes. Clinical Relevance: For physicians, advanced practice registered nurses, and other primary and behavioral care providers who screen and care for adolescents with AOD and other behavioral problems, our finding suggest the importance of focusing on improving the quality of their peer networks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Sigma Theta Tau International; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Home Environment](#)  
[\\*Peer Relations](#)

\*Treatment Outcomes  
Family Relations

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *EBSCOhost* in *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*  
Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*  
Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*

#### 96. Vaccinations in psychiatry.

**Original Title:** Vaccinaties in de psychiatrie.  
**Citation:** Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2009, vol./is. 51/10(751-759), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2009)  
**Author(s):** Dols, A; van den Brink, W; Eikelenboom, P  
**Correspondence Address:** Dols, A.: GGZ inGeest, Valeriusplein 14, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1075 BH, a.dols@ggzingeest.nl  
**Institution:** Dols, A.: Poli Ouderen van GGZ inGeest, Amsterdam; van den Brink, W.: Academisch Medisch Centrum Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Eikelenboom, P.: Academisch Medisch Centrum, Amsterdam  
**Language:** Dutch  
**Abstract:** Background: Vaccination is a well-known strategy for preventing and treating infections. The purpose of vaccinations is to render antigens harmless by the production of antibodies. In psychiatry there are also situations where antigens that have been introduced from outside or that have developed during an illness constitute a threat to the patient's health. Aim: To explore the possible applications of vaccination in psychiatry. Method: In this article we discuss the applications of vaccination in psychiatry on the basis of two examples. Results: In addiction research, trials are being conducted with antibodies against substances such as cocaine and nicotine in order to prevent such addictive substances from crossing the blood-brain barrier and thereby initiating their rewarding effect. The first clinical results are very promising, but vaccines have not yet been applied clinically. With regard to Alzheimer's disease it has been shown by means of animal models that specific antibodies can prevent A aggregation and dissolve existing aggregates. On the basis of these findings various large-scale clinical trials have begun in order to study immunotherapy for Alzheimer's disease. The first clinical results showed little neurocognitive effects. A wellknown study had to be terminated because of side-effects of the therapy, in the form of neuro-encephalitis. Conclusion: Our tentative conclusion is that the clinical application of immunotherapy in psychiatry still has its limitations, but is indeed promising. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Immunization  
\*Psychiatry  
Alzheimer's Disease  
Drug Abuse  
Mental Disorders  
Prevention  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 97. Empirical typology of adolescent drug users according to the MACI.

**Original Title:** Tipologia Empirica de Adolescentes Consumidores de Drogas segun el MACI.  
**Citation:** Psykhe: Revista de la Escuela de Psicologia, November 2009, vol./is. 18/2(19-35), 0717-0297;0718-2228 (Nov 2009)  
**Author(s):** Faundez, Ximena; Vinet, Eugenia V  
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**Institution:** Faundez, Ximena: Universidad de La Frontera, Temuco, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Temuco; Vinet, Eugenia V.: Universidad de La Frontera, Temuco

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** An empirical typology of adolescent drug users, using the personality pattern scales from the Millon Adolescent Clinical Inventory (MACI), is presented. The MACI and a clinical interview were applied to 116 Chilean adolescent drug users, between 13 and 19 years of age, both male and female. The cluster analysis results suggested for the male sample a solution composed of 3 personality types, named Unruly-Forceful, Subclinical, and Oppositional-Self Demeaning. The final solution of the female sample was composed of 4 types, named Oppositional-Unruly, Inhibited-Self-Demeaning, Subclinical and at Risk. This typology was interpreted according to the 3 groups of MACI scales and clinical information, obtaining consistent results with the theoretical background. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Psykhe; YEAR: 2009

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Measurement](#)  
[\\*Taxonomies](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 98. The perverse fascination of destructiveness.

**Citation:** Aggression: From fantasy to action., 2011(141-168) (2011)

**Author(s):** Capozzi, Paola; De Masi, Franco; Slotkin, Philip [Trans]

**Institution:** Capozzi, Paola: Italian Psychoanalytical Society; De Masi, Franco: Italian Psychoanalytical Society

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (create) In this contribution, we shall attempt to distinguish aggression, which can assume the form of hate and violence, from destructiveness. In so doing, we shall follow Glasser (1998) in distinguishing between self-preservative and sadomasochistic violence. Whereas aggression can be regarded in certain contexts as a defence useful for survival, destructiveness is directed against the very roots of life. In the sphere of mental phenomena, destructiveness underlies severe psychopathologies such as perversion, anorexic and borderline syndromes, drug addiction, and psychoses. In the social and political field, destructiveness was responsible for the greatest tragedies of the last century, such as Nazism and the derivatives of ideological communism (e.g., the regimes of Stalin and Pol Pot). The chapter then presents a discussion of the paper, which is a question and answer between Paul Williams, unidentified questioners, and one of the authors, Franco De Masi. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Conference Information:** International Psychoanalytic Conference, "Aggression: From Fantasy to Action". 2nd. May, 2010. Belfast. Northern Ireland. This volume contains papers that were delivered to the aforementioned conference.

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aggressive Behavior](#)  
[\\*Psychoanalytic Theory](#)  
[\\*Self Destructive Behavior](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[Hate](#)  
[Psychopathology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 99. Prevalence and factors associated with daily cigarette intake among adolescent students.

**Original Title:** Prevalencia y factores asociados con el consumo diario de tabaco en estudiantes adolescentes.

**Citation:** Revista Colombiana de Psiquiatria, October 2009, vol./is. 38/4(669-680), 0034-7450 (Oct-Dec 2009)

**Author(s):** Rueda-Jaimes, German Eduardo; Lopez, Paul Anthony Camacho; Rangel-Martinez, Andres Mauricio; Campo-Arias, Adalberto

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**Institution:** Rueda-Jaimes, German Eduardo: Grupo de Neuropsiquiatria, Universidad Autonoma de Bucaramanga, Bucaramanga; Lopez, Paul Anthony Camacho: Grupo de Neuropsiquiatria, Universidad Autonoma de Bucaramanga, Bucaramanga; Rangel-Martinez, Andres Mauricio: Grupo de Neuropsiquiatria, Universidad Autonoma de Bucaramanga, Bucaramanga; Campo-Arias, Adalberto: Instituto de Investigacion del Comportamiento Humano, Bogota

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** Introduction: Daily cigarette intake is associated with high morbidity and mortality in adults. This pattern of tobacco use is established during the early adolescence. Objective: To assess smoking prevalence, daily cigarette intake, and associated factors among middle and high school-students in Bucaramanga, Colombia. Methods: An anonymous questionnaire concerning illegal and legal substance use, the CAGE Questionnaire, the Center for Epidemiological Studies- Depression Scale, the Francis Scale of Attitude Toward Christianity, the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, the Module for Antisocial Personality of the Questionnaire of the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis II Diagnosis, and the APGAR Family Questionnaire, were applied to a random sample of 2,848 students. Logistical regression was used to establish association. Results: Mean age was 14.4 years, 49.9% were male. The prevalence of current smokers and daily cigarette intake during the last month was 12.43% and 4.56%, respectively. Logistic regression analysis showed association with substance use in a relative of the adolescent, and having a bad perception of health, high self-esteem and an alcohol dependence pattern. Conclusions: These data demonstrated that 1 out of 22 middle and high school adolescent students from Bucaramanga is an everyday smoker. The most important associated factors were family relationships with substance users, and having a bad perception of health, an alcohol dependence pattern, and high self-esteem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Nicotine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO