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Search History

1. PsycINFO; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE [+NT]/; 35456 results.
2. PsycINFO; addict*.ti,ab; 25722 results.
3. PsycINFO; 1 OR 2; 47561 results.

1. Evaluation of bureau practice for Illegal drugs use among teens.

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| Citation: | Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015) |
| Author(s): | Heard, Sharon D |
| Institution: | Walden U., US |
| Language: | English |
| Abstract: | The Bureau of Substance Abuse Treatment Recovery and Prevention, which oversees drug intervention services for Detroit residents, has found the city's illegal drug use among teens to mirror national rates. Illegal drug use is associated with addiction, major health problems, and stigma. Incorporating evidence-based screening during all teen health care visits would decrease missed opportunities to identify at-risk behaviors, the number of teens that do not receive intervention, and the stigma associated with screening. The purpose of this project was to develop evidence-based policy and practice guidelines for teen screening services for illegal drug use. The Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) model was used to guide the project. An interdisciplinary team of direct service and administrative staff selected questions based on 6 key words-car, relax, alone, forget, friends, and trouble (CRAFFT)-to screen teens for illegal drug use. The interdisciplinary team also developed a teen screening policy along with practice guidelines for the screening policy, implementation plan, and project evaluation. A review of the literature provided support for the project methods. Two experts in the field of substance abuse provided content validity for the policy and practice guidelines, and concluded that the CRAFFT screening questions were valid for evidence-based screening for illegal drug use among teens, that the PDSA model was effective to guide the project, and that an interdisciplinary team approach was effective to address the issue. These findings may improve identification of at-risk teens, decrease missed screening opportunities, decrease stigma, and align the Bureau with current trends in substance abuse treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) |
| Publication Type: | Dissertation Abstract |
| Subject Headings: | *Drug Abuse *Evidence Based Practice *Intervention *Urban Environments At Risk Populations Stigma |
| Source: | PsycINFO |

2. The evolution of addiction: A case study of nicotine dependence.

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| Citation: | Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015) |
| Author(s): | Sadler, Brooke |
| Institution: | Arizona State U., US |
| Language: | English |
| Abstract: | A variety of studies have shown that the tendency toward nicotine dependence has a genetic component. The work described in this thesis addresses three separate questions: i) are there unidentified SNPs in the nicotinic receptors or other genes that contribute to the risk for nicotine dependence; ii) is there evidence of ongoing selection at nicotinic receptor loci; and, iii) since nicotine dependence is unlikely to be the phenotype undergoing selection, is a positive effect on memory or cognition the selected phenotype. I first undertook a genome-wide association scan of imputed data using samples from the Collaborative Study of the Genetics of Nicotine Dependence (COGEND). A novel association was found between nicotine dependence and SNPs at 13q31. The genes at this newly associated locus on chromosome 13 encode a group of micro-RNAs and a member of the glypican gene family. These are among the first findings to implicate a |

non-candidate gene in risk for nicotine dependence. I applied several complimentary methods to sequence data from the 1000 Genomes Project to test for evidence of selection at the nicotinic receptor loci. I found strong evidence for selection for alleles in the nicotinic receptor cluster on chromosome 8 that confer risk of nicotine dependence. I then used the dataset from the Collaborative Studies on the Genetics of Alcoholism (COGA) and looked for an association between neuropsychological phenotypes and SNPs conferring risk of nicotine dependence. One SNP passed multiple test correction for association with WAIS digit symbol score. This SNP is not itself associated with nicotine dependence but is in reasonable ($r^2 = 0.75$) LD with SNPs that are associated with nicotine dependence. These data suggest at best, a weak correlation between nicotine dependence and any of the tested cognitive phenotypes. Given the reproducible finding of an inverse relationship between SNPs associated with risk for nicotine dependence and cocaine dependence, I hypothesize that the apparently detrimental phenotype of nicotine dependence may confer decreased risk for cocaine dependence. As cocaine use impairs the positive rewards associated with social interactions, reducing the risk of cocaine addiction may be beneficial to both the individual and the group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[Chromosomes](#)
[Phenotypes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. Elucidating how heavy Substance use impacts affect and Cognition of Adolescents.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015)

Author(s): Winward, Jennifer Laven

Institution: U California, San Diego, US

Language: English

Abstract: This body of research elucidates the complex relationship among premorbid functioning, brain development, and the effects of alcohol and marijuana use during adolescence. Given the high rates of alcohol and marijuana use among youth, these findings have far-reaching, important implications in academic, occupational, and personal settings. Chapter 1 indicates that heavy drinking youth with recent alcohol exposure show much greater emotional responses and poorer distress tolerance to a challenging cognitive task. Importantly, their affective responses diminish with sustained abstinence. It is possible that the combination of elevated negative affect and low distress tolerance during early abstinence may heighten risk for progression to an alcohol use disorder or result in return to use. The capacity to withstand aversive internal states is integral to daily functioning, so reductions in emotional reactivity with abstinence may contribute to academic and social improvements. Chapter 2 identifies deficits among heavy drinking youth during early abstinence and following four weeks of abstinence in prospective memory, cognitive switching, inhibition task accuracy, verbal memory, visuospatial construction, reading, and vocabulary. Given teens' comparable 5th grade math and language arts standardized test performance, the study suggests alcohol-related influences on several underlying brain systems that may (1) arise in heavy social drinkers prior to the onset of alcohol abuse or dependence or (2) take longer than four weeks to recover. Chapter 3 extends the findings of Chapter 2 by introducing two more groups of adolescents: protracted marijuana users and those with concomitant use of both alcohol and marijuana. The study suggests that relative weakness in cognitive flexibility, verbal recall, semantic clustering, and reading skills may be related to heavy alcohol use during adolescence, whereas poorer task accuracy, verbal memory, and psychomotor speed may be associated with regular marijuana use. Further, working memory may be particularly impacted by concomitant use of marijuana and alcohol. These studies contribute to methods for

measuring changes on important affective and cognitive domains associated with heavy alcohol and/or marijuana use during adolescence. Possible decrements may significantly impact adolescents' daily experiences, and with knowledge of these deficits, educators, parents, and clinicians may be able to improve outcomes for these teens. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
[Semantics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. A stepping stone to recovery: A qualitative study of women who successfully completed residential substance abuse treatment.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015)

Author(s): Whitfield, Donna

Institution: Alliant International U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Many women enter long-term residential treatment for substance abuse but fewer than 50% successfully complete the program of the San Francisco Women's Rehabilitation Foundation. To date there has been no study focused on the women who successfully complete this long-term residential treatment program for a substance use disorder. This research investigated the sociodemographics, substance use characteristics, and lives of 20 women who successfully completed the program with the goal of applying the knowledge gained to increasing future success rates. These attributes of success were explored qualitatively using a phenomenological approach. The results of this study indicated that women who successfully completed the program were over the age of 40, single, White, had a family history of substance abuse, and had a college education. They also started using substances before the age of 15, had a history of trauma, and a diagnosed mental illness. Successful program completion focused on personal resources and program experiences. Among the resources that helped participants build and maintain sobriety were spirituality and religion, social support, sobriety resources self-insight, resilience, and family support. The program experiences that contributed to participants' success were structure, sense of accountability, sense of community, the deep work the program encourages. Negative staff interactions were a downside to these program experiences. Practical suggestions are offered regarding program enhancement for female-specific programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Residential Care Institutions](#)
[Qualitative Research](#)
[Family History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Development and validation of the problematic smartphone use scale.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015)

Author(s): Valderrama, Josie A

Institution: Alliant International U., US

Language: English

Abstract: The emerging addiction-related phenomenon of problematic smartphone use was explored through the development and psychometric investigation of the Problematic Smartphone Use Scale (PSUS). Conceived within the framework of Brown and Griffiths' six-component model of addiction, the instrument sought to measure problematic smartphone use among participants in an online sample. Latent variables of the PSUS were found through exploratory factor analysis (EFA). Evidence of good-to-excellent internal consistency was found for two of the factors: Problematic Use ($= 0.93$) and Mood Modification ($= 0.87$). Strong positive relationships were found between the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) and both PSUS Problematic Use factor ($r = 0.57, p = 0.00$) and Mood Modification factor ($r = 0.48, p = 0.00$), providing evidence of convergent validity. A third Loss of Control factor was rejected for poor validity. A revised PSUS containing the Problematic Use and Mood Modification factors is appended to the study ($= 0.94$). These results provide support for the use of the PSUS as a measure of problematic smartphone use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Construction](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Cellular Phones](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. Powerlessness and service utilization by people without homes by chronic homelessness, age, gender, mental health, and substance use.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015)

Author(s): Silva, George Randell

Institution: Alliant International U., US

Language: English

Abstract: This dissertation examined correlates of powerlessness, chronic homelessness (more than one-year homelessness), age, and gender, by analysis of the mental health (MH) and substance use (SU) service requests made by 699 people who attended a San Francisco, California homeless outreach event in May of 2005. People without homes (PWH) suffer MH and SU issues at a much higher rate than housed people, yet PWH who acknowledged they experienced MH and SU issues were least likely to request MH and SU services. PWH may have experienced chronic feelings of powerlessness, which resulted from marginalization. These chronic feelings of powerlessness contributed to a person's belief that his or her actions would produce no positive results. The concept of powerlessness may help explain PWH's reluctance to request MH and SU services. The author explored the relationship between chronicity of homelessness and requests for MH and SU services. Analyses showed that non-chronic PWH requested more MH services than those who were chronically homeless. However, this association was not seen when requests for SU services was examined. Additional analysis examining the relationship between service requests, age and gender did not result in significant findings. These findings provided support for the idea that powerlessness was an intrapersonal factor in PWH's choices to request or not request MH and SU services, based upon non-chronic homelessness and theoretically less exposure to powerlessness. These results assist in identifying intrapersonal factors influencing a person's experience in overcoming homelessness, providing an alternative to the current suggestion from the literature that services were unattractive to PWH. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[Homeless Mentally Ill](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. What you see is what you forget: Alcohol cue exposure, affect, and the misinformation effect.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015)

Author(s): Barnes, Camille Crocken

Institution: State U New York at Albany, US

Language: English

Abstract: Previous research has suggested that both alcohol cues and positive affect increase the tendency to incorporate false information into memory. This series of studies sought to determine if affect mediates the influence of alcohol cues on incorporation of false information into memory. Initially, a pilot study was completed to determine the individual differences that predict which individuals experience a heightening of positive affect following visualization exercises involving alcoholic beverages. Next, a study was conducted to determine if this affect increase from exposure to alcohol cues leads to increased acceptance of misinformation into memory. Participants' memories were tested while they were in the presence of an alcoholic or control beverage, rather than merely visualizing these beverages. The pilot study found that individuals engaging in alcohol thoughts exhibited a lower reduction in positive affect compared to those in the control condition. In addition, the relationship between cue exposure and positive affect was moderated by alcohol cognitions, such that individuals with stronger positive alcohol outcome expectancies experienced a greater boost in positive affect after engaging in an alcohol imagery exercise. However in study 1, there was no relationship between exposure to alcohol cues and change in positive affect. In addition, there was no influence of alcohol cognitions on change in affect. Cue exposure, alcohol cognition, and change in positive affect also showed no influence on responses to misinformation items. Regardless of cue type exposure, an overall misinformation effect was observed, whereas individuals made more errors on misinformation items while at the same time expressing more confidence in their responses to misinformation items. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Imagery](#)
[Memory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Living with a triple diagnosis of HIV/AIDS, mental illness, and substance use.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015)

Author(s): Hobson, Heather L

Institution: Alliant International U., US

Language: English

Abstract: People who are diagnosed with HIV/AIDS and a co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorder are referred to as having a triple diagnosis. These individuals have become more evident in treatment settings over the years, yet they often do not receive adequate treatment for one or more of their illnesses. Individuals with a triple diagnosis encounter many challenges related to seeking, receiving, and maintaining the appropriate

treatments for their diagnoses. Coordinating appointments with multiple service providers in multiple locations, adhering to complicated medication regimens, finding housing, and dealing with three layers of stigma are just a few of the challenges and barriers to treatment. Furthermore, individuals with this diagnosis are often talked about as a combination of symptoms rather than a real, whole person. The purpose of this study was to shed light on the experience of living with a triple diagnosis from the point of view of the clients in order to better understand the emotional stresses they experience and what motivates and interferes with treatment. In order for mental health professionals to help these individuals manage the stress and demands of their illness and receive adequate treatment, it is crucial to learn more about the subjective experiences of triply diagnosed individuals. Helping individuals with a triple diagnosis to receive more appropriate treatment services is crucial to managing the societal, economic, and personal impact this combination of illnesses has on communities and individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: *AIDS
*Drug Abuse
*Drug Therapy
*Health
*Mental Disorders
Diagnosis

Source: PsycINFO

9. The mechanism of coping style in the relationship between co-occurring disorders, the prison environment, and prison misconduct.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015)

Author(s): Hall, Brittany Corinne

Institution: Seattle Pacific U., US

Language: English

Abstract: The current study assessed how offenders with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders (SUDs) engage in prison misconduct and differentially cope with stress. Additionally, time in prison was examined to determine its influence on these relationships. Participants were 88 incarcerated male offenders from a Northwest prison recruited from mental health units. Participants were between the ages of 22 and 69 ($M = 42.41$, $SD = 10.44$); the average number of years incarcerated was 9.94 ($SD = 9.54$). Data were collected regarding Axis I and Axis II mental health diagnoses, number of years incarcerated, prison infractions, and coping style using the Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations. A double moderated mediation model was proposed in which the number of years incarcerated influenced the indirect relationships between co-occurring disorders and coping style as well as between coping style and prison misconduct. Results did not support significance of this entire model. However, results showed coping style significantly mediated the relationship between Axis II CODs and prison misconduct [$F(6,81) = 2.27$, $p = .045$]. The original moderated mediation model was revised and the number of years incarcerated moderated the relationship between Axis II CODs and emotion coping [$R^2 = .17$, $F(7, 80) = 2.30$, $p = .03$]. Significant interactions were found between multiple Axis I CODs and the number of years incarcerated predicting emotion ($\beta = .43$, $p = .01$) and avoidance coping strategies ($\beta = .35$, $p = .04$). Significant interactions were also found between a personality disorder diagnosis and number of years incarcerated predicting emotion ($\beta = .27$, $p = .08$) and avoidance coping ($\beta = .41$, $p = .01$). This study is a novel contribution to the literature as it explored new relationships between CODs, coping style, and prison misconduct in the context of time in prison. Also unique to this study was the separate evaluation of both Axis I and Axis II CODs among offenders. Results suggest coping assessment and intervention may be successful pathways to reducing prison misconduct and increasing adjustment, especially for

offenders with mental illness. Clinical implications, limitations, and directions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[Criminals](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. The effects of cigarette smoking during acute alcohol intoxication.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015)

Author(s): Packingham, Kevin Donald

Institution: Washington U in St. Louis, US

Language: English

Abstract: The consumption, and often abuse, of alcohol is frequently accompanied by cigarette smoking. Between eighty and ninety-five percent of alcoholics also smoke cigarettes, a rate more than four times higher than in the general population. The mechanisms underlying this association remain poorly understood. A general class of explanation is that smoking might affect the acutely intoxicating effects of alcohol. The relationships could take several forms, none of which is necessarily exclusive of another. These could include 1) synergism of effects, especially reward-related feelings of stimulation and positive affect, 2) additive effects, whereby the stimulating effects of nicotine could offset the depressant effects of alcohol, and 3) smoking-related desensitization to the effects of alcohol, by a mechanism of cross-tolerance. The latter proposal, that smoking (i.e., nicotine) leads to cross-tolerance to alcohol, provides a guiding hypothesis for the research described here. Such a proposal is supported by an extensive body of evidence from animal studies that is consistent with an interpretation in terms of cross-tolerance between nicotine and alcohol, such that nicotine consumption diminishes sensitivity to the acute intoxicating effects of alcohol (on multiple measures). It has been hypothesized that the reduced sensitivity to the effects of alcohol could lead, in turn, to increased consumption and risk of addiction. This research examines systematically the acute effects of moderate doses of alcohol and cigarette smoking alone and in combination, on several measures in a controlled laboratory environment. Principal focus is on measures of postural control, which are emphasized because of their known sensitivity to alcohol at moderate doses, and the role they have played in prior studies of individual differences in sensitivity to acute alcohol. Additionally, measures were obtained of subjective effects, oculomotor control, and cognitive functioning. Eight participants (four female) were tested in four counterbalanced sessions involving alcohol only, cigarette only, alcohol with cigarette, and alcohol placebo only. During all sessions measures were obtained at baseline and at repeated intervals after dosing. Consistent with indications of cross-tolerance between alcohol and nicotine, smoking during the experimental sessions diminished selected effects of alcohol on key measures of postural and, to lesser extent, oculomotor control and subjective effects. The specific cognitive tasks chosen for study proved to be ineffective at detecting effects of alcohol or cigarette smoking. Results are discussed in terms of the physiological and psychological changes associated with the development of acute cross-tolerance, and other forms of interaction between alcohol and nicotine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Intoxication](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
[Nicotine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Program evaluation of the healing place: An examination of progression through the stages of change and language used to describe addictive behaviors.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015)

Author(s): Mauntel, Greg

Institution: Spalding U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Substance use is a significant societal problem that has been shown to affect numerous demographic groups with widespread consequences on physical health and social functioning. Several recovery models, such as the medical model, psychological model, and social model, have been developed to describe the etiology of substance abuse and to inform various treatment approaches. One specific treatment program, the Healing Place, is a residential substance treatment facility that follows the social model of recovery and serves voluntarily admitted participants as well as those mandated through the Department of Corrections (DOC). Possible contributing factors to these treatments' effectiveness include motivation, self-efficacy, and substance use attitudes. Additionally, some research shows that how one identifies can affect his or her subsequent substance use and participation in treatment. The purpose of the present study was to conduct a program evaluation of the Healing Place by examining factors that may contribute to its effectiveness. This study also examined an exploratory aspect of language, or how participants identify themselves, and how this relates to the above factors. A total of 162 Healing Place residents completed an anonymous assessment packet, which consisted of the informed consent, demographic page, and measures to assess motivation for change, self-efficacy, and substance use attitudes. Analyses indicated that entry into the program, either voluntarily or through the DOC, had limited effect on motivation to change and participant self-efficacy. Several significant differences were found regarding the different phases of the program, such as those earliest in the program scoring higher on the Precontemplation scale compared to those in later phases. Findings also reflected significant differences regarding the language participants used to identify themselves. These findings indicate that as participants progress through the Healing Place program, some meaningful changes occur. Additionally, it appears that the language used to describe oneself is meaningful and thus should be considered in treatment. Implications for clinical practice and future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Disease Course](#)
[*Program Evaluation](#)
[*Social Processes](#)
[*Treatment Planning](#)
[Language](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Substance abuse counselors' beliefs about addiction and willingness to implement evidence-based practice.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015)

Author(s): Nielson, Elizabeth Marie

Institution: Walden U., US

Language: English

Abstract: The gap between use of empirically supported treatments (ESTs) as part of an evidence-based practice (EBP) model and routine practices in the field of addiction

treatment often results in suboptimal treatment. Counselors choose interventions based on a variety of factors, including beliefs about the nature of addiction, beliefs about treatment interventions, the availability of training and supervision, organizational policy, and personal experience. Beliefs about addiction may change over time; the role of such beliefs in intervention selection is only beginning to be understood. The present study examined the influence of substance abuse counselor beliefs about addiction on counselor willingness to use ESTs by interviewing 12 practicing counselors with educational backgrounds ranging from some college to PhD level. Phenomenological research interviews were transcribed, and axial coding was employed to identify themes and patterns in counselor beliefs and the process of belief formation and change. Data revealed several ways that beliefs may change leading to an increased willingness to use ESTs. Major influences identified included internship experience, exposure to research, the role of personal history of addiction and recovery, and the suggestion of a respected senior colleague or supervisor. Results elaborated on the Crabb and Linton model of counselor beliefs and provide additional knowledge about the relationship between belief change and EBP engagement. Based on the data, suggestions for modifications to EST training programs designed to enhance counselor belief change toward a more accepting attitude with regard to ESTs are presented. In terms of social change, promoting belief change that may lead to the increased use of ESTs could result in improved rates of science-based addiction treatment, with less waste of funding for treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Counselors
 *Drug Abuse
 *Evidence Based Practice
 *Health Care Policy
 Clinical Methods Training
 Intervention
 Medical Internship
 Professional Supervision
Source: PsycINFO

13. Nicotine use in schizophrenia: A part of the cure or the disease?

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015)

Author(s): Berg, Sarah A

Institution: Indiana U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Nicotine use among individuals with schizophrenia occurs at extremely high rates. The prevailing theory is that individuals with schizophrenia smoke as a form of self-medication to ameliorate sensory and cognitive deficits. However, these individuals also have enhanced rates of addiction to several drugs of abuse and may therefore smoke as a result of enhanced addiction liability. The experiments described herein explored these two hypotheses by assessing the effect that nicotine has on working memory, addiction vulnerability (locomotor sensitization and self-administration), and nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) expression as well as the developmental expression of these characteristics in the neonatal ventral hippocampal (NVHL) neurodevelopmental animal model of schizophrenia. The results from these studies indicate that NVHLs had working memory impairments in both adolescence and adulthood, with nicotine having a negligible effect. Additionally, NVHLs displayed enhanced locomotor sensitization to nicotine which emerged in adulthood as well as an enhanced acquisition of nicotine self-administration, administering more nicotine overall. These behavioral differences cannot be attributed to nAChR expression as nicotine upregulated nAChR to a similar extent between NVHL and SHAM control animals. These data indicate that the enhanced rates of nicotine use among individuals with schizophrenia may occur as a result of an

enhanced vulnerability to nicotine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drugs](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[*Self Medication](#)
[*Short Term Memory](#)
[Cholinergic Receptors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Taking action in the face of fear: The neural substrates of active avoidance learning in humans.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015)

Author(s): Collins, Katherine A

Institution: Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, US

Language: English

Abstract: Active avoidance (AA) learning is a two-step form of threat learning in which the learner acquires a behavioral strategy to avoid exposure to a threatening stimulus. About eighty percent of wild type rodents evince effective avoidance after adequate training; the other twenty percent continue to display conditioned fear responses and rarely avoid aversive stimuli. Scientists have exploited this natural variation in AA behavior both to illuminate the neurobiology of animal AA, and to model both anxiety and addiction in rodents. The experimental paradigms designed for use in humans, however, have failed to capture individual differences in AA learning or expression. It has been challenging, as a result, in humans both to identify the neural correlates of effective AA and to determine the nature of the relationship between AA and psychological constructs. In order to meet these objectives, we developed a novel and translational task to investigate AA in humans. In the current manuscript we describe four studies in which we: pilot the task (Study 1); use functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to document the brain regions that mediate human AA (Study 2); and explore the role of noradrenergic neurotransmission in human AA (Studies 3 and 4). In Study 1, we demonstrate the capacity of our task to elicit variable patterns of AA behavior. We find evidence in Study 2 that the amygdala, striatum, and medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) are key mediators of this process. Specifically, participants suppressed the right amygdala but activated the right caudate during AA acquisition, while the mPFC influenced avoidance by interacting with both of these subcortical structures. Though beta-adrenergic antagonist propranolol enabled the expression of AA in animals that exhibited robust conditioned fear responses in initial training sessions, we did not document an effect of the drug on human AA in either Study 3 or 4. We review how our data might inform future investigations of avoidance. Finally we discuss the potential utility of our task as a tool to probe the pathophysiology of psychiatric disease. While we did not detect consistent correlations between AA performance and self-reports of either anxiety or impulsivity, we propose that such associations may only exist in clinical populations. We argue that, even if additional research does not demonstrate that AA behavior is an effective gauge of vulnerability to mental illness, our experimental protocol engages many of the neurocircuits implicated in disorders of emotion regulation and could still advance scientific understanding of mood, anxiety, and substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Conditioned Fear](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. An exploration of participants' experiences of the LifeRing secular recovery support group model in the management of chronic alcohol dependence.

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Citation: | Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015) |
| Author(s): | Falconer, Bradley James |
| Institution: | The Wright Inst., US |
| Language: | English |
| Abstract: | Mutual support groups like Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) play a significant role in the treatment and management of alcohol dependence - a chronic, debilitating, and often deadly condition. However, AA is not a good fit for every alcoholic who wishes to make peer support meetings a part of his or her individual recovery plan. While alternative meeting formats have been developed, many of which address the most common objections to AA, their existence is not widely known within the clinical field. As a result, the goal of this study was to increase clinicians' awareness of one alternative group model in particular, LifeRing Secular Recovery (LifeRing). Using a qualitative phenomenological method, this study examined the experiences of a group of LifeRing participants who found that model's meeting format to be both an effective tool for maintaining sobriety and a closer fit to their personal beliefs and styles than AA. Ten individual semistructured interviews were conducted, and thematic analysis of the data was subsequently undertaken. Fifteen themes were ultimately identified and grouped into categories. The first category concerned the severity, conceptualization, and treatment of participants' alcohol dependence. The second category aggregated participants' personal experiences of incompatibility with the AA model and compatibility with the LifeRing model. The third category focused on benefits that LifeRing participants derived from the groups, namely: (a) support for behavioral change through improved coping, (b) tolerance of ambivalence, craving, and relapse, (c) peer identification, social support, and social learning, (d) support for working through underlying issues, (e) improvement in self-image and outlook, and (f) opportunities to help others. The fourth category gathered participants' criticisms of the LifeRing model and suggestions for its further development. The fifth category collected participants' suggestions for clinicians, namely an increased awareness of LifeRing and a modulation of bias towards AA. The results of this study suggested that participation in LifeRing can be an effective and meaningful tool for many alcoholics seeking to achieve and maintain abstinence with the help of a mutual support group. Strengths and weaknesses of the study were examined, suggestions for future research were compiled, and recommendations for clinicians were offered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) |
| Publication Type: | Dissertation Abstract |
| Subject Headings: | *Alcoholism *Phenomenology Concept Formation Life Experiences |
| Source: | PsycINFO |

16. A qualitative study of the early experience of being an AA sponsor and its contribution to recovery in young adult members.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Citation: | Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015) |
| Author(s): | Marte, Martine A |
| Institution: | The Wright Inst., US |
| Language: | English |
| Abstract: | This study qualitatively examined the experience of being and becoming a sponsor for eight young adult members in Alcoholics Anonymous who had less than five years of sobriety. Participants were between the ages of 25 and 32 and were recruited from one of |

three metropolitan areas on the west coast of the United States. Five domains and thirty-four unique themes emerged by using Interpersonal Phenomenological Analysis to analyze the narrative interview data. The five key domains were: 1.) Common experiences when becoming and being a sponsor, 2.) The physical ways that being a sponsor contributes to one's recovery, 3.) The intrapersonal changes in areas of the self that contribute to the sponsor's own recovery, 4.) The sponsor relationship as an avenue for interpersonal and relational growth, and 5.) Shared experiences of young adult members in AA, a program primarily made up of older members. The purpose of this study was to examine the experience of young adults in AA who were relatively new to recovery and highlight the usefulness that being in service and finding one's worth as a sponsor can provide to their sense of self and recovery. The study was influenced by the Helper Therapy Principle developed by Frank Riessman in 1965 which emphasized the healing power that occurs when one is the provider of help, rather than the recipient. It is hoped that this study can provide mental health workers, clinicians, and substance abuse treatment programs outside of AA, insight into the benefits young people recovering from substance abuse may gain by helping others also in recovery. Future quantitative research can further examine the contribution of AA sponsorship to more sustained recovery outcomes in young people and compare this to other identified treatment factors that improve prognosis in substance abuse disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Early Experience](#)
[Sobriety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. A meta-analytic review of the relatedness of attachment styles, psychopathology, and substance abuse.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2015, vol./is. 75/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2015)

Author(s): Camp, Sarah A

Institution: Regent U., US

Language: English

Abstract: From the time of its origination, attachment theory has received increasingly frequent study for the influence of attachment security during formative years on the later life development of various manifestations of psychopathology. The present meta-analysis sought to summarize the research completed to date examining the respective impacts of secure, anxious-ambivalent/preoccupied (AAP), and anxious-avoidant/dismissing (AAD) attachment styles on internalizing psychopathology, externalizing psychopathology, and substance abuse (SA). Results indicated that when compared to the impact had by secure attachment: both AAP and AAD had significantly greater impact on externalizing pathology and AAP was more influential over internalizing. Insecure attachment was more significantly related to substance abuse when compared to the impact had by secure attachment with significant correlations between AAP and SA and AAD and SA. While these findings supported hypotheses, results countered the outcome expected in that neither AAP nor AAD was more influential when compared to one another for their impacts had on internalizing, externalizing, or substance abuse. Discussion of findings, clinical implications, and special populations for consideration follow. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[Clinics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Retrieval of morphine-associated context induces cFos in dentate gyrus neurons.

Citation: Hippocampus, March 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1050-9631;1098-1063 (Mar 13, 2015)

Author(s): Rivera, Phillip D; Raghavan, Ramya K; Yun, Sanghee; Latchney, Sarah E; McGovern, Mary-Katherin; Garcia, Emily F; Birnbaum, Shari G; Eisch, Amelia J

Abstract: ABSTRACT Addiction has been proposed to emerge from associations between the drug and the reward-associated contexts. This associative learning has a cellular correlate, as there are more cFos+ neurons in the hippocampal dentate gyrus (DG) after psychostimulant conditioned place preference (CPP) versus saline controls. However, it is unknown whether morphine CPP leads to a similar DG activation, or whether DG activation is due to locomotion, handling, pharmacological effects, or—as data from contextual fear learning suggests—exposure to the drug-associated context. To explore this, we employed an unbiased, counterbalanced, and shortened CPP design that led to place preference and more DG cFos+ cells. Next, mice underwent morphine CPP but were then sequestered into the morphine-paired (conditioned stimulus+ [CS+]) or saline-paired (CS-) context on test day. Morphine-paired mice sequestered to CS+ had ~30% more DG cFos+ cells than saline-paired mice. Furthermore, Bregma analysis revealed morphine-paired mice had more cFos+ cells in CS+ compared to CS- controls. Notably, there was no significant difference in DG cFos+ cell number after handling alone or after receiving morphine in home cage. Thus, retrieval of morphine-associated context is accompanied by activation of hippocampal DG granule cell neurons. © 2014 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

19. Are genetic variants for tobacco smoking associated with cannabis involvement?

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Mar 4, 2015)

Author(s): Agrawal, Arpana; Lynskey, Michael T; Kapoor, Manav; Bucholz, Kathleen K; Edenberg, Howard J; Schuckit, Marc; Brooks, Andrew; Hesselbrock, Victor; Kramer, John; Saccone, Nancy; Tischfield, Jay; Bierut, Laura J

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Cannabis users are highly likely to also be tobacco cigarette smokers and a proportion of this comorbidity is attributable to shared genetic influences. Three large meta-analyses of genomewide association studies (GWAS) of tobacco smoking have identified multiple genomewide significant ($p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$) single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). We examine whether these SNPs are associated with tobacco smoking and with cannabis involvement in an independent sample. METHOD: Eleven SNPs associated with cigarettes per day (CPD), ever versus never smoking and current smoking/smoking cessation at $p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ were selected from three published meta-analyses. Association analyses were conducted with similar tobacco smoking measures in 2716 European-American subjects from the Study of Addictions Genes and Environment (SAGE) and with lifetime and current cannabis use and DSM-IV cannabis abuse/dependence. RESULTS: Cannabis use and tobacco smoking correlated at 0.54. Rs16969968 in CHRNA5 (and its proxy, rs1051730 in CHRNA3) and rs1451240, a proxy for rs13280604 in CHRN3, were associated with CPD after Bonferroni correction ($p < 0.006$). rs1451240 was also associated with DSM-IV cannabis abuse/dependence. Rs6265 in BDNF was associated with smoking initiation, as in the original meta-analysis and also with lifetime cannabis use. Associations with cannabis involvement were no longer significant upon adjustment for the tobacco smoking measures. CONCLUSIONS: The modest associations between cannabis involvement and SNPs for tobacco smoking

were not independent of the comorbidity between tobacco and cannabis involvement. Larger samples of individuals might be required to articulate the specific genetic architecture of cannabis involvement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

20. N-acetylcysteine prevents behavioral and biochemical changes induced by alcohol cessation in rats.

Citation: Alcohol, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0741-8329 (Feb 13, 2015)
Author(s): Schneider, Ricardo; Santos, Carolina Ferreira; Clarimundo, Vanessa; Dalmaz, Carla; Elisabetsky, Elaine; Gomez, Rosane
Abstract: N-acetylcysteine (NAC), a glutamate-modulating agent with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties, has been considered as a potential anti-addictive drug. Beneficial effects were reported for cocaine, cannabis, and tobacco addicts, but the effect of NAC in alcoholics or in alcohol animal models is unknown. The aggravation of alcohol withdrawal symptoms, such as anxiety, has been associated with increased levels of serum corticosterone and leptin. Thus, the aim of this study was to assess the effects of NAC on anxiety, as well as corticosterone and leptin serum levels, after cessation of chronic alcohol treatment in rats. Male Wistar rats were treated with 2 g/kg ethanol, twice daily, by gavage for 30 days; control animals received an appropriate dose of glucose to balance caloric intake. Rats were treated for 4 days with NAC (60 and 90 mg/kg, intra-peritoneally [i.p.]) or saline after alcohol cessation. Twenty-four hours after the last treatment, rats were exposed to a 5-min session in the open-field test (OF). Corticosterone and leptin serum levels were determined by ELISA in samples collected within 30 min after the OF. Results showed that rats were hypoactive (decreased rearing, peripheral, and total crossings), and that corticosterone and leptin levels were increased 5 days after alcohol cessation. Four days of NAC prevented the behavioral and biochemical changes brought about by alcohol cessation. We suggest that, in addition to the anti-addictive properties reported for other drugs of abuse, NAC is potentially useful in the management of alcohol withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Alcohol](#)

21. Differential involvement of anxiety and novelty preference levels on oral ethanol consumption in rats.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, March 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Mar 13, 2015)
Author(s): Pelloux, Yann; Costentin, Jean; Duterte-Boucher, Dominique
Correspondence Address: Duterte-Boucher, Dominique: Equipe Facteurs Neurotrophiques et Differentiation Neuronale, INSERM U982, Differentiation et Communication Neuronale et Neuroendocrine (DC2N), IRIB, Faculte de Medecine et de Pharmacie de Rouen, 22, Bld Gambetta, Rouen Cedex, France, 76183, dominique.duterte-boucher@univ-rouen.fr
Institution: Unite de Neuropsychopharmacologie Experimentale, EA 4359, Institut de Recherche et d'Innovation Biomedicale (IRIB), Faculte de Medecine et de Pharmacie de Rouen, Rouen Cedex, France; Unite de Neuropsychopharmacologie Experimentale, EA 4359, Institut de Recherche et d'Innovation Biomedicale (IRIB), Faculte de Medecine et de Pharmacie de Rouen, Rouen Cedex, France; Unite de Neuropsychopharmacologie Experimentale, EA 4359, Institut de Recherche et d'Innovation Biomedicale (IRIB), Faculte de Medecine et de Pharmacie de Rouen, Rouen Cedex, France

Abstract: Rationale: Drug addiction is defined as a recurring cycle of intoxication, abstinence and relapse. The behavioural trait of novelty seeking is frequently observed in alcohol abusers. Moreover, converging evidence indicates that anxious individuals are also predisposed to alcohol abuse. Objectives: We have analyzed the respective implication of those two behavioural factors on vulnerability to ethanol intake on rats in situations designed to reflect drug intoxication and relapse phases in humans. Methods: In a general population of Wistar rats, animals were tested in both the light/dark box and the novelty preference tests. Ethanol consumption was measured in a two-bottle free-choice procedure across three successive procedures. Animals were first exposed to increasing concentrations of ethanol (2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 % for 8 days at each concentration). Then, the concentration of the solution was diminished from 12 to 6 %. Finally, all rats were re-exposed to 6 % ethanol after 12 days of ethanol deprivation. Results: Novelty preference predicted the amount of ethanol consumed across all phases. In contrast, anxiety was associated with a quicker recovery of ethanol consumption after the concentration drop and a greater increase in ethanol consumption after deprivation. Conclusions: Novelty seeking and anxiety are both but differentially implicated in predisposition to ethanol abuse. Whereas novelty seeking is related to the amount of ethanol consumed, anxiety is associated to higher ethanol consumption when ethanol concentration is decreased or after ethanol deprivation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

22. Implicit attitudes towards smoking predict long-term relapse in abstinent smokers.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, March 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Mar 13, 2015)

Author(s): Spruyt, Adriaan; Lemaigre, Valentine; Salhi, Bihyga; Van Gucht, Dinska; Tibboel, Helen; Van Bockstaele, Bram; De Houwer, Jan; Meerbeeck, Jan; Nackaerts, Kristiaan

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Abstract: Rationale: It has previously been argued that implicit attitudes toward substance-related cues drive addictive behavior. Nevertheless, it remains an open question whether behavioral markers of implicit attitude activation can be used to predict long-term relapse. Objectives: The main objective of this study was to examine the relationship between implicit attitudes toward smoking-related cues and long-term relapse in abstaining smokers. Methods: Implicit attitudes toward smoking-related cues were assessed by means of the Implicit Association Test (IAT) and the evaluative priming task (EPT). Both measures were completed by a group of smokers who volunteered to quit smoking (patient group) and a group of nonsmokers (control group). Participants in the patient group completed these measures twice: once prior to smoking cessation and once after smoking cessation. Relapse was assessed by means of short telephone survey, 6 months after completion of the second test session. Results: EPT scores obtained prior to smoking cessation were related to long-term relapse and correlated with self-reported nicotine dependence as well as daily cigarette consumption. In contrast, none of the behavioral outcome measures were found to correlate with the IAT scores. Conclusions: These findings corroborate the idea that implicit attitudes toward substance-related cues

are critically involved in long-term relapse. A potential explanation for the divergent findings obtained with the IAT and EPT is provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

23. The effects of nicotine dependence and acute abstinence on the processing of drug and non-drug rewards.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, March 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Mar 12, 2015)

Author(s): Lawn, W; Freeman, T. P; Hindocha, C; Mokrysz, C; Das, R. K; Morgan, C. J. A; Curran, H. V

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Abstract: Rationale: Drug addiction may be characterised by a hypersensitivity to drug rewards and a hyposensitivity to non-drug rewards. This imbalance may become further polarised during acute abstinence. Objectives: (i) Examine the differences between dependent and occasional smokers in choices for, motivation for and self-reported wanting and liking of cigarette and non-drug rewards. (ii) Examine the effects of 12-h nicotine abstinence on these metrics. Methods: Dependent (n = 20) and occasional, non-dependent smokers (n = 20) were tested after ad libitum smoking and >12-h of nicotine abstinence. A novel task was developed (Drug, Reward and Motivation-Choice (DRaM-Choice)) in which different rewards (cigarettes, music and chocolate) could be won. In each trial, participants chose between two rewards and then could earn the chosen reward via repeated button-pressing. Participants subsequently 'consumed' and rated subjective liking of the rewards they had won. Results: Compared with occasional smokers, dependent smokers made more choices for (p < 0.001), pressed more for (p = 0.046) and reported more wanting (p = 0.007) and liking (p < 0.001) of cigarettes, and also made fewer choices for chocolate (p = 0.005). There were no differences between the groups on button-pressing for chocolate or music. However, the balance between drug and non-drug reward processing was different between the groups across all metrics. Twelve-hour nicotine abstinence led to more cigarette choices (p < 0.001) and fewer music choices (p = 0.042) in both groups. Conclusions: Nicotine dependence was associated with a hypersensitivity to cigarette rewards, but we found little evidence indicating a hyposensitivity to non-drug rewards. Our findings question the moderating influence of dependence on how acute nicotine abstinence affects reward processing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:**Source:** PsycINFO**24. Orexin a-mediated akt signaling in the dentate gyrus contributes to the acquisition, expression and reinstatement of morphine-induced conditioned place preference.****Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, March 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Mar 10, 2015)**Author(s):** Guo, Sui-Jun; Cui, Yu; Huang, Zhen-Zhen; Liu, Huan; Zhang, Xue-Qin; Jiang, Jin-Xiang; Xin, Wen-Jun**Abstract:** Abstract Accumulating evidence indicates that the hippocampal dentate gyrus (DG), a critical brain region contributing to learning and memory, is involved in the addiction and relapse to abused drugs. Emerging studies also suggest the role of orexin signaling in the rewarding behavior induced by repeated exposure to opiates. In the present study, we investigated the dynamic adaptation of orexin signaling in the DG and its functional significance in the acquisition, expression, maintenance of and relapse to rewarding behavior induced by morphine. Repeated place conditioning with morphine significantly increased the orexin A content released from the lateral hypothalamic area projecting neurons into the DG. Local infusions of orexin A into the DG sensitized the acquisition of and relapse to the conditioned place preference induced by morphine. The application of the orexin receptor type 1 (OXR1) antagonist SB334867 significantly abolished the acquisition, expression and maintenance of the conditioned place preference induced by repeated exposure to morphine. Furthermore, the significant increase of the phosphorylation of AKT in the DG was associated with preference for the morphine-paired chamber in rats, which was reversed by the local administration of an OXR1 antagonist. Thus, these findings suggested that the dynamic upregulation of orexin A signaling, via the AKT pathway in the DG, may promote the acquisition and maintenance of opioid-induced craving behaviors and may increase sensitivity to the rewarding effect of subsequent opioids. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2015**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:****Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)**25. Should pathological gambling and obesity be considered addictive disorders? A factor analytic study in a nationally representative sample.****Citation:** *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Feb 25, 2015)**Author(s):** Blanco, Carlos; Garcia-Anaya, Maria; Wall, Melanie; de los Cobos, Jose Carlos Perez; Swierad, Ewelina; Wang, Shuai; Petry, Nancy M**Abstract:** OBJECTIVE: Pathological gambling (PG) is now aligned with substance use disorders in the DSM-5 as the first officially recognized behavioral addiction. There is growing interest in examining obesity as an addictive disorder as well. The goal of this study was to investigate whether epidemiological data provide support for the consideration of PG and obesity as addictive disorders. METHOD: Factor analysis of data from a large, nationally representative sample of US adults (N=43,093), using nicotine dependence, alcohol dependence, drug dependence, PG and obesity as indicators. It was hypothesized that nicotine dependence, alcohol dependence and drug use dependence would load on a single factor. It was further hypothesized that if PG and obesity were addictive disorders, they would load on the same factor as substance use disorders, whereas failure to load on the addictive factor would not support their conceptualization as addictive disorders. RESULTS: A model with one factor including nicotine dependence, alcohol dependence, drug dependence and PG, but not obesity, provided a very good fit to the data, as

indicated by CFI=0.99, TLI=0.99 and RMSEA=0.01 and loadings of all indicators >0.4.
CONCLUSION: Data from this study support the inclusion of PG in a latent factor with substance use disorders but do not lend support to the consideration of obesity, as defined by BMI, as an addictive disorder. Future research should investigate whether certain subtypes of obesity are best conceptualized as addictive disorders and the shared biological and environmental factors that account for the common and specific features of addictive disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

26. Prevalence of internet gaming disorder in german adolescents: Diagnostic contribution of the nine dsm-5 criteria in a state-wide representative sample.

Citation: Addiction, March 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 10, 2015)
Author(s): Rehbein, Florian; Kliem, Soren; Baier, Dirk; Mosle, Thomas; Petry, Nancy M
Abstract: **ABSTRACT** Background and aims Internet gaming disorder (IGD) is included as a condition for further study in Section 3 of the DSM-5. Nine criteria were proposed with a threshold of five or more criteria recommended for diagnosis. The aims of this study were to assess how the specific criteria contribute to diagnosis and to estimate prevalence rates of IGD based on DSM-5 recommendations. Design Large-scale, state-representative school survey using a standardized questionnaire. Setting Germany (Lower Saxony). Participants A total of 11 003 ninth-graders aged 13-18 years (mean = 14.88, 51.09% male). Measurements IGD was assessed with a DSM-5 adapted version of the Video Game Dependency Scale that covered all nine criteria of IGD. Findings In total, 1.16% [95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.96, 1.36] of respondents were classified with IGD according to DSM-5 recommendations. IGD students played games for longer periods, skipped school more often, had lower grades in school, reported more sleep problems and more often endorsed feeling 'addicted to gaming' than their non-IGD counterparts. The most frequently reported DSM-5 criteria overall were 'escape adverse moods' (5.30%) and 'preoccupation' (3.91%), but endorsement of these criteria rarely related to IGD diagnosis. Conditional inference trees showed that the criteria 'give up other activities', 'tolerance' and 'withdrawal' were of key importance for identifying IGD as defined by DSM-5. Conclusions Based on a state-wide representative school survey in Germany, endorsement of five or more criteria of DSM-5 internet gaming disorder (IGD) occurred in 1.16% of the students, and these students evidence greater impairment compared with non-IGD students. Symptoms related to 'give up other activities', 'tolerance' and 'withdrawal' are most relevant for IGD diagnosis in this age group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

27. Effects of chronic and acute stimulants on brain functional connectivity hubs.

Citation: Brain Research, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0006-8993 (Feb 24, 2015)
Author(s): Konova, Anna B; Moeller, Scott J; Tomasi, Dardo; Goldstein, Rita Z
Abstract: The spatial distribution and strength of information processing 'hubs' are essential features of the brain's network topology, and may thus be particularly susceptible to neuropsychiatric disease. Despite growing evidence that drug addiction alters functioning and connectivity of discrete brain regions, little is known about whether chronic drug use

is associated with abnormalities in this network-level organization, and if such abnormalities could be targeted for intervention. We used functional connectivity density (FCD) mapping to evaluate how chronic and acute stimulants affect brain hubs (i.e., regions with many short-range or long-range functional connections). Nineteen individuals with cocaine use disorders (CUD) and 15 healthy controls completed resting-state fMRI scans following a randomly assigned dose of methylphenidate (MPH; 20mg) or placebo. Short-range and long-range FCD maps were computed for each participant and medication condition. CUD participants had increased short-range and long-range FCD in the ventromedial prefrontal cortex, posterior cingulate/precuneus, and putamen/amygdala, which in areas of the default mode network correlated with years of use. Across participants, MPH decreased short-range FCD in the thalamus/putamen, and decreased long-range FCD in the supplementary motor area and postcentral gyrus. Increased density of short-range and long-range functional connections to default mode hubs in CUD suggests an overrepresentation of these resource-expensive hubs. While the effects of MPH on FCD were only partly overlapping with those of CUD, MPH-induced reduction in the density of short-range connections to the putamen/thalamus, a network of core relevance to habit formation and addiction, suggests that some FCD abnormalities could be targeted for intervention. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled SI:Addiction circuits. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled SI:Addiction circuits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

28. Clinically combating reward deficiency syndrome (rds) with dopamine agonist therapy as a paradigm shift: Dopamine for dinner?

Citation: Molecular Neurobiology, March 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0893-7648;1559-1182 (Mar 10, 2015)

Author(s): Blum, Kenneth; Febo, Marcelo; Thanos, Panayotis K; Baron, David; Fratantonio, James; Gold, Mark

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Abstract: Everyday, there are several millions of people that are increasingly unable to combat their frustrating and even fatal romance with getting high and/or experiencing "normal" feelings of well-being. In the USA, the FDA has approved pharmaceuticals for drug and alcohol abuse: tobacco and nicotine replacement therapy. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) remarkably continue to provide an increasing understanding of the intricate functions of brain reward circuitry through sophisticated neuroimaging and molecular genetic applied technology. Similar work is intensely investigated on a worldwide basis with enhanced clarity and increased interaction between not only individual scientists but across many disciplines. However, while it is universally agreed that dopamine is a major neurotransmitter in terms of reward dependence, there remains controversy regarding how to modulate its role clinically to treat and prevent relapse for both substance and non-substance-related addictive behaviors. While the existing FDA-approved medications

promote blocking dopamine, we argue that a more prudent paradigm shift should be biphasic-short-term blockade and long-term upregulation, enhancing functional connectivity of brain reward circuits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

29. "Like a lots happened with my whole childhood": Violence, trauma, and addiction in pregnant and postpartum women from Vancouver's Downtown Eastside.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, January 2015, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Jan 12, 2015)

Author(s): Torchalla, Iris; Linden, Isabelle Aube; Strehlau, Verena; Neilson, Erika K; Krausz, Michael

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Women living in poor and vulnerable neighbourhoods like Vancouver's Downtown Eastside (DTES) face multiple burdens related to the social determinants of health. Many of them struggle with addiction, are involved in the sex trade and experience homelessness and gender-based violence. Such evidence suggests that psychological trauma is also a common experience for these women. Methods: The purpose of this qualitative study was to explore themes and subjective perspectives of trauma and gender-based violence in women who lived in an impoverished neighbourhood and struggled with substance use during pregnancy and early motherhood. We interviewed 27 individuals accessing harm reduction services for pregnant and postpartum women in Vancouver, Canada. Results: Key themes that emerged from these women's narratives highlighted the ubiquity of multiple and continuing forms of adversities and trauma from childhood to adulthood, in a variety of contexts, through a variety of offenders and on multiple levels. Both individual and environmental/structural conditions mutually intensified each other, interfering with a natural resolution of trauma-related symptoms and substance use. Women were also concerned that trauma could be passed on from one generation to the next, yet expressed hesitation when asked about their interest in trauma-specific counselling. Conclusions: In offering harm reduction services for poor and marginalized women, it is clear that an understanding of trauma must be integrated. It is recommended that service providers integrate trauma-informed care into their programme in order to offer this service in a trusted environment. However, it is also necessary to shift the focus from the individual to include environmental, social, economic and policy interventions on multiple levels and from issues of drug use and reduction of drug-related harms to include issues of gendered vulnerabilities and human rights. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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available in this article, unless otherwise stated.; HOLDER: Torchalla et al.; licensee BioMed Central.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Postnatal Period](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Poverty](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

30. History of foster care among homeless adults with mental illness in Vancouver, British Columbia: A precursor to trajectories of risk.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, February 2015, vol./is. 15/, 1471-244X (Feb 26, 2015)

Author(s): Patterson, Michelle L; Moniruzzaman, Akm; Somers, Julian M

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: It is well documented that a disproportionate number of homeless adults have childhood histories of foster care placement(s). This study examines the relationship between foster care placement as a predictor of adult substance use disorders (including frequency, severity and type), mental illness, vocational functioning, service use and duration of homelessness among a sample of homeless adults with mental illness. We hypothesize that a history of foster care predicts earlier, more severe and more frequent substance use, multiple mental disorder diagnoses, discontinuous work history, and longer durations of homelessness. Methods: This study was conducted using baseline data from two randomized controlled trials in Vancouver, British Columbia for participants who responded to a series of questions pertaining to out-of-home care at 12 months follow-up (n = 442). Primary outcomes included current mental disorders; substance use including type, frequency and severity; physical health; duration of homelessness; vocational functioning; and service use. Results: In multivariable regression models, a history of foster care placement independently predicted incomplete high school, duration of homelessness, discontinuous work history, less severe types of mental illness, multiple mental disorders, early initiation of drug and/or alcohol use, and daily drug use. Conclusions: This is the first Canadian study to investigate the relationship between a history of foster care and current substance use among homeless adults with mental illness, controlling for several other potential confounding factors. It is important to screen homeless youth who exit foster care for substance use, and to provide integrated treatment for concurrent disorders to homeless youth and adults who have both psychiatric and substance use problems. Trials registration numbers: Both trials are registered with the International Standard Randomized Control Trial Number Register and were assigned ISRCTN57595077 (Vancouver At Home Study: Housing First plus assertive community treatment versus congregate housing plus supports versus treatment as usual) and ISRCTN66721740 (Vancouver At Home Study: Housing First plus

intensive case management versus treatment as usual) on September 9, 2012. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Foster Care](#)
[*Homeless Mentally Ill](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Health Care Utilization](#)
[Public Health Services](#)
[Vocational Maturity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

31. Why are benzodiazepines not yet controlled substances?

Citation: JAMA Psychiatry, February 2015, vol./is. 72/2(110-111), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Moore, Nicholas; Pariente, Antoine; Begaud, Bernard

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Language: English

Abstract: Comments on the article by Olfson et al. (see record 2015-09338-009). In this issue of JAMA Psychiatry, Olfson et al report a very comprehensive study of the use of benzodiazepines in the United States. This study confirmed what has been found in several other countries, that benzodiazepines are used predominantly in elderly persons, mostly women, and for long periods of time. This would not be a major issue if benzodiazepines were truly useful and reasonably risk-free. Benzodiazepines are far from safe. Benzodiazepines are drugs that should be used at most for a few days or weeks in selected patients, carefully monitored, and stopped as soon as possible, as recommended in their summary of product characteristics and in all international recommendations. Benzodiazepines should especially be used only for very short periods or avoided altogether in elderly individuals who are susceptible to cognitive impairment or to falls and fractures. Communication with clinicians and other health care professionals is not enough to reduce dangerous prescribing. It may be time to act, perhaps first by restricting the prescription of benzodiazepines to psychiatrists. In the Olfson study, psychiatrists seemed to prescribe them properly. The next step is to consider them the same as other dangerous addictive substances and put them on a tight dispensation schedule using limited-duration prescriptions with no refills. Such barriers could help the public and prescribers think more about these risks before prescribing or using benzodiazepines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Medical Association. All rights reserved.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)

*Benzodiazepines
 *Drug Therapy
 *Prescription Drugs
 *Treatment Duration

Source: PsycINFO

32. Electronic cigarettes in jails: A panacea or public health problem?

Citation: JAMA Psychiatry, February 2015, vol./is. 72/2(103-104), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Young-Wolff, Kelly C; Karan, Lori D; Prochaska, Judith J

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Institution: Stanford Prevention Research Center, Department of Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, US; Department of Public Safety, Honolulu, HI, US; Stanford Prevention Research Center, Department of Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: CrossBar electronic cigarettes, sold in Corrections Orange, regular, and menthol varieties, are touted as being the "ONLY electronic cigarette designed by a jailer specifically for use in correctional facilities." JailCigs ships only to US detention centers, declaring exemption from tobacco bans. Jails in at least 8 states are now marketing e-cigarettes. Jails and prisons are uniquely situated to treat nicotine addiction and connect an extremely hard-to-reach, confined population with cessation and relapse-prevention services. Preventing and treating tobacco use is a National Commission of Correctional Health standard. However, with the advent of vaping, this policy has become outdated, focusing only on tobacco. From a cost-benefit perspective, treating nicotine addiction offers broad, longer-term benefits, with few risks relative to the immediate fiscal gains and potential dangers and misuse of e-cigarettes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Medical Association. All rights reserved.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Prisons
 *Tobacco Smoking
 Nicotine
 Public Health

Source: PsycINFO

33. Adoption of injectable naltrexone in U.S. substance use disorder treatment programs.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2015, vol./is. 76/1(143-151), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Aletraris, Lydia; Edmond, Mary Bond; Roman, Paul M

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Medication-assisted treatment for substance use disorders (SUDs) is not widely used in treatment programs. The aims of the current study were to document the prevalence of adoption and implementation of extended-release injectable naltrexone, the newest U.S. Food and Drug Administration-approved medication for alcohol use disorder (AUD), in U.S. treatment programs and to examine associations between organizational and patient characteristics and adoption. Method: The study used interview data from a

nationally representative sample of 307 U.S. SUD treatment programs to examine adoption and implementation of injectable naltrexone. Results: Thirteen percent of programs used injectable naltrexone for AUD, and 3% of programs used it for opioid use disorder. Every treatment program that offered injectable naltrexone to its patients used it in conjunction with psychosocial treatment, particularly cognitive behavioral therapy. Multivariate logistic regression results indicated that adoption was positively associated with the provision of wraparound services, the percentage of privately insured patients, and the presence of inpatient detoxification services. For-profit status and offering inpatient services were negatively associated with adoption. Within adopting programs, an average of 4.1% of AUD patients and 7.1% of patients with opioid use disorder were currently receiving the medication, despite clinical directors' reports of positive patient outcomes, particularly for relapsers and for those who had been noncompliant with other medications. Cost was a significant issue for the majority of adopting organizations. Conclusions: The rate of adoption of injectable naltrexone in U.S. treatment programs remains limited. Researchers should continue to examine patient, organizational, and external characteristics associated with the adoption and implementation of injectable naltrexone over time (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

34. Social networks and sexual orientation disparities in tobacco and alcohol use.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2015, vol./is. 76/1(117-126), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Hatzenbuehler, Mark L; McLaughlin, Katie A; Xuan, Ziming

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this study was to examine whether the composition of social networks contributes to sexual orientation disparities in substance use and misuse. Method: Data were obtained from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), a nationally representative cohort study of adolescents (N = 20,745). Wave 1 collected extensive information about the social networks of participants through peer nomination inventories. Results: Same- and both-sex-attracted youths had higher frequency/quantity of tobacco use in their peer networks than did opposite-sex-attracted youths, and both-sex-attracted youths had higher frequency/quantity of alcohol use and misuse in their peer networks than opposite-sex-attracted youths. Among same- and both-sex-attracted youths, greater frequency/quantity of tobacco use in one's social network predicted greater use of cigarettes. In addition, greater frequency/quantity of peers' drinking and drinking to intoxication predicted more alcohol use and alcohol misuse in the both-sex-attracted group. These social network factors mediated sexual orientation-related disparities in tobacco use for both- and same-sex-attracted youths. Moreover, sexual orientation disparities in alcohol misuse were mediated by social network characteristics for the same-sex and both-sex-attracted youths. Importantly, sexual minority adolescents were no more likely to have other sexual minorities in their social networks than were sexual majority youths, ruling out an alternative explanation for our results. Conclusions: These findings highlight the importance of social networks

as correlates of substance use behaviors among sexual minority youths and as potential pathways explaining sexual orientation disparities in substance use outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Sexual Orientation](#)
[*Social Networks](#)
[Peer Relations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Polysubstance use is associated with deficits in substance-free reinforcement in college students.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2015, vol./is. 76/1(106-116), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Meshesha, Lidia Z; Dennhardt, Ashley A; Murphy, James G

Correspondence Address: Murphy, James G.: Department of Psychology, The University of Memphis, 202 Psychology Building, Memphis, TN, US, 38152-3232, jgmurphy@memphis.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, The University of Memphis, Memphis, TN, US; Department of Psychology, The University of Memphis, Memphis, TN, US; Department of Psychology, The University of Memphis, Memphis, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Diminished availability of substance-free reinforcement is a behavioral economic risk factor for dependence. The goal of this study was to determine the incremental effects of increasing levels of substance use (heavy drinking [HD], heavy drinking and marijuana use [HD + MJ], and polysubstance use) on levels of reinforcement related to substance-free activities and related constructs among college students. Method: Participants were 205 college students (53% female; 65% White, 26% African American; Mage = 19.5 years) who reported at least one heavy drinking episode (five/four or more drinks on one occasion for a man/woman) in the past month. Participants reported on past-month illicit drug use and substance-free activity reinforcement, time allocation, and depression. Results: A series of analyses of covariance indicated that heavy drinking, marijuana use, and other illicit drug (polysubstance) use was associated with lower total and peer-related substance-free reinforcement; less time spent exercising, studying or completing homework, and participating in extracurricular activities; and greater depression compared with HD alone. Polysubstance use was also associated with lower peer-related substance-free reinforcement compared with HD + MJ. Furthermore, those who engaged in HD + MJ use allocated less time to exercise and studying/homework compared with HD-alone participants. Conclusions: Illicit drug use is associated with incremental deficits in substance-free reinforcement above and beyond heavy drinking. In particular, students who use illicit drugs other than marijuana may be at high risk and require intervention approaches that explicitly increase engagement in developmentally important substance-free activities such as academics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*Reinforcement](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[College Students](#)
[Peer Relations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. The relationship of higher education to substance use trajectories: Variations as a function of timing of enrollment.

- Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2015, vol./is. 76/1(95-105), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2015)
- Author(s):** Thompson, Kara; Homel, Jacqueline; Leadbeater, Bonnie
- Correspondence Address:** Thompson, Kara: Centre for Addictions Research of British Columbia, Department of Psychology, University of Victoria, P.O. Box 1700 STN CSC, Victoria, BC, Canada, V8W 2Y2, murrayk@uvic.ca
- Institution:** Centre for Addictions Research of British Columbia, Department of Psychology, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; Department of Psychology, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; Department of Psychology, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: This study examined the association between time to enrollment into postsecondary education and trajectories of heavy episodic drinking (HED) and marijuana use using a prospective longitudinal study. Method: Participants included 391 postsecondary students (55% female) drawn from the Victoria Healthy Youth Survey, a five-wave, multi-cohort sample interviewed biennially between 2003 and 2011. Using piecewise latent growth modeling, we compared changes in the trajectories of HED and marijuana use before and after postsecondary enrollment across three groups of young adults: (a) direct entrants (enrolled directly out of high school), (b) gap entrants (took a year off), and (c) delayed entrants (took longer than a year off). Results: Heavy drinking increased after enrollment for direct entrants and gap entrants and decreased for delayed entrants. Marijuana use increased after enrollment for direct entrants, and decreased for gap entrants and delayed entrants. Yet, overall levels of marijuana use were significantly higher among the gap and delay entrants over time compared with direct entrants. Group differences in heavy drinking appeared to reflect age-related changes in drinking patterns. However, differences in marijuana use may reflect pre-existing inequities in access to higher education across groups. Conclusions: The association between postsecondary education and increased substance use may be limited to students who enroll at a postsecondary institution directly out of high school. However, students who delay enrollment have higher levels of substance use before enrollment, as well as lower high school grades and socioeconomic status compared with direct entrants, and may be particularly vulnerable to long-term substance use problems and degree noncompletion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Higher Education](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*School Enrollment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

37. Performance measures and racial/ethnic disparities in the treatment of substance use disorders.

- Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2015, vol./is. 76/1(57-67), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2015)
- Author(s):** Acevedo, Andrea; Garnick, Deborah W; Dunigan, Robert; Horgan, Constance M; Ritter, Grant A; Lee, Margaret T; Panas, Lee; Campbell, Kevin; Haberlin, Karin; Lambert-Wacey, Dawn; Leeper, Tracy; Reynolds, Mark; Wright, David
- Correspondence Address:** Acevedo, Andrea: Institute for Behavioral Health, The Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, 415 South Street, MS 035, Waltham, MA, US, aacevedo@brandeis.edu

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: A limited literature on racial/ethnic disparities in the treatment of substance use disorders suggests that quality of treatment may differ based on client's race/ethnicity. This study examined whether (a) disparities exist in the probability of treatment engagement, a performance measure for substance use disorders, and (b) treatment engagement is associated with similar reductions in likelihood of arrest for Whites, Blacks, Latinos, and American Indians. Method: Adult clients who began an outpatient treatment episode in 2008 in public sector specialty treatment facilities in Connecticut, New York, Oklahoma, and Washington made up the sample (N = 108,654). Administrative treatment data were linked to criminal justice data. The criminal justice outcome was defined as an arrest within a year after beginning treatment. Engagement is defined as receiving a treatment service within 14 days of beginning a new outpatient treatment episode and at least two additional services within the next 30 days. Two-step Heckman probit models and hierarchical time-to-event models were used in the analyses. Results: Black clients in New York and American Indian clients in Washington had significantly lower likelihood of engagement than White clients. As moderators of engagement, race/ethnicity had inconsistent effects across states on the hazard of arrest. Conclusions: Racial/ethnic minority groups may benefit from additional treatment support to reduce criminal justice involvement. States should examine whether disparities exist within their treatment system and incorporate disparities reduction in their quality improvement initiatives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Performance](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Health Disparities](#)
[American Indians](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Legal Arrest](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Whites](#)
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

38. Family history density of alcoholism relates to left nucleus accumbens volume in adolescent girls.

- Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2015, vol./is. 76/1(47-56), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Cservenka, Anita; Gillespie, Alicia J; Michael, Paul G; Nagel, Bonnie J

Correspondence Address: Nagel, Bonnie J.: Department of Psychiatry, Oregon Health & Science University, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road, MC DC7P, Portland, US, 97239, nagelb@ohsu.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Department of Psychiatry, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; School of Professional Psychology, Pacific University, Hillsboro, OR, US; Department of Psychiatry, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: A family history of alcoholism is a significant risk factor for the development of alcohol use disorders (AUDs). Because common structural abnormalities are present in reward and affective brain regions in alcoholics and those with familial alcoholism, the current study examined the relationship between familial loading of AUDs and volumes of the amygdala and nucleus accumbens (NAcc) in largely alcohol-naive adolescents, ages 12-16 years (N = 140). Method: The amygdala and NAcc were delineated on each participant's T1-weighted anatomical scan, using FMRIB Software Library's FMRIB Integrated Registration & Segmentation Tool, and visually inspected for accuracy and volume outliers. In the 140 participants with accurate segmentation (75 male/65 female), subcortical volumes were represented as a ratio to intracranial volume (ICV). A family history density (FHD) score was calculated for each adolescent based on the presence of AUDs in first- and second-degree relatives (range: 0.03-1.50; higher scores represent a greater prevalence of familial AUDs). Multiple regressions, with age and sex controlled for, examined the association between FHD and left and right amygdala and NAcc volume/ICV. Results: There was a significant positive relationship between FHD and left NAcc volume/ICV (DELTA R^2 = .04, p = .02). Post hoc regressions indicated that this effect was only significant in females (DELTA R^2 = .11, p = .006). Conclusions: This finding suggests that the degree of familial alcoholism, genetic or otherwise, is associated with alterations in reward-related brain structure. Further work will be necessary to examine whether FHD is related to future alcohol-related problems and reward-related behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Family History](#)
[Amygdala](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. Genes associated with alcohol outcomes show enrichment of effects with broad externalizing and impulsivity phenotypes in an independent sample.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2015, vol./is. 76/1(38-46), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Aliev, Fazil; Wetherill, Leah; Bierut, Laura; Bucholz, Kathleen K; Edenberg, Howard; Foroud, Tatiana; Dick, Danielle M; COGA Investigators

Correspondence Address: Dick, Danielle M., 800 East Leigh Street, P.O. Box 980126, Richmond, VA, US, 23298-0126, ddick@vcu.edu

Corporate/Institutional Author: COGA Investigators

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Medical and Molecular Genetics, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of

Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US; Department of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Objective: The purpose of this study was to evaluate evidence for association with a panel of genes previously associated with alcohol-related traits in a new sample of adolescent and young adult individuals (N = 2,128; 51% female) collected as part of the Collaborative Study on the Genetics of Alcoholism (COGA). We tested for association with phenotypes related to externalizing behavior, including diagnostic symptom counts for disorders on the externalizing spectrum (alcohol dependence, conduct disorder, adult antisocial personality disorder, and illicit drug dependence), and related behavioral/personality traits (Achenbach Externalizing, NEO Extraversion, NEO Conscientiousness, Zuckerman's Sensation Seeking, and the Barratt Impulsivity Scale) based on the substantial literature suggesting that these behaviors may be alternate manifestations of a shared genetic liability. **Method:** We tested for overall enrichment of the set of 215 genotyped single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) for each of the phenotypes. We conducted secondary analyses comparing results for sensation seeking with results for the other phenotypes. **Results:** For all phenotypes, there was significant enrichment of association results ($p < .05$) compared with chance expectations. The greatest number of significant results was observed with the phenotype Sensation Seeking. Secondary analyses indicated that the number of SNPs yielding $p < .05$ with Sensation Seeking was significantly greater than that observed for each of the other phenotypes. **Conclusions:** We find evidence for enrichment of association results across a spectrum of externalizing phenotypes with a panel of candidate genes/SNPs selected based on previous suggestion of association with alcohol-related outcomes. In particular, we find significant enrichment of effects with sensation seeking, suggesting that this may be a particularly salient behavior associated with risk for alcohol-related problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcoholism
 *Externalization
 *Genes
 *Genetics
 *Phenotypes
 Impulsiveness

Source:

PsycINFO

40. A systematic review of risk and protective factors associated with nonmedical use of prescription drugs among youth in the United States: A social ecological perspective.

Citation:

Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, January 2015, vol./is. 76/1(5-20), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jan 2015)

Author(s):

Nargiso, Jessica E; Ballard, Erica L; Skeer, Margie R

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Nargiso, Jessica E.: Harvard Medical School/Massachusetts General Hospital, 151 Merrimac Street, 6th Floor, Boston, US, 02114, jnargiso@partners.org

Institution:

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Objective: The purpose of this study was to identify the strongest and most consistent risk and protective factors associated with nonmedical use of prescription drugs (NMUPD) in multiple contexts, specifically in community-, school-, interpersonal-, and

Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany; Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Institute of Neuroscience and Discipline of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland; NeuroImage Nord, Department of Systems Neuroscience, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; NeuroImage Nord, Department of Systems Neuroscience, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Division of Genetic Epidemiology in Psychiatry, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany; Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives, Paris, France; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Campus Charite Mitte, Charite e Universitaetsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany; Institute of Neuroscience, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland; School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite e Universitaetsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany; Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, Berlin, Germany; Department of Addictive Behaviour and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany; INSERM CEA Unit 1000 "Imaging & Psychiatry", Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale, University Paris Sud, Orsay, France; Rotman Research Institute, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Hospital for Sick Children, Department of Physiology and Nutritional Sciences, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Behavioural and Clinical Neurosciences Institute, Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Neuroimaging Center, Technische Universitaet Dresden, Dresden, Germany; Division of Genetic Epidemiology in Psychiatry, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany; Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Department of Cognitive and Clinical Neuroscience, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, Heidelberg University, Mannheim, Germany

Language:

English

Abstract:

Changes in reward processing have been identified as one important pathogenetic mechanism in alcohol addiction. The nonsynonymous single nucleotide polymorphism in the brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) gene (rs6265/Val66Met) modulates the central nervous system activity of neurotransmitters involved in reward processing such as serotonin, dopamine, and glutamate. It was identified as crucial for alcohol consumption in healthy adults and, in rats, specifically related to the function in the striatum, a region that is commonly involved in reward processing. However, studies in humans on the association of BDNF Val66Met and reward-related brain functions and its role for alcohol consumption, a significant predictor of later alcohol addiction, are missing. Based on an intermediate phenotype approach, we assessed the early orientation toward alcohol and alcohol consumption in 530 healthy adolescents that underwent a monetary incentive delay task during functional magnetic resonance imaging. We found a significantly lower response in the putamen to reward anticipation in adolescent Met carriers with high versus low levels of alcohol consumption. During reward feedback, Met carriers with low putamen reactivity were significantly more likely to orient toward alcohol and to drink alcohol 2 years later. This study indicates a possible effect of BDNF Val66Met on alcohol addiction-related phenotypes in adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Striatum](#)
[*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Alcohol](#)

42. Alcohol abuse and cigarette smoking are associated with global DNA hypermethylation: Results from the German Investigation on Neurobiology in Alcoholism (GINA).

Citation: Alcohol, March 2015, vol./is. 49/2(97-101), 0741-8329 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Semmler, Alexander; Heese, Peter; Stoffel-Wagner, Birgit; Muschler, Marc; Heberlein, Annemarie; Bigler, Laurent; Prost, Jean-Christophe; Frieling, Helge; Kornhuber, Johannes; Banger, Markus; Bleich, Stefan; Hillemacher, Thomas; Linnebank, Michael

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Institution: University of Zurich, Department of Neurology, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Addiction and Psychotherapy, LVR-Clinic Bonn, Bonn, Germany; University of Bonn, Institute of Clinical Chemistry and Clinical Pharmacology, University Hospital of Bonn, Bonn, Germany; Center for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hanover Medical School, Hanover, Germany; Center for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hanover Medical School, Hanover, Germany; University of Zurich, Institute of Organic Chemistry, Zurich, Germany; University of Zurich, Institute of Organic Chemistry, Zurich, Germany; Center for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hanover Medical School, Hanover, Germany; Center for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hanover Medical School, Hanover, Germany; Department of Addiction and Psychotherapy, LVR-Clinic Bonn, Bonn, Germany; Center for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hanover Medical School, Hanover, Germany; Center for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hanover Medical School, Hanover, Germany; Center for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hanover Medical School, Hanover, Germany; University of Zurich, Department of Neurology, Zurich, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Recent studies have shown that smoking and alcoholism may be associated with altered DNA methylation and that alcohol consumption might induce changes in DNA methylation by altering homocysteine metabolism. In this monocenter study, we included 363 consecutive patients referred for hospitalization for alcohol detoxification treatment. Blood samples were obtained on treatment days 1, 3, and 7 for measurement of global DNA methylation in leukocytes by liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry. Genomic DNA was used for genotyping the following seven genetic variants of homocysteine metabolism: cystathionine beta-synthase (CBS) c.844_855ins68, dihydrofolate-reductase (DHFR) c.594 + 59del19bp, methylenetetrahydrofolate-reductase (MTHFR) c.677C > T and c.1298A > C, methyltetrahydrofolate-transferase (MTR) c.2756A > G, reduced folate carrier 1 (RFC1) c.80G > A, and transcobalamin 2 c.776C > G. Multivariate linear regression showed a positive correlation of global DNA methylation with alcohol consumption and smoking on day 1 of hospitalization. DNA methylation was not correlated with homocysteine or vitamin plasma levels, nor with the tested genetic variants of homocysteine metabolism. This suggests a direct effect of alcohol consumption and smoking on DNA methylation, which is not mediated by effects of alcohol on homocysteine metabolism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Metabolism](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Vitamins](#)
[DNA](#)
[Polymorphism](#)
[Epigenetics](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Alcohol*

43. Does personal social media usage affect efficiency and well-being?

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, May 2015, vol./is. 46/(26-37), 0747-5632 (May 2015)
Author(s): Brooks, Stoney
Correspondence Address: Brooks, Stoney: Department of Computer Information Systems, Middle Tennessee State University, Box 45, Murfreesboro, TN, US, 37130, Stoney.Brooks@mtsu.edu
Institution: Department of Computer Information Systems, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN, US
Language: English
Abstract: Personal social media usage is pervasive in both personal and professional lives. Practitioner articles and news stories have commented on the addicting and distracting nature of social media. Previous empirical research has established the negative effects of distractions on primary tasks. To date, little research has looked at the potentially distracting nature of social media and the negative effects that can arise from usage. This research addresses this gap by investigating the effects of personal social media usage on task performance. To extend this research, I also examined the effects that the personal social media usage has on individuals' technostress and happiness levels. I tested these effects by creating a classroom task environment and measuring subjects' usage of social media and their task performance. From this, it was found that higher amounts of personal social media usage led to lower performance on the task, as well as higher levels of technostress and lower happiness. These results are consistent across different levels of attentional control and multitasking computer self-efficacy. These results suggest that the personal usage of social media during professional (vs. personal or play) times can lead to negative consequences and is worthy of further study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Human Computer Interaction
 *Self Efficacy
 *Multitasking
 *Social Media
 Conflict
 Well Being
Source: PsycINFO

44. A controlled examination of two coping skills for daily alcohol use and PTSD symptom severity among dually diagnosed individuals.

Citation: Behaviour Research and Therapy, March 2015, vol./is. 66/(8-17), 0005-7967 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Stappenbeck, Cynthia A; Luterek, Jane A; Kaysen, Debra; Rosenthal, Christina F; Gurrad, Bethann; Simpson, Tracy L
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Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; VA Puget Sound Health Care System, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; VA Puget Sound Health Care System, US; VA Puget Sound Health Care System, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Investigations of targeted coping skills could help guide initial treatment decisions for individuals with co-occurring posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and alcohol

dependence (AD) who often endorse worse coping skills than those with AD but not PTSD. Although improvement in coping skills is associated with enhanced alcohol use outcomes, no study has evaluated the utility of teaching specific coping skills in the context of comorbid PTSD/AD. We compared the effects of teaching two coping skills (cognitive restructuring [CR] and experiential acceptance [EA]) or an attention control condition on drinking and PTSD symptoms among 78 men and women with comorbid PTSD/AD during a 5-week daily follow-up assessment. Both CR and EA skills were associated with decreased drinking compared to control, and that change in drinking over time did not significantly differ between those who received CR and EA. Individuals who received CR skills, however, consumed less alcohol on a given day than those who received EA skills. Neither CR nor EA was associated with a decrease in PTSD symptom severity. These results provide preliminary support for clinicians to prioritize CR and EA skills during initial treatment sessions when working with individuals with PTSD/AD, and offer ideas for continued investigation and intervention refinement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Restructuring](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Acceptance and Commitment Therapy](#)
[Dual Diagnosis](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Improving the efficiency of drug use disorder screening in psychiatric settings: Validation of a single-item screen.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2015, vol./is. 41/2(173-176), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Hearon, Bridget A; Pierce, Casey L; Bjorgvinsson, Throstur; Fitzmaurice, Garrett M; Greenfield, Shelly F; Weiss, Roger D; Busch, Alisa B

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Institution: Department of Psychology, Boston University, Boston, MA, US; Health Services Research Division, Boston, MA, US; McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Co-occurring drug use disorders are under-detected in psychiatrically ill populations highlighting the need for more efficient screening tools. Objectives: This study compares a single-item screening tool, previously validated in a primary care setting, to the 10-item Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST-10) for identifying co-occurring drug use disorders among patients with severe psychiatric illness. Methods: A total of 395 patients attending a psychiatric partial hospital program completed both the single-item screen and DAST-10. A subsample of consecutive patients (n = 67) was also administered the Structure Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID-IV) as a diagnostic reference standard. Results: Concordance between screening measures was moderate (kappa = 0.4, p < 0.01). Sensitivity and specificity of the single-item screen and DAST-10 as compared to the SCID-IV were comparable, while area under the receiver operating curve showed better discriminatory power for the identification of drug use disorders with the single-item screen. Conclusions: In comparison to the DAST-10, the single-item screen appears to be a more efficient tool to identify co-occurring drug use disorders in a psychiatric treatment setting among patients with a range of psychiatric diagnoses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Therapy
*Mental Disorders
*Partial Hospitalization
*Screening
Drug Abuse
Homeless

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

46. Butyrylcholinesterase levels and subjective effects of smoked cocaine in healthy cocaine users.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2015, vol./is. 41/2(161-165), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Askalsky, Paula; Kalapatapu, Raj K; Foltin, Richard W; Comer, Sandra D

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Institution: Stony Brook School of Medicine, Stony Brook, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) is beginning to attract attention as a possible target for cocaine abuse treatment because of its role in metabolizing cocaine. Objective: The purpose of this analysis was to assess whether endogenous BChE levels are associated with the subjective effects of cocaine. Methods: Data from 28 participants in five inpatient cocaine self-administration studies were included in the present analysis. Four minutes after each smoked cocaine dose, participants rated their drug-related effects from 0-100 using a computerized self-report Visual Analogue Scale (VAS). The main outcome measures were nine change-in-VAS ratings between a baseline placebo dose and a 25-mg smoked cocaine dose. Results: After controlling for age, sex, total years of cocaine use, total milligrams of cocaine administered before the 25-mg dose being analyzed, and baseline diastolic blood pressure, endogenous BChE was not significantly associated with any of the nine change-in-VAS ratings. Conclusion: Though BChE appears to be a possible target for cocaine abuse treatment, these data suggest that endogenous levels of BChE may not play a role in modifying the subjective effects of cocaine. Future larger studies of BChE in respect to the subjective effects produced by cocaine are needed to confirm or refute these findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
*Drug Abuse
*Tobacco Smoking
Drug Self Administration

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

47. A pharmaco-EEG study of the interaction between ethanol and retigabine in rabbits.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2015, vol./is. 41/2(153-160), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Zwierzynska, Ewa; Krupa, Agata; Pietrzak, Boguslawa

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Retigabine is a new antiepileptic drug with multiple mechanisms of action. It may well interact with ethanol, as both have an influence on GABA-ergic and glutamate neurotransmission. Objectives: To assess the effect of retigabine, administered as single or repeated doses, on ethanol-induced changes in the bioelectric activity of selected brain structures in rabbits. Methods: 30 rabbits were used to assess the effect of retigabine on ethanol-induced changes in EEGs using the pharmaco-EEG method. Retigabine was administered p.o. as a single dose (5 mg/kg or 10 mg/kg) or repeatedly at a dose of 5 mg/kg/day for 14 days. Ethanol was injected i.v. at a dose of 0.8 g/kg 60 min after the administration of retigabine. Results: Retigabine, administered as a single high or low dose, increased the depressive effect of an acute dose of ethanol on the bioelectric activity of the frontal cortex in rabbits. These changes were also visible in the recordings from the hippocampus and midbrain reticular formation after administration of a high dose of the drug. Retigabine administered in repeated doses decreased ethanol-induced changes in the rabbit EEG recordings from the hippocampus. Conclusion: Retigabine in multiple doses decreases the sensitivity of the hippocampus to an acute dose of ethanol in rabbits. Given the role of hippocampal-related memory processes to addiction, retigabine may have therapeutic potential. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Electroencephalography](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Hippocampus](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[*Rabbits](#)
[Anticonvulsive Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The](#)

48. Atypical parietal lobe activity to subliminal faces in youth with a family history of alcoholism.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2015, vol./is. 41/2(139-145), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Peraza, Jennifer; Cservenka, Anita; Herting, Megan M; Nagel, Bonnie J

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Adults with alcohol use disorders (AUDs) show different behavioral and neurological functioning during emotional processing tasks from healthy controls. Adults with a family history (FHP) of AUD also show different activation in limbic brain areas, such as the amygdala. However, it is unclear if this pattern exists during adolescence before any episodes of heavy alcohol use. Objectives: We hypothesized that the amygdalar response to subliminally-presented fearful faces would be reduced in FHP adolescents compared to peers who were family history negative (FHN) for AUD. Method: An adapted Masked Faces paradigm was used to examine blood oxygen level-dependent response to subliminal fearful vs. neutral faces in 14 FHP (6 females, 8 males) and 15 FHN (6 females, 9 males) youth, ages 11-15 years. Both FHP and FHN

youth had no history of heavy alcohol consumption. Results: A significant difference was seen between groups in the left superior parietal lobule FHN youth showed deactivation to fearful and neutral masked faces compared to baseline, whereas FHP youth showed deactivation only to fearful masked faces. No significant differences in amygdalar activation were seen between groups. Conclusion: The left superior parietal lobule is part of the fronto-parietal network, which has been implicated in attentional control. Lack of reduced neural activity to neutral faces among FHP youth may represent differences in suppressing attention networks to less salient emotional stimuli, or perhaps, a higher threshold of saliency for emotional stimuli among at-risk youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Neurology](#)
[*Parietal Lobe](#)
[*Family History](#)
[Amygdala](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

49. Functional near infrared spectroscopy as a potential biological assessment of addiction recovery: Preliminary findings.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, March 2015, vol./is. 41/2(119-126), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Dempsey, Jared P; Harris, Kitty S; Shumway, Sterling T; Kimball, Thomas G; Herrera, J. Caleb; Dsauza, Cynthia M; Bradshaw, Spencer D

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Institution: Addiction Recovery Research Institute, Lubbock, TX, US; Addictive Disorders and Recovery Studies Program, Department of Community, Family, & Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Addictive Disorders and Recovery Studies Program, Department of Community, Family, & Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Addictive Disorders and Recovery Studies Program, Department of Community, Family, & Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Addictive Disorders and Recovery Studies Program, Department of Community, Family, & Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Addictive Disorders and Recovery Studies Program, Department of Community, Family, & Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Addictive Disorders and Recovery Studies Program, Department of Community, Family, & Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Addictive Disorders and Recovery Studies Program, Department of Community, Family, & Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Addictive Disorders and Recovery Studies Program, Department of Community, Family, & Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Addiction science has primarily utilized self-report, continued substance use, and relapse factors to explore the process of recovery. However, the entry into successful abstinence substantially reduces our assessment abilities. Advances in neuroscience may be the key to objective understanding, treating, and monitoring long-term success in addiction recovery. Objectives: To explore functional near infrared spectroscopy (fNIR) as a viable technique in the assessment of addiction-cue reactivity. Specifically, prefrontal cortex (PFC) activation to alcohol cues was explored among formally alcohol-dependent individuals, across varying levels of successful abstinence. The aim of the investigation was to identify patterns of PFC activation change consistent with duration of abstinence. Methods: A total of 15 formally alcohol-dependent individuals, with abstinence durations ranging from 1 month to 10 years, viewed alcohol images during fNIR PFC assessment. Participants also subjectively rated the same images for affect and arousal level. Results: Subjective ratings of alcohol cues did not significantly correlate with duration of abstinence. As expected, days of abstinence did

not significantly correlate with neutral cue fNIR reactivity. However, for alcohol cues, fNIR results showed increased days of abstinence was associated with decreased activation within the dorsolateral and dorsomedial prefrontal cortex regions. Conclusions: The present results suggest that fNIR may be a viable tool in the assessment of addiction-cue reactivity. Results also support previous findings on the importance of dorsolateral and dorsomedial PFC in alcohol-cue activation. The findings build upon these past results suggesting that fNIR-assessed activation may represent a robust biological marker of successful addiction recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Prefrontal Cortex
 *Spectroscopy
 Cues
 Self Report
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

50. Substance use disorders in individuals with mild to borderline intellectual disability: Current status and future directions.

Citation: Research in Developmental Disabilities, March 2015, vol./is. 38/(319-328), 0891-4222 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): van Duijvenbode, Neomi; VanDerNagel, Joanneke E. L.; Didden, Robert; Engels, Rutger C. M. E.; Buitelaar, Jan K.; Kiewik, Marion; de Jong, Cor A. J
Correspondence Address: van Duijvenbode, Neomi: Radboud University Nijmegen, Behavioural Science Institute, P.O. Box 9104, Nijmegen, Netherlands, 6500 HE, n.vanduijvenbode@pwo.ru.nl
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Language: English
Abstract: Knowledge regarding substance use (SU) and substance use disorder (SUD) in individuals with mild to borderline intellectual disabilities (ID) has increased over the last decade, but is still limited. Data on prevalence and risk factors are fragmented, and instruments for screening and assessment and effective treatment interventions are scarce. Also, scientific developments in other fields are insufficiently incorporated in the care for individuals with ID and SUD. In this selective and critical review, we provide an overview of the current status of SU(D) in ID and explore insights on the conceptualisation of SUD from other fields such as addiction medicine and general psychiatry. SU(D) turns out to be a chronic, multifaceted brain disease that is intertwined with other physical, psychiatric and social problems. These insights have implications for practices, policies and future research with regard to the prevalence, screening, assessment and treatment of SUD. We will therefore conclude with recommendations for future research and policy and practice, which may provide a step forward in the care for individuals with ID and SUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Disabilities
 *Drug Abuse

[*Risk Factors](#)[Id](#)[Morality](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**51. Post-training cocaine administration facilitates habit learning and requires the infralimbic cortex and dorsolateral striatum.****Citation:** *Neurobiology of Learning and Memory*, February 2015, vol./is. 118/(105-112), 1074-7427;1095-9564 (Feb 2015)**Author(s):** Schmitzer-Torbert, Neil; Apostolidis, Steven; Amoa, Romeo; O'Rear, Connor; Kaster, Michael; Stowers, Josh; Ritz, Robert**Correspondence Address:** Schmitzer-Torbert, Neil: Department of Psychology, Wabash College, 301 W Wabash Ave., Crawfordsville, IN, US, 47933, torbertn@wabash.edu**Institution:** Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN, US; Wabash College, Crawfordsville, IN, US**Language:** English**Abstract:** Human drug addiction is a complex disorder, in which exogenous substances are able to recruit and maintain behaviors involved in drug taking. Many drugs that are addictive in humans are able to act on natural brain systems for learning and memory, and while many memory systems may be affected by addictive drugs, work with operant tasks has shown that addictive drugs (e.g. cocaine and alcohol) are particularly effective in recruiting habit learning systems, compared to natural rewards. It is currently unknown if the ability of addictive drugs to facilitate habit learning depends on a direct action on habit learning systems in the brain, versus the rewarding properties of drug administration. To differentiate between these options, rats were trained to perform two actions (lever pressing), each of which was rewarded with a different natural reward. After acquiring the behavior, rats received three training sessions which were followed by post-training injections of saline or cocaine (5 or 10 mg/kg, i.p.). Using sensory-specific satiety, extinction tests revealed that lever pressing for actions which were paired with saline were sensitive to devaluation (typical of goal-directed behaviors) while actions which were paired with cocaine were not sensitive to devaluation (typical of habitual behaviors). Lesions of the infralimbic or dorsolateral striatum were able to block the action of post-training cocaine injections. These data indicate that, within individual rats, cocaine injections facilitate the transition of behavior to habitual control for actions that have been recently performed, without a general facilitation of habit learning, and that this action of cocaine requires brain areas that are critical for learning natural habits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:** [*Cocaine](#)
[*Habits](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Rat Learning](#)
[*Striatum](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Rats](#)
[Training](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Neurobiology of Learning and Memory*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

52. The globalisation of cannabis cultivation: A growing challenge.

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, March 2015, vol./is. 26/3(221-225), 0955-3959 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Decorte, Tom; Potter, Gary R
- Correspondence Address:** Potter, Gary R., potterg@lsbu.ac.uk
- Institution:** Institute for Social Drug Research, University of Ghent, Ghent, Belgium; Department of Social Sciences, London South Bank University, London, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This editorial discusses the challenges to the globalisation of cannabis cultivation. Global patterns of cannabis cultivation have followed a fascinating development, from highly concentrated production in certain developing countries to decentralized production in almost every country around the world. Firstly, cultivation increased in many traditional growing regions as exportation to the consumer markets of the industrialized world became an attractive option. Secondly, in response to global demand, countries such as Morocco and Mexico became large-scale producers of cannabis and major suppliers to, respectively, European and American consumers, despite not having the traditions of cannabis cultivation found in Asia, the Middle-East or the Caribbean. A third phase in the evolution of cannabis production has been the increase in cultivation across the industrialised world. The adaptation and new developments reflecting, as elsewhere, interplay between market forces on the one hand and local political and policy concerns on the other. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2015
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Legalization](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Government Policy Making Traditions](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

53. Metabotropic glutamate receptor 3 activation is required for long-term depression in medial prefrontal cortex and fear extinction.

- Citation:** PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, January 2015, vol./is. 112/4(1196-1201), 0027-8424 (Jan 27, 2015)
- Author(s):** Walker, Adam G; Wenthur, Cody J; Xiang, Zixiu; Rook, Jerri M; Emmitte, Kyle A; Niswender, Colleen M; Lindsley, Craig W; Conn, P. Jeffrey
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- Institution:** Department of Pharmacology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, US; Department of Pharmacology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Clinical studies have revealed that genetic variations in metabotropic glutamate receptor 3 (mGlu3) affect performance on cognitive tasks dependent upon the prefrontal cortex (PFC) and may be linked to psychiatric conditions such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and addiction. We have performed a series of studies aimed at understanding

how mGlu3 influences PFC function and cognitive behaviors. In the present study, we found that activation of mGlu3 can induce long-term depression in the mouse medial PFC (mPFC) in vitro. Furthermore, in vivo administration of a selective mGlu3 negative allosteric modulator impaired learning in the mPFC-dependent fear extinction task. The results of these studies implicate mGlu3 as a major regulator of PFC function and cognition. Additionally, potentiators of mGlu3 may be useful in alleviating prefrontal impairments associated with several CNS disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Conditioned Fear](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Bupropion-varenicline interactions and nicotine self-administration behavior in rats.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, March 2015, vol./is. 130/(84-89), 0091-3057 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Hall, Brandon J; Slade, Susan; Wells, Corinne; Rose, Jed E; Levin, Edward D

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Language: English

Abstract: Varenicline and bupropion each have been shown to significantly improve cessation of tobacco addiction in humans. They act through different mechanisms and the question about the potential added efficacy with their combined use has arisen. Preclinical animal models of nicotine addiction can help with the evaluation of this combined approach and what dose combinations of varenicline and bupropion may be useful for enhancing tobacco cessation. In this study, we investigated the interacting dose-effect functions of varenicline and bupropion in a rat model of nicotine self-administration. Young adult female Sprague-Dawley rats were allowed to self-administer nicotine in 1-h sessions under an FR1 reinforcement schedule. Varenicline (0.3, 1, 3mg/kg) and bupropion (8.33, 25, 75mg/kg) were administered alone or together 15min before each session. The vehicle saline was the control. Higher doses of each drug alone reduced nicotine self-administration compared to control with reductions of 62% and 75% with 3mg/kg varenicline and 75mg/kg bupropion respectively. Lower dose varenicline which does not by itself reduce nicotine self-administration, significantly augmented bupropion effects. The 0.3mg/kg varenicline dose combined with the 25 and 75mg/kg bupropion doses caused greater reductions of nicotine self-administration than either dose of bupropion given alone. However, higher dose varenicline did not have this effect. Lower dose bupropion did not augment varenicline effects. Only the high bupropion dose significantly enhanced the varenicline effect. Likewise, combining 1mg/kg varenicline with 75mg/kg bupropion reduced self-administration to a greater extent than either dose alone. These results demonstrate that combination therapy with varenicline and bupropion may be more beneficial than monotherapy with either drug alone. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bupropion](#)
[*Drug Interactions](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

55. A family history of Type 1 alcoholism differentiates alcohol consumption in high cortisol responders to stress.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, March 2015, vol./is. 130/(59-66), 0091-3057 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Brkic, Sejla; Soderpalm, Bo; Gordh, Anna Soderpalm

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: The differentiation between high and low cortisol responders to stress is of interest in determining the risk factors which may, along with genetic vulnerability, influence alcohol intake. Study 1: Methods: Thirty-two healthy volunteers, family history positive to alcoholism (FHP, n = 16) and family history negative (FHN, n = 16) attended two laboratory sessions during which alcohol or placebo was offered. Results: There were no differences in consumption of alcohol or placebo between FHP and FHN subjects. Study 2: Methods: Fifty-eight healthy social drinkers, FHP (n = 27) and FHN (n = 31) attended two laboratory sessions. They were administered either alcohol or placebo in both sessions they attended. All subjects underwent either a stress task (the Trier Social Stress Test, TSST) or a stress-free period, at two separate occasions, before being offered beverage. After the salivary cortisol analysis, subjects in each group were divided into high (HCR) or low (LCR) cortisol responders. Results: After stress, subjects who were FHP-HCR consumed more alcohol than FHN-HCR. There were no differences in the placebo intake between FHP and FHN subjects regardless of their cortisol response. Conclusions: This result indicates that stress promotes alcohol consumption only in subjects with a family history of Type 1 alcoholism who show an increase in cortisol response to stress. This behaviour is similar to that previously observed in alcohol dependent individuals after stress and thus could represent an endophenotype posing a risk for future development of alcohol use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>); HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)

*Hydrocortisone
 *Risk Factors
 *Stress
 *Family History
 Genetics
 Susceptibility (Disorders)

Source: PsycINFO

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

56. Psychopathological problems and viewpoints about school phobia.

Original Title: Enjeux et perspectives psychopathologiques de la phobie scolaire.

Citation: Neuropsychiatrie de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence, March 2015, vol./is. 63/2(67-75), 0222-9617 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Gaspard, J.-L.; Liengme, N; Minjard, R

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Institution: EA 4050, Universite Rennes 2, Rennes, France; CRPPC, Universite Lumiere-Lyon 2, Bron, France

Language: French

Abstract: Background: In our modern society, the number of teenagers and adolescents refusing to go to school is regularly increasing. These difficulties are a common reason for medical consultation. Indeed, school requirements which often interfere with puberty and with adolescent processes can be a source of important psychological conflicts. Despite the intellectual abilities of these young people, these situations of anxious refusal are often incomprehensible for professors and parents alike. Methods: Building on an extensive review of historical and clinical literature, the authors recall the interest enjoyed by the generic term "school phobia". Object of a considerable number of reports and studies in psychiatry and psychopathology, distinguished from other forms of phobias or educational problems (truancy, learning refusal), school phobia was defended by the psychodynamic orientation of European psychiatry. This notion knows nowadays some disaffection. More recently, the promotion of school refusal is currently the peak of the psychologizing of youth and adolescent experiences in school. With undeniable political and economic issues, "school refusal" is expected as an ideological attractor in the field of health. Results: The article shows the importance of school phobia at the crossroads of mental pathology. When school refusal includes the most diverse school issues (defection, addiction, avoidance, self-sabotage) and mask the clinical characteristics of these behaviors, school phobia has historically allowed for essential clinical discussions on anxiety, depression and secondly to distinguish phobic symptoms of classic style and those belonging to very diverse defensive formulas (borderline, psychosis). Discussions: For many children and adolescents, school phobia is part of a very emergency symptomatology. This subjective solution is certainly very precarious. It may however be the support of a major "work on oneself." beyond contemporary syndromic categories, the authors point the importance of active listening. The multidisciplinary care of the adolescent must pay significant attention to the dynamics of the family psychic economy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Adolescent Development
 *Psychopathology
 *School Phobia
 *School Refusal

Source: PsycINFO

57. Cognitive disorders after sporadic ecstasy use? A case report.

Citation: Neurocase, May 2015, vol./is. 21/3(351-357), 1355-4794;1465-3656 (May 2015)

Author(s): Ruis, Carla; Postma, Albert; Bouvy, Willem; van der Ham, Ineke

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Language: English

Abstract: Memory problems and changes in hippocampal structures after chronic ecstasy use are well described in the literature. Cognitive problems after incidental ecstasy use are rare, and the few patients described in case reports returned to their normal cognitive level after a relative short period. FV is a 39-year-old man who used an ecstasy tablet in 2005. This resulted in severe confusion for a few days. The confusion was followed by persistent memory complaints and difficulties orientating in new surroundings. An extensive neuropsychological examination 7 years after the ecstasy use revealed a severe memory disorder. Furthermore, his performance on a virtual reality test of navigation showed serious problems navigating in new surroundings. In comparison with matched control subjects (Bayesian approach for single case studies) his scores were significantly impaired on several subtasks of the navigation test. On a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan of the brain bilateral hippocampal atrophy and sclerosis were visible, comparable to previous MRI studies describing hippocampal damage following ecstasy ingestion. This case report describes persistent memory and navigation disorders after sporadic ecstasy use, supported by structural brain abnormalities seen on the MRI scan. These findings revive the debate on whether sporadic ecstasy use can cause persistent cognitive deficits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Hippocampus](#)
[*Memory](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Chronic alcohol intake abolishes the relationship between dopamine synthesis capacity and learning signals in the ventral striatum.

Citation: European Journal of Neuroscience, February 2015, vol./is. 41/4(477-486), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Deserno, Lorenz; Beck, Anne; Huys, Quentin J. M; Lorenz, Robert C; Buchert, Ralph; Buchholz, Hans-Georg; Plotkin, Michail; Kumakara, Yoshitaka; Cumming, Paul; Heinze, Hans-Jochen; Grace, Anthony A; Rapp, Michael A; Schlagenhaut, Florian; Heinz, Andreas

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Drugs of abuse elicit dopamine release in the ventral striatum, possibly biasing dopamine-driven reinforcement learning towards drug-related reward at the expense of non-drug-related reward. Indeed, in alcohol-dependent patients, reactivity in dopaminergic target areas is shifted from non-drug-related stimuli towards drug-related stimuli. Such 'hijacked' dopamine signals may impair flexible learning from non-drug-related rewards, and thus promote craving for the drug of abuse. Here, we used functional magnetic resonance imaging to measure ventral striatal activation by reward prediction errors (RPEs) during a probabilistic reversal learning task in recently detoxified alcohol-dependent patients and healthy controls (N = 27). All participants also underwent 6-[8F]fluoro-DOPA positron emission tomography to assess ventral striatal dopamine synthesis capacity. Neither ventral striatal activation by RPEs nor striatal dopamine synthesis capacity differed between groups. However, ventral striatal coding of RPEs correlated inversely with craving in patients. Furthermore, we found a negative correlation between ventral striatal coding of RPEs and dopamine synthesis capacity in healthy controls, but not in alcohol-dependent patients. Moderator analyses showed that the magnitude of the association between dopamine synthesis capacity and RPE coding depended on the amount of chronic, habitual alcohol intake. Despite the relatively small sample size, a power analysis supports the reported results. Using a multimodal imaging approach, this study suggests that dopaminergic modulation of neural learning signals is disrupted in alcohol dependence in proportion to long-term alcohol intake of patients. Alcohol intake may perpetuate itself by interfering with dopaminergic modulation of neural learning signals in the ventral striatum, thus increasing craving for habitual drug intake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Federation of European Neuroscience Societies and John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[Striatum](#)
[Visual Cortex](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Positron Emission Tomography](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Wiley* in [European Journal of Neuroscience](#)**59. Marchiafava-Bignami disease presenting as acute dysarthria and ataxia.****Citation:**

Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2015, vol./is. 50/2(256-257), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s):

Garcia-Santibanez, Rocio

Correspondence Address: Garcia-Santibanez, Rocio: Department of Neurology, Mount Sinai Beth Israel, 10 Union Square East, New York, NY, US, 10003, rgarciasantibanez@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Neurology, Mount Sinai Beth Israel, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of 68-year-old right-handed man admitted to the hospital with 2 days of acute onset of slurred speech and unsteady gait. He denied any other neurological complaints. His past medical history was significant for alcohol dependence with daily alcohol use and 1 day a week of binge drinking for >10 years. He denied any history of alcohol related seizures, DTs, psychiatric diagnosis or alcohol-related legal or interpersonal problems. The patient was oriented, able to name, read, repeat and follow commands. MBD should be considered in the evaluation of alcoholic or malnourished patients that present with acute or sub acute neurological symptoms. Early diagnosis and treatment may prevent progression to irreversible corpus callosum damage. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Ataxia](#)
[*Dysarthria](#)
[*Nervous System Disorders](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Binge Drinking](#)
[Corpus Callosum](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

60. Disulfiram and the Zenalyser: Teaching an old dog new tricks.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2015, vol./is. 50/2(255-256), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Fletcher, Keron

Correspondence Address: Fletcher, Keron, 67 Underdale Road, Shrewsbury, SHR, United Kingdom, SY2 5EE, fletcherkeron@gmail.com

Language: English

Abstract: This article explores that disulfiram is recommended by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence as a cost effective drug for the treatment of alcohol dependence. Nevertheless, there continues to be suspicion regarding the usefulness of this medication, predominantly arising from the perception that compliance is poor. Several attempts to improve compliance have been made, the most notable of those being supervised consumption. Supervision is, however, not without its limitations- relationships break down, individuals are mobile, supervisors weary of their task. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Disulfiram](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Teaching](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

61. Alcohol consumption, hospitalization and medical expenditure: A large epidemiological study on the medical insurance system in Japan.

- Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2015, vol./is. 50/2(236-243), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Nakamura, Koshi; Okuda, Nagako; Okamura, Tomonori; Miura, Katsuyuki; Nishimura, Kunihiro; Yasumura, Seiji; Sakata, Kiyomi; Hidaka, Hideki; Okayama, Akira
- Correspondence Address:** Nakamura, Koshi: Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Kanazawa Medical University, 1-1 Daigaku, Ishikawa, Uchinada, Japan, 920-0293, knaka@kanazawa-med.ac.jp
- Institution:** Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Kanazawa Medical University, Uchinada, Japan; Department of Health and Nutrition, University of Human Arts and Sciences, Saitama, Japan; Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, School of Medicine, Keio University, Tokyo, Japan; Department of Public Health, Shiga University of Medical Science, Otsu, Japan; Department of Evidence Based Medicine and Risk Analysis, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Suita, Japan; Department of Public Health, Fukushima Medical University, School of Medicine, Fukushima, Japan; Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, School of Medicine, Iwate Medical University, Yahaba, Japan; Medical and Health Care Center, Sanyo Electric Group Health Insurance Association, Moriguchi, Japan; Research Institute of Strategy for Prevention, Tokyo, Japan
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: This study investigated the relationship between alcohol drinking habits and the onset of high medical expenditure in a Japanese male population. Methods: The cohort comprised 94,307 male beneficiaries 40-69 years of age of the Japanese medical insurance system, who had daily alcohol drinking habits. The likelihood of incurring high medical expenditure, defined as the > 90th percentile of the medical expenditure distribution in the study population 1 year after baseline, as well as the likelihood of undergoing hospitalization that year were compared among the participants grouped according to their alcohol consumption amount (< 2, 2-3.9, 4-5.9, > 6 drinks/day). Results: Participants who ranked in the top 10% medical expenditure group within the 1 year after baseline each incurred at least 2152 euros/year. The top 10% medical expenditure group accounted for 61.1% of the total medical expenditure in the study population. The odds ratios (95% confidence intervals) for ranking in the top 10% group during the 1-year period, compared with the < 2 drinks (23 g of alcohol)/day group, were 1.08 (1.02-1.15) for 2-3.9 drinks/day, 1.11 (1.05-1.19) for 4-5.9 drinks/day, and 1.31 (1.18-1.45) for > 6 drinks/day after adjustment for age, body mass index, and smoking and exercise habits. The adjusted odds ratios for undergoing hospitalization were 1.11 (1.04-1.19), 1.14 (1.06-1.24) and 1.39 (1.24-1.56), respectively. Conclusion: The likelihood of incurring high medical expenditure and undergoing hospitalization increased with daily alcohol consumption amount. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Hospitalization](#)
[*Insurance](#)
[Habits](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

62. Physical activity and risk of alcohol use disorders: Results from a prospective cohort study.

- Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2015, vol./is. 50/2(206-212), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Ejning, Louise Kristiansen; Becker, Ulrik; Tolstrup, Janne S; Flensburg-Madsen, Trine
- Correspondence Address:** Becker, Ulrik: National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Oster Farimagsgade 5, Kobenhavn, Denmark, K 1399, becker@dadlnet.dk
- Institution:** National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Kobenhavn, Denmark; National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Kobenhavn, Denmark; National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Kobenhavn, Denmark; Unit of Medical Psychology, Institute of Public Health, University of Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: To examine the effect of physical activity on risk of developing alcohol use disorders in a large prospective cohort study with focus on leisure-time physical activity. Methods: Data came from the four examinations of the Copenhagen City Heart Study (CCHS), performed in 1976-1978, 1981-1983, 1991-1994 and 2001-2003. Information on physical activity (classified as Moderate/high, low or sedentary) and covariates was obtained through self-administered questionnaires, and information on alcohol use disorders was obtained from the Danish Hospital Discharge Register, the Danish Psychiatric Central Research Register and the Winalco database. In total, 18,359 people participated in the study, a mean follow-up time of 20.9 years. Cox proportional hazards model with delayed entry was used. Models were adjusted for available covariates (age, smoking habits, alcohol intake, education, income and cohabitation status) including updated time-dependent variables whenever possible. Results: A low or moderate/high leisure-time physical activity was associated with almost half the risk of developing alcohol use disorder compared with a sedentary leisure-time physical activity. This translates into a 1.5- to 2-fold increased risk of developing alcohol use disorder (Hazard ratios for men 1.64; 95% CI 1.29- 2.10 and women 1.45; 1.01-2.09) in individuals with a sedentary leisure-time physical activity, compared with a moderate to high level. However, when stratifying by presence of other psychiatric disorders, no association was observed in women with psychiatric comorbidity. Residual confounding may have been present in this study, especially according to rough measures of income and education. Conclusions: In both men and women, being sedentary in leisure time was a risk factor for developing an alcohol use disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Exercise](#)
[*Leisure Time](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

63. The effect of beverage type on alcoholic psychoses rate in Russia.

- Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2015, vol./is. 50/2(200-205), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Razvodovsky, Y. E
- Correspondence Address:** Razvodovsky, Y. E.: Grodno State Medical University, 80 Gorky Street, Grodno, Belarus, 230009, yury_razvodovsky@mail.ru
- Institution:** Grodno State Medical University, Grodno, Belarus

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To test the hypothesis of beverage-specific effect in Russia on the incidence rate of alcoholic psychoses (a known indicator of a population's alcohol-related problems). Methods: Time series analytical modeling techniques (ARIMA) were used to examine the relation between the sales of different alcoholic beverages (vodka, wine, beer) and alcoholic psychoses incidence rate between 1970 and 2013. Results: The analysis suggests that of the three beverages vodka alone was associated with alcoholic psychoses incidence rate. The estimated effect of vodka sales on the alcohol psychoses rate is statistically significant: a 1 l per person per year increase in vodka sales would result in a 23.4% increase in the alcoholic psychoses incidence rate. Conclusion: The incidence of alcoholic psychoses is more responsive to changes in vodka sales per capita than wine or beer sales. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholic Psychosis](#)
[*Models](#)
[Sales Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

64. A pilot study on the feasibility and acceptability of a text message-based aftercare treatment programme among alcohol outpatients.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2015, vol./is. 50/2(188-194), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Haug, Severin; Lucht, Michael J; John, Ulrich; Meyer, Christian; Schaub, Michael P

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Institution: Swiss Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction, Zurich University, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Greifswald, HELIOS Hanseklinikum Stralsund, Stralsund, Germany; Department of Social Medicine and Prevention, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany; Department of Social Medicine and Prevention, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany; Swiss Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction, Zurich University, Zurich, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To test the feasibility, acceptability and initial effectiveness of a text message-based aftercare treatment programme among alcohol outpatients. Methods: Clients treated for alcohol use disorders from three Swiss outpatient alcohol treatment centres were invited by their counsellors to participate in a study testing an interactive aftercare programme employing the use of text messages and personal phone calls. Fifty study participants were randomly assigned to either the 6-month aftercare programme (n = 25) or treatment as usual (n = 25). The intervention consisted of (a) monitoring of self-selected drinking goals at regular intervals, (b) motivational text messages to stick to self-selected drinking goals and (c) proactive telephone calls from counsellors when participants neglected to stick to their drinking goals or expressed a need for support. Follow-up interviews were conducted 6 months after randomization. Results: Throughout the programme, participants received a total of 421 text message prompts. Out of these, participants provided valid replies to 371 (88.1%) within 48 h. Out of the 25 participants in the intervention group, 11 (44.0%) sent at least one call-for-help reply. Based on complete case data, at risk alcohol use at follow-up was 41.7% in the control group and 28.6% in the intervention group (OR = 0.56, 95% CI = 0.16-1.95, P = 0.36). Conclusions: The interactive low-intensive aftercare programme was well accepted by the participants.

Testing its efficacy within an adequately powered randomized controlled trial might be reasonable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aftercare](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Outpatients](#)
[Messages](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

65. Development of a real-time repeated-measures assessment protocol to capture change over the course of a drinking episode.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2015, vol./is. 50/2(180-187), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Luczak, Susan E; Rosen, I. Gary; Wall, Tamara L

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Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US;
Department of Mathematics, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US;
Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: We report on the development of a real-time assessment protocol that allows researchers to assess change in BrAC, alcohol responses, behaviors, and contexts over the course of a drinking event. Method: We designed a web application that uses timed text messages (adjusted based on consumption pattern) containing links to our website to obtain real-time participant reports; camera and location features were also incorporated into the protocol. We used a transdermal alcohol sensor device along with software we designed to convert transdermal data into estimated BrAC. Thirty-two college students completed a laboratory session followed by a 2-week field trial. Results: Results for the web application indicated we were able to create an effective tool for obtaining repeated measures real-time drinking data. Participants were willing to monitor their drinking behavior with the web application, and this did not appear to strongly affect drinking behavior during, or 6 weeks following, the field trial. Results for the transdermal device highlighted the willingness of participants to wear the device despite some discomfort, but technical difficulties resulted in limited valid data. Conclusion: The development of this protocol makes it possible to capture detailed assessment of change over the course of naturalistic drinking episodes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Drinking Behavior](#)
[*Repeated Measures](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

66. Relationship between emotional processing, drinking severity and relapse in adults treated for alcohol dependence in Poland.

- Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2015, vol./is. 50/2(173-179), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Kopera, Maciej; Jakubczyk, Andrzej; Suszek, Hubert; Glass, Jennifer M; Klimkiewicz, Anna; Wnorowska, Anna; Brower, Kirk J; Wojnar, Marcin
- Correspondence Address:** Jakubczyk, Andrzej: Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, 27 Nowowiejska St., Warsaw, Poland, 00-665, ajakubczyk@wum.edu.pl
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: Growing data reveals deficits in perception, understanding and regulation of emotions in alcohol dependence (AD). The study objective was to explore the relationships between emotional processing, drinking history and relapse in a clinical sample of alcohol-dependent patients. Methods: A group of 80 inpatients entering an alcohol treatment program in Warsaw, Poland was recruited and assessed at baseline and follow-up after 12 months. Baseline information about demographics, psychopathological symptoms, personality and severity of alcohol problems was obtained. The Schutte Self-Report Emotional Intelligence (EI) Test and Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS) were utilized for emotional processing assessment. Follow-up information contained data on drinking alcohol during the last month. Results: At baseline assessment, the duration of alcohol drinking was associated with lower ability to utilize emotions. Patients reporting more difficulties with describing feelings drank more during their last episode of heavy drinking, and had a longer duration of intensive alcohol use. A longer duration of the last episode of heavy drinking was associated with more problems identifying and regulating emotions. Poor utilization of emotions and high severity of depressive symptoms contributed to higher rates of drinking at follow-up. Conclusions: These results underline the importance of systematic identification of discrete emotional problems and dynamics related to AD. This knowledge has implications for treatment. Psychotherapeutic interventions to improve emotional skills could be utilized in treatment of alcohol-dependent patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Emotional Intelligence](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Emotions](#)
[Major Depression](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

67. Assessing and treating alcohol relapse risk in liver transplantation candidates.

- Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2015, vol./is. 50/2(164-172), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Dom, G; Wojnar, M; Crunelle, C. L; Thon, N; Bobes, J; Preuss, U. W; Addolorato, G; Seitz, H. K; Wurst, F. M

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Language: English

Abstract: In Europe between 30 and 50% of all liver transplantations (LTX) are done within the context of chronic end-stage alcoholic liver disease (ALD). However, post-operatively 20-25% of these patients lapse or relapse into heavy alcohol use. Thus, assessment of alcohol relapse risk before enlisting and therapeutic follow-up during and after LTX is of utmost importance. However, as yet there are enormous differences between European countries and between transplant centers, with regard to the assessment methods and criteria and the implementation of the therapeutic follow-up. Only the so-called '6-month abstinence' rule is widely used. However, there are not much scientific data validating its use in predicting relapse. Thus, there is a clear need of a more homogeneous approach, which was the focus of a symposium of the European Federation of Addiction Societies during the 14th conference of the European Society for Biomedical Research on Alcoholism, 2013 (ESBRA), entitled 'Liver transplantation: A European perspective'. In a follow-up on this symposium, the authors aim to sum up the evidence of psychiatric assessment criteria and psychiatric treatment interventions relevant in the context of patient selection and patient follow-up within ALD transplantation procedures. Based upon these findings, we propose elements of a procedure that can serve as a first step toward a model of good practice regarding addiction-specialist input within the pre-and post-transplantation period. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Liver Disorders](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[Liver](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

68. Brief intervention in the workplace for heavy drinkers: A randomized clinical trial in Japan.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2015, vol./is. 50/2(157-163), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Ito, Chieko; Yuzuriha, Takefumi; Noda, Tatsuya; Ojima, Toshiyuki; Hiro, Hisanori; Higuchi, Susumu

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Kitakyushu, Japan; National Hospital Organization Kurihama Medical and Addiction Center, Kanagawa, Japan

Language:

English

Abstract:

Aims: To investigate the effectiveness of brief intervention (BI) conducted in the workplace for heavy drinkers. **Methods:** A randomized controlled trial was conducted at six companies in Japan. Participants were heavy drinkers who met the inclusion criteria and were randomized into three groups: the BI group, BI with diary group and a control group. **Outcomes** (total drinks, binge drinking episodes and alcohol-free days) were evaluated at 3 and 12 months. **Results:** The 304 participants recruited were allocated to the three groups and 277 participated in all follow-up evaluations. Dropout rates in the respective groups were 7.0, 14.9 and 5.5%. Some improvements were observed in all the groups. In particular, alcohol-free days in the BI group were significantly increased by 93.0% at 12 months. Total drinks at 12 months were reduced by 41 g per week in the BI group compared with the control group, although the intergroup difference was not significant. **Conclusion:** BI in the workplace is effective for increasing the number of alcohol-free days. However, the effectiveness on decreasing alcohol consumption was unclear, which could be explained by alcohol screening itself causing a reduction in drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*[Alcoholism](#)
*[Binge Drinking](#)
*[Clinical Trials](#)
*[Intervention](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

69. Influence of microelement concentration on the intensity of alcohol withdrawal syndrome.**Citation:**

Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2015, vol./is. 50/2(152-156), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s):

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Aims: To establish a nutritional and constitutional profile concerning the micronutrient plasma concentration of patients who suffer from AWS. **Method:** Observational case control study to determine whether patients who exhibited symptoms of AWS (N = 60) had micronutrient plasmatic concentration deficiencies when compared with healthy controls (N = 34). **Results:** There were statistically significant differences between the concentrations of nutrients that are correlated with glutamate hyperactivity (zinc, magnesium and folate/vitamin B12/homocysteine). **Conclusion:** Evidence from literature and our experiment suggests that brain activity, especially the glutamatergic system, might be directly involved in micronutrient concentrations. Therefore, their supplementation to the AWS patient might improve symptom evolution. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
[Brain](#)
[Concentration](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

70. The role of lipin-1 in the pathogenesis of alcoholic fatty liver.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2015, vol./is. 50/2(146-151), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Bi, Lijuan; Jiang, Zhian; Zhou, Junying

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The aim of this review was to focus on the knowledge of the role of lipin-1 in the pathogenesis of alcoholic fatty liver. Methods: Systematic review of animal clinical and cell level studies related to the function of lipin-1 on alcoholic fatty liver, alcoholic hepatitis and alcoholic liver cirrhosis disease. Result: Ethanol could increase the expression of lipin-1 through the AMPKSREBP-1 signaling and dramatically increase the ratio of Lpin1 to Lpin1 by SIRT1-SFRS10-Lpin1/ axis in the liver. Moreover, research has shown that over-expression of lipin-1 could also remarkably suppress very low density lipoprotein-triacylglyceride secretion. Last, lipin-1 has potent anti-inflammatory property. Conclusion: In conclusion, lipin-1 has dual functions in lipid metabolism. In the cytoplasm, lipin-1 functions as a Mg²⁺-dependent phosphatidic acid phosphohydrolase (PAP) enzyme in triglyceride synthesis pathways. In the nucleus, lipin-1 acts as a transcriptional co-regulator to regulate the capacity of the liver for fatty acid oxidation and activity of the lipogenic enzyme. In hepatocytes of alcoholic fatty liver disease (AFLD), ethanol increases the expression of lipin-1 through the AMPK-SREBP-1 signaling and the Lpin1/ ratio by SIRT1-SFRS10- Lpin1/ axis. Of course, in addition to that, ethanol could also produce the PAP activity and interrupt the nucleus function of lipin-1. Furthermore, over-expression of lipin-1 could remarkably suppress very low-density lipoprotein-triacylglyceride (VLDL-TAG) secretion. In the end, endogenous lipin-1 has potent anti-inflammatory property. Increased synthesis of TAG, decreased fatty acid oxidation, impaired VLDL-TAG secretion and activated inflammatory factors act together to exacerbate the development of AFLD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Liver](#)
[*Liver Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

71. Potential contributions of the tobacco nicotine-derived nitrosamine ketone (NNK) in the pathogenesis of steatohepatitis in a chronic plus binge rat model of alcoholic liver disease.

- Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2015, vol./is. 50/2(118-131), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Zabala, Valerie; Tong, Ming; Yu, Rosa; Ramirez, Teresa; Yalcin, Emine B; Balbo, Silvia; Silbermann, Elizabeth; Deochand, Chetram; Nunez, Kavin; Hecht, Stephen; de la Monte, Suzanne M
- Correspondence Address:** de la Monte, Suzanne M.: Rhode Island Hospital, Galletti Research Building, 55 Claverick Street, Room 419, Providence, RI, US, 02903, Suzanne_DeLaMonte_MD@Brown.edu
- Institution:** Department of Medicine, Division of Gastroenterology, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, RI, US; Department of Medicine, Division of Gastroenterology, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, RI, US; Department of Neuroscience, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Department of Molecular Pharmacology and Physiology, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Department of Medicine, Division of Gastroenterology, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, RI, US; Masonic Cancer Center, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Biotechnology Graduate Program, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Department of Neuroscience, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Masonic Cancer Center, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Medicine, Division of Gastroenterology, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, RI, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: Alcoholic liver disease (ALD) is linked to binge drinking and cigarette smoking. Heavy chronic +/- binge alcohol, or low-level exposures to dietary nitrosamines cause steatohepatitis with insulin resistance and oxidative stress in animal models. This study examines hepatotoxic effects of sub-mutagenic exposures to tobacco-specific nitrosamine (NNK) in relation to ALD. Methods: Long Evans rats were fed liquid diets containing 0 or 26% (caloric) ethanol (EtOH) for 8 weeks. In Weeks 3 through 8, rats were treated with NNK (2 mg/kg) or saline by i.p. injection, 3x/week, and in Weeks 7 and 8, EtOH-fed rats were binge-administered 2 g/kg EtOH 3x/week; controls were given saline. Results: EtOH +/- NNK caused steatohepatitis with necrosis, disruption of the hepatic cord architecture, ballooning degeneration, early fibrosis, mitochondrial cytopathy and ER disruption. Severity of lesions was highest in the EtOH + NNK group. EtOH and NNK inhibited insulin/IGF signaling through Akt and activated pro-inflammatory cytokines, while EtOH promoted lipid peroxidation, and NNK increased apoptosis. O6-methyl-Guanine adducts were only detected in NNK-exposed livers. Conclusion: Both alcohol and NNK exposures contribute to ALD pathogenesis, including insulin/IGF resistance and inflammation. The differential effects of EtOH and NNK on adduct formation are critical to ALD progression among alcoholics who smoke. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2015
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Apoptosis](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Liver Disorders](#)
[Liver](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in *Alcohol and Alcoholism*

72. Video games related to young adults: Mapping research interest.

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Citation: | College Student Journal, 2015, vol./is. 49/1(134-136), 0146-3934 (Spr, 2015) |
| Author(s): | Piotrowski, Chris |
| Institution: | University of West Florida, Pensacola, FL, US |
| Language: | English |
| Abstract: | This study attempts to identify the typological-research domain of the extant literature on video games related to college-age samples (18-29 years-of-age). A content analysis of 264 articles, from PsycINFO for these identifiers, was performed. Findings showed that negative or pathological aspects of video gaming, i.e., violence potential, aggression, and addiction held high research attention. Also, brain functions, cognitive efficiency, and perceptual-motor reactivity and coordination are major investigatory areas. Moreover, constructive adaptations of video games for rehabilitation, physical activity, and academic instruction garner modest research interest. Neglected areas of research emphasis include: creativity, therapeutic interventions, social isolation, conflict resolution, leisure, and propensity for risk-taking. This bibliometric analysis highlights a) the scope of research attention devoted to specific video games topics, and b) the need for mapping the investigatory domain of video game literature. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract) |
| Publication Type: | Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal |
| Subject Headings: | *Addiction *Brain Development *Cognitive Development *Computer Games *Motor Coordination Violence |
| Source: | PsycINFO |
| Full Text: | Available from <i>ProQuest</i> in <i>College Student Journal</i> ; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. |

73. A longitudinal study of self-reported psychopathology in early ecstasy and amphetamine users.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Citation: | Psychopharmacology, March 2015, vol./is. 232/5(897-905), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Mar 2015) |
| Author(s): | Wagner, Daniel; Koester, Philip; Becker, Benjamin; Gouzoulis-Mayfrank, Euphrosyne; Hellmich, Martin; Daumann, Joerg |
| Correspondence Address: | Daumann, Joerg: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Cologne, Kerpener Strasse 62, Cologne, Germany, 50924, joerg.daumann@uk-koeln.de |
| Institution: | Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany |
| Language: | English |
| Abstract: | Aims: It still remains unclear whether psychopathological abnormalities described in human 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine users (MDMA users) and d-amphetamine users (AMPH users) existed before the beginning of regular use or if they develop with ongoing use. Objectives: The present study was conducted in order to assess this relationship and to overcome previous methodological shortcomings. Methods: A longitudinal cohort study in 96 beginning MDMA and d-amphetamine users between 2006 and 2011 with a follow-up duration of 24 months. In order to explore the impact of MDMA and AMPH use on self-reported psychopathology (measured by the Symptom |

Checklist-90-Revised), mixed models for repeated measures were fitted. In order to examine the impact of previous psychopathology on subsequent use, partial correlation analyses and linear regression analyses were applied. Results: Over the course of the 2-year follow-up period, 31 subjects used neither MDMA nor AMPH (non-users); 65 subjects used both MDMA and AMPH: 37 subjects used between 1 and 14 tablets of MDMA and 28 subjects used 15 or more tablets of MDMA. Thirty-three subjects used between 1 and 14 g of AMPH, and 32 subjects used 15 g or more. No associations concerning MDMA/AMPH use and development of self-reported psychopathology were found. However, there was a significant relationship between globally increased self-reported psychopathology-particularly psychoticism-at the beginning of the study and subsequent AMPH use. Conclusions: The data of the present study suggest that a certain psychopathological profile could form a risk factor for later use of amphetamines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Inhaled vs. oral alprazolam: Subjective, behavioral and cognitive effects, and modestly increased abuse potential.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, March 2015, vol./is. 232/5(871-883), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Reissig, Chad J; Harrison, Joseph A; Carter, Lawrence P; Griffiths, Roland R

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Infrahuman and human studies suggest that a determinant of the abuse potential of a drug is rate of onset of subjective effects. Objectives: This study sought to determine if the rate of onset of subjective effects and abuse potential of alprazolam would be increased when administered via inhalation vs. the oral route. Methods: Placebo, inhaled alprazolam (0.5, 1, and 2 mg), and oral alprazolam (1, 2, and 4 mg) were administered under double-blind, double-dummy conditions using a crossover design in 14 healthy participants with histories of drug abuse. Participant and observer ratings and behavioral and cognitive performance measures were assessed repeatedly during 9-h sessions. Results: Both routes of administration produced orderly dose and time-related effects, with higher doses producing greater and longer-lasting effects. Onset of subjective effects following inhaled alprazolam was very rapid (e.g., 2 vs. 49 min after 2 mg inhaled vs. oral). On measures of abuse potential (e.g., liking and good effects), inhaled alprazolam was more potent, as evidenced by a leftward shift in the dose-response curve. Despite the potency difference, at the highest doses, peak ratings of subjective effects related to abuse potential (e.g., "drug liking") were similar across the two routes. On other measures (e.g., sedation and performance), the routes were equipotent. Conclusions: The inhaled route of administration modestly increased the abuse potential of alprazolam despite significantly increasing its rate of onset. If marketed, the reduced availability and

increased cost of inhaled alprazolam may render the societal risk of increased abuse to be low. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alprazolam](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Liability](#)
[*Drug Administration Methods](#)
Source: PsycINFO

75. AIDS, people who use drugs, and altruism: Reflection on a personal image.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2015, vol./is. 50/4(532-533), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Des Jarlais, Don C
Correspondence Address: Des Jarlais, Don C.: Baron Edmond de Rothschild Chemical Dependency Institute, Mount Sinai Beth Israel, Israel, ddesjarlais@chpnet.org
Institution: Baron Edmond de Rothschild Chemical Dependency Institute, Mount Sinai Beth Israel, Israel
Language: English
Abstract: Persons who use drugs, particularly persons who develop dependence on drugs, are among the most stigmatized groups in our society. Part of this stigmatization is the socially constructed and often repeated image that they care about nothing other than their next dose. Friendships, family relationships, conventional social norms and laws are all believed to be of no consequence in their quest for drugs. This image of drug users as being extremely selfish makes it easy to condemn them and to want to punish them - even though it should be quite obvious by now that punishment does not cure drug dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Altruism](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Punishment](#)
[Stigma](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

76. What was bad is now good, and what was good is now bad: Changes in our views and images of addiction and addicts.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2015, vol./is. 50/4(523-531), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Adrian, Manuella
Correspondence Address: Adrian, Manuella: Department of Economics, University of Guelph, Guelph, ON, Canada, madrian@the-beach.net
Institution: Department of Economics, University of Guelph, Guelph, ON, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: In the field of addiction, like in many other fields of inquiry, researchers and practitioners share a subject-specific common professional world view. This world view is so deeply

embedded within the fabric of our society and thinking patterns, that even professionals are no longer aware of its influence on their thinking and understanding of the world. Thus, they may accept the view that addiction is a problem that has to be fixed by changing . . . something. Usually the addict. They work within the confines of certain accepted theoretical models in the field, and work at improving these models and making them easier to put into practice in the most cost effective way. The implications and consequences of the commodification of a constructed social problem continue to be inadequately perceived, considered, and explored. Information on new and improved ways of dealing with the problem of addiction-which has, historically, been related to as a sin-moralization, then a crime-criminalization, and more recently a chronic disease-medicalization-is communicated through publications, conferences, media stories, and other mechanisms that act as a marker of professional success. The more people adopt such ideas, methods, or treatments, the more famous and influential the therapist or researcher becomes, and the greater their power. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Society](#)
[Professional Personnel](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

77. Seeing is believing, looks are deceiving: What does one see in images of drugs and drug use(rs)?

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2015, vol./is. 50/4(517-519), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Montagne, Michael
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Institution: Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, MA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Images of drugs and drug use(rs) convey meaning, feelings, and beliefs, and what is being seen is often believed. Images can also deceive in content, meaning, and belief. Drug use(r) researchers, who use images as data, must be cautious in interpreting what is being conveyed and why. As technological advances continue to shape the creation, modification, storage, and analysis of images, researchers must be ever more vigilant about what they are seeing and believing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Deception](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Imagery](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

78. A gap in science's and the media images of people who use drugs and sex workers: Research on organizations of the oppressed.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2015, vol./is. 50/4(508-511), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2015)

- Author(s):** Dziuban, Agata; Friedman, Samuel R
- Correspondence Address:** Dziuban, Agata: Jagiellonian University, Institute of Sociology, Krakow, Poland, agata.dziuban@uj.edu.pl
- Institution:** Jagiellonian University, Institute of Sociology, Krakow, Poland; National Development and Research Institutes, New York, NY, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This paper discusses organizations of the oppressed, such as drug user and sex worker groups, and the images of themselves that they construct. We suggest that analysis of these organizationally-produced collective self-images -frequently overlooked in scholarly research-is crucial to understanding the complex internal dynamics of users' and sex workers' organizations and struggles they engage in when defining their collective (organizational) identities and course of action. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prostitution](#)
[Organizations](#)
[Social Movements](#)
[Oppression](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)
- 79. Portraying the alcoholic: Images of intoxication and addiction in American alcoholism movies, 1931-1962.**
- Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, March 2015, vol./is. 50/4(503-507), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Room, Robin
- Correspondence Address:** Room, Robin: Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, Turning Point, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia, RobinR@turningpoint.org.au
- Institution:** Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This paper revisits some of the material from the Berkeley project, examining in particular the imagery of alcoholism. The alcoholism idea and ideology was a specific formulation of the addiction concept which had become a commonplace idea in English-speaking societies from the 1830s onward. Filmmakers aiming to express and use the addiction concept in a film's plot and action had the problem, therefore, of differentiating the alcoholic from a "plain drunk". In taking on the alcoholism concept, they had set themselves the task of doing so in terms of a mysterious force that had the alcoholic in its power. Hollywood films are made with the primary object of attracting and amusing as large an audience as possible. Only secondarily are some made with the intention of persuading the audience or changing their view of a phenomenon or issue. It is clear from biographies and other published material that this secondary motivation was important in the making of a number of the alcoholism films. The alcoholism movement was clear that it had a tough sales job on its hands in persuading Americans that repeated intoxication was not just a matter of a lack of willpower and morals. The filmmaker's difficulty perhaps reflects that addiction is ineffable, a concept that cannot be expressed in concrete images which distinguish it from the phenomena of recurrent intoxication which the "plain drunk" would also manifest. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Films](#)
[Ideology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

80. Images by the vineyard: Images of addiction and substance users in the media and other culture sites/sights.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2015, vol./is. 50/4(484-502), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Allamani, Allaman; Mattiacci, Silvia

Correspondence Address: Allamani, Allaman: Health Agency of Tuscany Region, Italy, allamana@gmail.com

Institution: Health Agency of Tuscany Region, Italy; University of Siena, Siena, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: This article constitutes a discovery journey into the world of drinking images, the pleasures and harms related to consuming alcoholic beverages, as well as the relationships between drinking and spirituality. These aspects are described historically and globally, over time through a series of snapshots and mini-discussions about both visual and mental images from art, classical literature and operatic music. The images are interpreted according to how they represent the drinking culture within which they were created and sustained, and how they are able to involve the spectator and the user in terms of either empathizing, accepting and including or distancing, stigmatizing and marginalizing the user. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Imagery](#)
[*Mass Media](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Alcoholic Beverages](#)
[Spirituality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

81. What makes gambling cool? Images of agency and self-control in fiction films.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2015, vol./is. 50/4(468-483), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Egerer, Michael; Rantala, Varpu

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Institution: Department of Social Research, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; University of Turku, Turku, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: The study is a qualitative film analysis. It seeks to determine the semiotic and cinematic structures that make gambling appealing in films based on analysis of 72 film scenes from 28 narrative fiction films made from 1922 to 2003 about gambling in North American and West European mainstream cinema. The main game types include card games, casino games, and slot machines. The theme of self-control and competence was identified as being central to gambling's appeal. These images are strongly defined by gender. The study was funded by ELOMEDIA, financed by the Finnish Ministry of Education and

Culture as well as the Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies. The limitations of the study are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Films](#)
[*Gambling](#)
[*Self Control](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Emotions](#)
[Sex Roles](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

82. From criminals to celebrities: Perceptions of "the addict" in the print press from four European countries from nineties to today.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2015, vol./is. 50/4(439-453), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Beccaria, Franca; Rolando, Sara; Hellman, Matilda; Bujalski, Michal; Lemmens, Paul
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Institution: Eclectica, Institute for Training and Research, Torino, Italy; Eclectica, Institute for Training and Research, Torino, Italy; Department of Social Research, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; Department of Studies on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw, Poland; Department of Health Promotion, University of Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands
Language: English
Abstract: The article reviews portrayals of "the addict" in press items from Italy, Finland, Poland, and The Netherlands. The dataset consists of 1,327 items from four national newspapers published in 1991, 1998, 2011. The portrayals varied according to country, period, and type of addiction problem. Results can be read as four cases where different conceptualizations ("the sinner," "the sick," "the social problem," "the criminal," and "the famous") assume diverse importance. These conceptual frames-of-reference are clearly neither unambiguous nor fixed. They are constantly modified and part of different trends. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mass Media](#)
[*Social Perception](#)
[Celebrities](#)
[Criminal Behavior](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

83. What causes addiction problems? Environmental, biological and constitutional explanations in press portrayals from four European welfare societies.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2015, vol./is. 50/4(419-438), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Hellman, Matilda; Majamaki, Maija; Rolando, Sara; Bujalski, Michal; Lemmens, Paul

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Institution: Department of social Research, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; Department of social Research, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; Eclectica, Torino, Italy; Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw, Poland; Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Press items (N = 1327) about addiction related problems were collected from politically independent daily newspapers in Finland, Italy, the Netherlands, and Poland from 1991, 1998, and 2011. A synchronized qualitative coding was performed for discerning the descriptions of the genesis to the problems in terms of described causes to and reasons for why they occur. Environmental explanations were by far the most common and they varied most between the materials. The analysis documents how the portrayals include traces of their contextual origin, relating to different media tasks and welfare cultural traditions. Meaning-based differences were also assigned to the kind of problems that held the most salience in the press reporting. A general worry over societal change is tied into the explanations of accumulating addiction problems and underpins the press reporting in all countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Environment](#)
[*News Media](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Society](#)
[Biology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

84. Encoding and decoding substance use and addictive behaviors-The roles of cultural images.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2015, vol./is. 50/4(415-418), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Hellman, Matilda; Einstein, Stanley

Correspondence Address: Hellman, Matilda, matilda.hellman@helsinki.fi

Institution: Department for Social Research, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; Department for Social Research, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: This special issue of Substance Use and Misuse explores socio-cultural constructs of substance use and addictive behaviors. These images consist of complex, dynamic, multi-dimensional concepts, and processes that are embedded in historical and geographical contexts. Knowledge about these constructs is of great importance for effective intervention planning, for implementation and assessment of policies. The study of the strong connotations of misuse and problematic repetition enables us to unmask hierarchies and tensions in value worlds permeating human life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

[*Intervention](#)
[Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

85. Differences between older and younger adults in residential treatment for co-occurring disorders.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2015, vol./is. 11/1(75-82), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Morse, Siobhan A; Watson, Cayce; MacMaster, Samuel A; Bride, Brian E

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this study was to examine differences between older and younger adults who received integrated treatment for co-occurring substance use and mental disorders, including differences on demographic and baseline characteristics (e.g., substance use, readiness for change, mental health symptoms, and severity of problems associated with substance use), as well as predictors of retention in treatment. Methods: This study included 1400 adults who received integrated substance abuse and mental health treatment services at one of two private residential facilities offering residential and outpatient services. Initial analyses consisted of basic descriptive and bivariate analyses to examine differences between older (> 50 years old) and younger (< 50 years old) adults on baseline variables. Next, three ordinary least squares regression models were employed to examine the influence of baseline characteristics on length of stay. Results: Three main findings emerged. First, older adults differed from younger adults on pre-treatment characteristics. Older adults used more alcohol and experienced greater problem severity in the medical and alcohol domains, while younger adults used more illicit drugs (e.g., heroin, marijuana, and cocaine) and experienced problems in the drug, legal, and family/social domains. Second, while readiness to change did not differ between groups at baseline, older adults remained enrolled in treatment for a shorter period of time (nearly four days on average) than younger adults. Third, the pattern of variables that influenced length of stay in treatment for older adults differed from that of younger adults. Treatment retention for older adults was most influenced by internal factors, like psychological symptoms and problems, while younger adults seemed influenced primarily by external factors, like drug use, employment difficulties, and readiness for change. Conclusions: The results of this study add to the limited knowledge base regarding older adults receiving integrated treatment for co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders by documenting that age-based differences exist in general and in the factors that are associated with the length of stay in residential treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Foundations Recovery Network

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Residential Care Institutions](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Retention](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. Editorial.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2015, vol./is. 11/1(63-64), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Bennett, Melanie

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland, School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Older adults (those aged 65 and older) are a large, diverse, and growing population in the United States. The growth of the older adult population, and the many and varied health care needs this growth will engender, are among the most important and least addressed issues facing our health care system. In particular, mental health and substance use disorders have been identified as areas that have been alarmingly under-studied, under-identified, and under-treated among older adults. With the number of older adults increasing, it is now urgent that we understand the needs of those with dual diagnosis and plan for optimizations and enhancements to care settings, interventions, and services systems to best address these needs. Research findings such as those highlighted in the collection of articles in this special section have the potential to focus the attention of care providers and health policy decision makers toward greatly needed work in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Health Service Needs](#)
[*Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Acceptance and commitment therapy smoking cessation treatment for veterans with posttraumatic stress disorder: A pilot study.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2015, vol./is. 11/1(50-55), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Kelly, Megan M; Sido, Hannah; Forsyth, John P; Ziedonis, Douglas M; Kalman, David; Cooney, Judith L

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Veterans with PTSD smoke at rates two to three times higher than the general population, while their quit rate is less than half that of the general population. The present study evaluated the feasibility, acceptability, and preliminary efficacy of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy for Veterans With Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Tobacco Addiction (ACT-PT), which focuses on helping veterans overcome emotional challenges to quitting smoking. Methods: Veterans with current PTSD who smoked 15 or more cigarettes/day (N = 19) participated in an open trial of ACT-PT. Participants attended nine weekly individual counseling sessions and received eight

weeks of nicotine patch therapy. Primary outcomes included feasibility and acceptability of the intervention, and secondary outcomes included expired-air carbon monoxide confirmed seven-day point prevalence abstinence, cravings, and PTSD symptoms. Results: The retention rate for ACT-PT was good (74%) and client satisfaction ratings were high. Participants made multiple quit attempts ($M = 3.6$, $SD = 4.2$) during the study period and were significantly more confident that they could quit smoking at three-month follow-up. At the end of treatment, 37% of participants were abstinent from smoking and 16% were abstinent at three-month follow-up. Overall, participants reduced their smoking by 62% at the end of treatment and 43% at three-month follow-up. PTSD symptoms and smoking urges significantly decreased from baseline to the end of treatment and three-month follow-up. Conclusions: ACT-PT appears to be a promising smoking cessation treatment for veterans with PTSD. Future research should evaluate ACT-PT in a randomized controlled trial. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. 18th. Mar, 2012. Houston. TX, US. Portions of this paper were presented at the aforementioned conference and the 20th annual meeting of the aforementioned conference on February 2014, Seattle, WA.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Military Veterans](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Acceptance and Commitment Therapy](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Mindfulness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Dual recovery among people with serious mental illnesses and substance problems: A qualitative analysis.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2015, vol./is. 11/1(33-41), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Green, Carla A; Yarborough, Micah T; Polen, Michael R; Janoff, Shannon L; Yarborough, Bobbi Jo H

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Individuals with serious mental illnesses are more likely to have substance-related problems than those without mental health problems. They also face more difficult recovery trajectories as they cope with dual disorders. Nevertheless, little is known about individuals' perspectives regarding their dual recovery experiences. Methods: This qualitative analysis was conducted as part of an exploratory mixed-methods study of mental health recovery. Members of Kaiser Permanente Northwest (a group-model, not-for-profit, integrated health plan) who had serious mental illness diagnoses were interviewed four times over two years about factors affecting their mental health recovery. Interviews were recorded, transcribed, and coded with inductively derived codes. Themes were identified by reviewing text coded "alcohol or other drugs." Results: Participants ($N = 177$) had diagnosed schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder ($n = 75$, 42%), bipolar I/II disorder ($n = 84$, 48%), or affective psychosis ($n = 18$, 10%). At baseline, 63% ($n = 112$) spontaneously described addressing substance use as part of their mental health recovery. When asked at follow-up, 97% ($n = 171$) provided codeable

answers about substances and mental health. We identified differing pathways to recovery, including through formal treatment, self-help groups or peer support, "natural" recovery (without the help of others), and continued but controlled use of alcohol. We found three overarching themes in participants' experiences of recovering from serious mental illnesses and substance-related problems: Learning about the effects of alcohol and drugs provided motivation and a foundation for sobriety; achieving sobriety helped people to initiate their mental health recovery processes; and achieving and maintaining sobriety built self-efficacy, self-confidence, improved functioning and a sense of personal growth. Non-judgmental support from clinicians adopting chronic disease approaches also facilitated recovery. Conclusions: Irrespective of how people achieved sobriety, quitting or severely limiting use of substances was important to initiating and continuing mental health recovery processes. Substance abuse treatment approaches that are flexible, reduce barriers to engagement, support learning about effects of substances on mental health and quality of life, and adopt a chronic disease model of addiction may increase engagement and success. Peer-based support like Alcoholics or Narcotics Anonymous can be helpful for people with serious mental illnesses, particularly when programs accept use of mental health medications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Bipolar Disorder](#)
[Psychosis](#)
[Schizoaffective Disorder](#)
[Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. PTSD and substance use disorder among veterans: Characteristics, service utilization and pharmacotherapy.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2015, vol./is. 11/1(22-32), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Bowe, Adina; Rosenheck, Robert

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: While there has been considerable concern about veterans with dually diagnosed posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and comorbid substance use disorders, a national study of clinical characteristics, service utilization, and psychotropic medication use of such veterans in Veterans Affairs (VA) has yet to be conducted. We hypothesized that veterans having both PTSD and substance use disorder would have lower socioeconomic status, greater medical and psychiatric comorbidity, higher medical service utilization, and more psychotropic pharmacotherapy fills. Methods: National VA data from fiscal year 2012 were used to compare veterans with dually diagnosed PTSD and substance use disorder to veterans with PTSD without substance use disorder on sociodemographic characteristics, psychiatric and medical comorbidities, mental health and medical service utilization, and psychotropic pharmacotherapy. Comparisons were based on bivariate and Poisson regression analyses. Results: The sample included all 638,451 veterans who received the diagnosis of PTSD in the VA in fiscal year 2012: 498,720 (78.1%) with PTSD alone and 139,731 (21.9%) with dually diagnosed PTSD and a comorbid substance use disorder. Veterans with dual diagnoses were more likely to have been homeless and to have received a VA disability pension. Medical diagnoses that were more strongly associated with veterans with dual diagnosis included seizure disorders,

liver disease, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Psychiatric comorbidities that distinguished veterans with dual diagnoses included bipolar disorder and schizophrenia. Veterans with dually diagnosed PTSD and substance use disorder also had a greater likelihood of having had mental health inpatient treatment. There were no substantial differences in other measures of service use or prescription fills for psychotropic medications. Conclusions: Several substantial differences were observed, each of which represented more severe medical and psychiatric illness among veterans with dually diagnosed PTSD and substance use disorder compared to those with PTSD alone. However, effective treatments are available for these disorders and special efforts should be made to ensure that veterans with dual diagnoses receive them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Dual Diagnosis](#)
[Health](#)
[Homeless](#)

Source: PsycINFO

90. Hardiness, spirituality, and suicidal ideation among individuals with substance abuse: The moderating role of gender and marital status.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2015, vol./is. 11/1(12-21), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2015)

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Substance abuse is a serious and major public health problem in Iran and potentially increases the risk of suicidal behavior; therefore, it is essential to increase our knowledge concerning the etiology of suicide among individuals with substance use disorders. The present study sought to examine the associations among hardiness, spirituality, and suicidal ideation in Iranian individuals with substance abuse. Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted in 2012, and participants comprised 450 individuals seeking substance abuse treatment at 10 addiction treatment centers in Tehran, Iran. All data were collected via self-report questionnaires. Results: Sixty-seven percent of participants were male, 47% were married, and 59% were working. Structural equation modeling (SEM) suggested that, as expected, spirituality and hardiness were positively associated with each other. Findings also showed that spirituality and hardiness were negatively associated with suicidal ideation among this group of individuals with substance abuse, explaining 46% of the variance in suicidal ideation. That is, those with low levels of spirituality and low levels of hardiness were more likely to report suicidal ideation. There was a moderating effect of gender, such that greater hardiness predicted a lower likelihood of suicidal ideation for males but not for females. Conclusions: These findings reinforce the importance of spirituality and hardiness as protective factors against suicidal ideation in individuals with substance abuse, as well as the particular role of hardiness for men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Self Control
 *Spirituality
 *Suicidal Ideation
 Human Sex Differences
 Marital Status
 Suicide
Source: PsycINFO

91. Psychiatric severity and HIV-risk sexual behaviors among persons with substance use disorders.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2015, vol./is. 11/1(3-11), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Majer, John M; Komer, Anne C; Jason, Leonard A

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The relationship between mental illness and human-immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-risk sexual behavior among persons with substance use disorders is not well-established because of differences in assessing psychiatric factors (types, symptoms, severity), substance use (diagnosis, survey responses, past substance use), and HIV-risk sexual behaviors (individual measures, combination of sex/drug use risk behaviors) across studies. This study utilized a more global and dimensional aspect of psychiatric issues (problem severity) to examine the relationship with HIV-risk sexual behaviors and substance use among persons with substance use disorders. Methods: Participants included 224 men and 46 women, with a mean age of 40.4 years (SD = 9.5). The most common substances were heroin/opiates, with 41.4% reporting use of these substances (n = 110), while 27.8% reported using cocaine (n = 74) and 12.8% reported using alcohol (n = 34). Of all participants, 39 (14.4%) were identified as having high psychiatric severity (defined using the psychiatric severity score from the Addiction Severity Index), which was used as an indication of probable comorbid psychiatric and substance use disorders. Among these participants likely to have comorbid disorders, hierarchical linear regression was conducted to examine HIV-risk sexual behaviors (number of partners and unprotected sexual behaviors in the past 30 days) in relation to psychiatric severity, substance use, and gender. Results: Gender (women) and psychiatric severity (higher) were significantly related to greater HIV-risk sexual behaviors. After entering gender and substance use into the regression model, psychiatric severity accounted for another 21.9% of the variance in number of partners and 14.1% of the variance in unprotected sexual behaviors. Overall, the models accounted for 55.5% and 15.6% of the variance, respectively. A significant interaction was found for number of partners (but not frequency of unprotected behavior), such that those higher in psychiatric severity and higher in substance use had a greater number of sexual partners. The model including this interaction term accounted for 63.4% of the variance in number of partners. Conclusions: Findings suggest psychiatric severity is an underlying risk factor for HIV-risk sexual behavior among persons with substance use disorders who have various psychiatric comorbidities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse

*HIV
 *Mental Disorders
 *Severity (Disorders)
 *Sexual Risk Taking
 Comorbidity
 Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

92. Subtyping and tailoring treatment approaches.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2015, vol./is. 11/1(1-2), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2015)

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Language: English

Abstract: This issue of the Journal of Dual Diagnosis continues to document the important and varied problems encountered due to the co-occurrence of psychiatric and substance use disorders. At this point, while theories abound, it remains uncertain why substance use disorders occur so commonly in individuals with psychiatric disorders. But a few facts do remain clear: Substance use disorders are common in those with psychiatric illnesses, and they worsen the course of the psychiatric illness; while some advances have been made, the rates of treatment related abstinence remain disturbingly low. The studies in this issue indicate that people with co-occurring psychiatric and substance use disorders need individualized treatments, long-term approaches, and innovative interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Comorbidity
 *Diagnosis
 *Drug Abuse
 *Mental Disorders
 Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

93. Behavioral therapies for treatment-seeking cannabis users: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials.

Citation: Evaluation & the Health Professions, March 2015, vol./is. 38/1(94-114), 0163-2787;1552-3918 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Davis, Michelle L; Powers, Mark B; Handelsman, Pamela; Medina, Johnna L; Zvolensky, Michael; Smits, Jasper A. J

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Language: English

Abstract: Narrative reviews conclude that behavioral therapies (BTs) produce better outcomes than control conditions for cannabis use disorders (CUDs). However, the strength and consistency of this effect has not been directly empirically examined. The present

meta-analysis combined multiple well-controlled studies to help clarify the overall impact of behavioral interventions in the treatment of CUDs. A comprehensive literature search produced 10 randomized controlled trials (RCTs; n = 2,027) that were included in the final analyses. Analyses indicated an effect of BTs (including contingency management, relapse prevention, and motivational interviewing, and combinations of these strategies with cognitive behavioral therapy) over control conditions (including waitlist [WL], psychological placebo, and treatment as usual) across pooled outcomes and time points (Hedges' $g = 0.44$). These results suggest that the average patient receiving a behavioral intervention fared better than 66% of those in the control conditions. BT also outperformed control conditions when examining primary outcomes alone (frequency and severity of use) and secondary outcomes alone (psychosocial functioning). Effect sizes were not moderated by inclusion of a diagnosis (RCTs including treatment-seeking cannabis users who were not assessed for abuse or dependence vs. RCTs including individuals diagnosed as dependent), dose (number of treatment sessions), treatment format (either group vs. individual treatment or in-person vs. non-in-person treatment), sample size, or publication year. Effect sizes were significantly larger for studies that included a WL control comparison versus those including active control comparisons, such that BT significantly outperformed WL controls but not active control comparisons. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Cannabis
 *Cognitive Behavior Therapy
 Drug Abuse
 Meta Analysis
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Evaluation and the Health Professions*

94. Could environmental exposures facilitate the incidence of addictive behaviors?

Citation: Evaluation & the Health Professions, March 2015, vol./is. 38/1(53-58), 0163-2787;1552-3918 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Sussman, Steve; Ames, Susan L; Avol, Ed
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Institution: Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; School of Community and Global Health, Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, CA, US; Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US
Language: English
Abstract: This article suggests that environmental exposures can contribute to dysregulation of mesolimbic dopamine turnover, resulting in an increased propensity for addictive behaviors to manifest themselves. Furthermore, author suggests that increased pollution exposure could be associated with increased prevalence of addictive behaviors. The author explores the potential for that possibility, and identify possible supportive outcomes observed from previously identified pollution exposures and behavioral effects research. Mesolimbic pathways, beginning in the ventral tegmental area and leading to the nucleus accumbens (NA) have been implicated in the development of addictive behavior. Addictive behavior may operate by increasing dysregulation of mesolimbic dopamine (DA) turnover in limbic structures such as NA and amygdala. Any behavior, substance, or environmental context that might inhibit or dysregulate mesolimbic DA turnover may therefore, in theory, increase the potential for addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Environment](#)
[Amygdala](#)
[Nucleus Accumbens](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Evaluation and the Health Professions*

95. Binge drinking and alcohol misuse among college students and young adults.

Citation: Binge drinking and alcohol misuse among college students and young adults., 2015 (2015)

Author(s): Winograd, Rachel P; Sher, Kenneth J

Institution: Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO, US; Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) This book provides clear guidance about effective, evidence-based approaches to treating alcohol misuse in young adults. Heavy drinking-and its associated problems-are an integral part of many college students' and other young adults' lives. Though some young drinkers are able to consume alcohol without incident, many face significant negative fallout from their excessive consumption. This volume in the series *Advances in Psychotherapy: Evidence-Based Practice* describes the nature of alcohol misuse, its epidemiology, its causes, and methods for treatment, specifically as they pertain to college students and other young adults. It provides practitioners and trainees with a range of evidence-based treatment approaches to help clients change their alcohol use habits. The information presented is both thorough and concise and will help readers with varied backgrounds and experience improve their understanding of the many nuanced factors involved in assessing and treating problematic drinking in young adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*College Students](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Evaluation](#)
[Models](#)
[Needs Assessment](#)
[Theories](#)

Source: PsycINFO

96. Prevalence of hazardous drinking among nursing students.

Citation: Journal of Advanced Nursing, March 2015, vol./is. 71/3(581-590), 0309-2402;1365-2648 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Sotos, Joseba Rabanales; Gonzalez, Angel Lopez; Martinez, Ignacio Parraga; Rosa, Monchi Campos; Herraiz, Maria Jose Simarro; Hidalgo, Jesus Lopez-Torres

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Castilla-La Mancha/SESCAM), Albacete, Spain; Albacete Integrated Healthcare Management (SESCAM), Albacete, Spain; Villarrobledo-Albacete Integrated Healthcare Management (SESCAM), Albacete, Spain; Albacete Faculty of Medicine (UCLM), Albacete Zone IV Health Centre (SESCAM), Albacete, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To estimate the frequency of alcohol consumption among nursing students and describe their behaviour patterns in relation to excessive consumption. Background: Most alcohol-related problems appear in individuals who indulge in hazardous consumption, with hazardous drinkers constituting a priority in the field of preventive activities. According to previous studies, there is a high proportion of hazardous drinkers among university students. Design: Descriptive cross-sectional study. Methods: Over the course of the 2012-2013 academic year, we assessed 1060 nursing degree students, ascertaining their socio-demographic characteristics, lifestyle and alcohol consumption by means of the Systematic Alcohol Consumption Interview (Interrogatorio Sistematizado de Consumos Alcoholicos/ISCA) and Alcohol Use Disorders Inventory Test (AUDIT). Results: Hazardous alcohol consumption was observed in 434% of students. Moreover, 149% of men and 187% of women met criteria for hazardous drinkers, without any statistically significant difference between the sexes. The frequency of hazardous drinkers was significantly higher among participants aged under 21 years, those living outside the family nucleus and smokers. Conclusion: A considerable proportion of students show evidence of hazardous alcohol consumption and, while there are no sex-related differences, the proportion of hazardous drinkers tends to be higher among the youngest subjects, smokers and persons living outside the family nucleus. Alcohol-prevention activities should envisage greater protection of university settings, particularly where future health professionals are involved. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Nursing Students](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Hazards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Advanced Nursing*

97. A response to Dr. Albers's Review of Ancient Sins . . . Modern Addictions.

Citation: Pastoral Psychology, April 2015, vol./is. 64/2(229-230), 0031-2789;1573-6679 (Apr 2015)

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Language: English

Abstract: In this article, the author of Ancient Sins . . . Modern Addictions responds to the review of the book by Dr. Robert Albers, continuing the discussion on the nature of sin as addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Psychology](#)

Addiction
Sin

Source: PsycINFO

98. Exposure to peer deviance during childhood and risk for drug abuse: A Swedish national co-relative control study.

Citation: Psychological Medicine, March 2015, vol./is. 45/4(855-864), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Mar 2015)

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Institution: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Peer deviance (PD) is associated with risk for drug abuse (DA). Is this association causal? Method: DA was recorded in official records. PD was defined as the percentage of peers residing in small communities with future DA registrations. We examined offspring in families whose community PD changed when the offspring was 0-15 years of age and then examined families where cousins or siblings differed in their years of exposure to low or high PD communities. Results: The duration of exposure to PD was strongly associated with future DA. Co-relative analyses for families whose exposure to PD declined suggested that the PD-DA association was largely non-causal. Within full-sibling pairs in such families, the length of exposure to low PD environments was unrelated to risk for DA. By contrast, co-relative analyses in families where exposure to PD increased over time indicated that the PD-DA association was largely causal. In such families, siblings who differed in the duration of their exposure to high PD differed in their risk for subsequent DA. These results were replicated in families whose PD changed because they moved or because of changes in the community in which they resided. Conclusions: Within families whose social environment is improving over time, the association between PD exposure and offspring DA outcomes is not causal but is due to familial confounding. Within families whose social environment is deteriorating, the PD-DA association seems to be largely causal. Our measure of PD may also reflect broader aspects of the community environment beyond peers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Childhood Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Peers](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

99. Delivery of behavioral HIV prevention services in New York City outpatient substance abuse treatment clinics: Providers' perspectives on opportunities and challenges.

Citation: AIDS Education and Prevention, February 2015, vol./is. 27/1(1-14), 0899-9546 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Spector, Anya Y; Remien, Robert H

Correspondence Address: Spector, Anya Y.: HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies, Columbia University, 722 West 168th St., New York, NY, US, 10032, ay2117@columbia.edu

Institution: HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Providers (e.g., counselors, physicians) of substance abuse treatment have an opportunity to address HIV. This study identified: (1) providers' HIV prevention practices, (2) barriers, and (3) promoters to offering HIV prevention in substance abuse treatment. Semistructured qualitative interviews with one director, one medical provider, and four counselors, from each of six outpatient clinics (N = 36) were transcribed and coded according to thematic content analysis. Providers' practices included: (1) recommending condoms, (2) explaining HIV transmission, (3) HIV testing, and (4) assessing risk. Barriers included: (1) believing that clients know enough about HIV, (2) believing that clients are not at risk, (3) lacking information, (4) outdated training (i.e., > 5 years ago), (5) HIV stigma, and (6) avoidance. While some providers recommended condoms and HIV testing, many avoided discussing HIV. Our results suggest a need for training to improve understanding of HIV transmission, effective counseling practices, and to build capacity for HIV testing or linkages with HIV service agencies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Guilford Press; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Outpatients Clinics Practice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

100. The psychometric properties of the Iowa Personality Disorder Screen in methadone-maintained patients: An initial investigation.

Citation: Journal of Personality Disorders, February 2015, vol./is. 29/1(131-144), 0885-579X (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Beitel, Mark; Peters, Skye; Savant, Jonathan D; Cutter, Christopher J; Cecero, John J; Barry, Declan T

Correspondence Address: Barry, Declan T.: Yale University School of Medicine, CMHC/SAC Room 220, 34 Park Street, New Haven, CT, US, 06519-1187, declan.barry@yale.edu

Institution: Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; APT Foundation Pain Treatment Services, New Haven, CT, US; APT Foundation Pain Treatment Services, New Haven, CT, US; Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Fordham University, Bronx, NY, US; Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: The psychometric properties of the Iowa Personality Disorder Screen (IPDS) were examined in 150 methadone-maintained patients who completed measures of demographic, psychopathology, substance use, pain, and methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) characteristics. An exploratory factor analysis revealed a two-factor solution that explained 45% of the scale variance. The first factor captured internalizing tendencies, such as inhibition and hypersensitivity to others. The second factor comprised

externalizing tendencies, such as impulsivity and insensitivity to others. The IPDS item subsets, derived factors, and the total score were significantly related to race/ethnicity but not sex. The effects of race/ethnicity were controlled statistically when the IPDS was compared to other measures of psychopathology, self-reported substance use, pain variables, and MMT characteristics. In general, the IPDS appears to be reliable and valid for use with methadone-maintained patients. The two-factor structure found in this study may have clinical utility and merits further investigation in other MMT samples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Guilford Press; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Screening](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Test Validity](#)
[Treatment](#)
Source: PsycINFO

101. Preparing for the silver tsunami: A tool kit.

Citation: PsycCRITIQUES, 2015, vol./is. 60/11(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2015)
Author(s): Swope, Alan
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, Treatment of Late-Life Depression, Anxiety, Trauma, and Substance Abuse, edited by Patricia A. Arean (see record 2014-25808-000). This book is written by clinical psychologists and intended to be a resource for all mental health professionals who work with older adults. It aims "to be a compendium of information on best practices in treating mental disorders in late life". To support the "best practices" claim, the evidence base for each treatment approach and its applicability to an older population is carefully presented in each chapter. The book offers a practical, up-to-date set of tools that can be used not only by those in the mental health disciplines to treat older patients, but also by ancillary disciplines who will need to be recruited to fill the anticipated gap in treatment community. It is an excellent presentation of the treatment of key clinical problems in the older population. The book is detailed, specific, and thoroughly grounded in evidence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Electronic Collection
Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Anxiety](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[Treatment](#)
[Best Practices](#)
Source: PsycINFO

102. Associations between mental health, substance use, and sexual abuse experiences among Latinas.

Citation: Journal of Child Sexual Abuse: Research, Treatment, & Program Innovations for Victims, Survivors, & Offenders, January 2015, vol./is. 24/1(35-54), 1053-8712;1547-0679 (Jan 2015)
Author(s): Ulibarri, Monica D; Ulloa, Emilio C; Salazar, Marissa
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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Psychology, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA, US; Division of Global Public Health, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined self-reported sexually abusive experiences in childhood and adulthood as correlates of current drug use, alcohol abuse, and depression and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms. Participants were 204 Latina women 18-34 years old. Results indicated significant relationships between history of sexual abuse (regardless of age of occurrence), depression symptoms, PTSD symptoms, alcohol abuse, and drug use. When examined separately, childhood sexual abuse was associated with symptoms of depression, PTSD, and substance use but not alcohol abuse behaviors. Experiencing sexual abuse in adulthood was associated with symptoms of depression, alcohol abuse behaviors, and substance use but not PTSD symptoms. Structural equation modeling showed that substance use partially mediated the relationship between sexual abuse and mental health outcomes. These findings suggest mental health and substance use services should incorporate treatment for trauma, which may be the root of comorbid mental health and substance use issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Sexual Abuse](#)
["*Latinos/Latinas"](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Survivors](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

103. Validation of the Individual and Community Empowerment inventory: A measure of rap music engagement among first-year college students.

Citation: Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, February 2015, vol./is. 25/2(90-108), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Travis, Raphael Jr.; Bowman, Scott W

Correspondence Address: Travis, Raphael, Jr.: School of Social Work, Texas State University, San Marcos, TX, US, 78666, rtravis@txstate.edu

Institution: School of Social Work, Texas State University, San Marcos, TX, US; School of Criminal Justice, Texas State University, San Marcos, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Amid robust debates about the impact of music on the lives of young people, empirically validated measures of music engagement are absent. The present study builds on the construction of the Individual and Community Empowerment (ICE) inventory, a measure to capture different types of empowerment and different types of risk potential from rap music engagement. The scientific intent of the scale development and the present validation study was to test the simultaneous presence of empowerment and risk associated with music engagement and its application to the individual and community. A unique sample existed for the present study in comparison to the original, with the bulk of respondents being first-year college students and White. Results of the present study suggest that the ICE inventory is an effective and comparative measure of risk and empowerment. Major findings about the instrument's utility were replicated, but results were divergent from original research on certain demographic trends with respect to gender, age, and race/ethnicity. Empowering and risky music engagement scale means

were higher among male and younger respondents. White respondents had significantly lower mean scores than all other groups on empowerment scales, and African Americans had lower scores on the individual risk scale than other groups. Each result suggests the need for additional research. The validation of the ICE inventory offers promise for helping to collect, organize, and interpret new data on associations between music engagement and desirable health and well-being outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Empowerment](#)
[*Music](#)
[*Test Construction](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[College Students](#)
[Communities](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Health](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Psychometrics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

104. Discharge planning for offenders with co-occurring disorders: The role of collaboration, medication, and staff.

Citation: Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, January 2015, vol./is. 54/1(1-18), 1050-9674;1540-8558 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Toi, Hiroki; Mogro-Wilson, Cristina

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Institution: School of Social Work, University of Connecticut, West Hartford, CT, US; School of Social Work, University of Connecticut, West Hartford, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Concern for offenders with co-occurring disorders is increasing, and few studies have examined the degree of discharge planning provided for this population. The study explored how well the selected factors (medication, community support, and resources) predict the degree of discharge planning for offenders with co-occurring disorders. A secondary dataset using a national sample of administrators in criminal justice treatment programs (N = 147) was used for the analysis. Provision of medication upon release was the strongest predictor. Furthermore, the findings suggested collaborations with external groups and having dedicated staff may impact the level of discharge planning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Collaboration](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)
[*Discharge Planning](#)
[*Mentally Ill Offenders](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Psychiatric Hospital Staff](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. Abstention, alcohol consumption, and common somatic symptoms: The Hordaland Health Study (HUSK).

Citation: International Journal of Behavioral Medicine, February 2015, vol./is. 22/1(24-31), 1070-5503;1532-7558 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Skogen, Jens Christoffer; Knudsen, Ann Kristin; Myrtveit, Solbjorg Makalani; Sivertsen, Borge

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Institution: Stavanger University Hospital, Stavanger, Norway; Division of Mental Health, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Bergen, Norway; Division of Mental Health, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Bergen, Norway; Division of Mental Health, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Bergen, Norway

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The association between alcohol consumption and somatic symptoms is unclear. Purpose: The aim of this study was to examine the cross-sectional association between the whole continuum of alcohol consumption, ranging from abstinence to high-level consumption, and the overall level of common somatic symptoms in a large population-based sample. Methods: Data are from the Hordaland Health Study, conducted in 1997-1999 with participants aged 40-46 years (N = 15,018). The main exposure was a categorical variable based on self-reported abstinence and alcohol consumption, while self-reported overall level of somatic symptoms was the outcome. The outcome was defined by the mean overall frequency of 17 commonly experienced somatic symptoms. Potential confounders included sociodemographic information, somatic diagnoses, and health-related behaviors. Linear regression models were computed in the statistical analyses. Results: We found no association between different levels of alcohol consumption and overall level of somatic symptoms. Abstainers reported, however, a higher overall level of somatic symptoms compared to those who consumed alcohol at any level, even after adjusting for potential confounders. Investigating the individual somatic symptoms, we found that the abstainers had a higher frequency of 10 of the 17 symptoms compared to the remainder, while higher frequency was found for only 2 somatic symptoms among the 5 % with the highest alcohol consumption. Conclusions: We found no support for an association between alcohol consumption and overall level of somatic symptoms. There was, however, a small association between being abstinent and increased level of somatic symptoms. These findings may have several different explanations, and further investigation is called for. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Society of Behavioral Medicine; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[*Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

106. Using qualitative data, people's perceptions, and the science of decision making to inform policy and improve hepatitis C care for people who use drugs.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, February 2015, vol./is. 26/2(217-219), 0955-3959 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Perlman, David C; Jordan, Ashly E

Correspondence Address: Perlman, David C.: Icahn School of Medicine, 120 East 16th Street, 12th Floor, New York, NY, US, 10003, dperlman@chpnet.org

Institution: Mount Sinai Beth Israel, New York, NY, Azerbaijan; Center for Drug Use and HIV Research, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by L. Jones et al. (see record 2014-10098-004). Jones et al. make an important contribution in their recent systematic review of qualitative research on how persons who inject drugs (PWID) perceive hepatitis C virus (HCV) screening and diagnosis. HCV is a global public health problem, with over 170 million people infected. The development of highly efficacious HCV treatment affords the potential to cure HCV infections, and perhaps even eradicate HCV infection through improved primary prevention, screening, linkage to care, treatment, and treatment as prevention. One dominant theme in Jones et al. was the lack of clarity PWID had regarding HCV test results which our qualitative study of both PWUD, found as well. Well-organized qualitative data of people's understanding and perceptions of HCV testing and care, and thoughtful and respectful application of decision science are promising strategies to improve HCV care, and to advance efforts to eradicate HCV, among PWUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Developed Countries](#)
[Qualitative Research](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

107. Drug, sex and sociality: Factors associated with the recent sharing of injecting equipment among gay and bisexual men in Australia.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, February 2015, vol./is. 26/2(210-213), 0955-3959 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Hopwood, Max; Lea, Toby; Aggleton, Peter

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Language: English

Abstract: This article presents a national, online, cross-sectional survey of 474 Australian gay and bisexual men was conducted from August to December 2013. To be eligible for participation, respondents had to be at least 18 years old, identify as gay or bisexual, or be homosexually active, and currently live in Australia. Respondents were asked to answer most items in regards to injecting ever or 'the past 6 months. The self-administered survey took between 15 and 20 min to complete and respondents were not remunerated for their participation. Bivariate logistic regression analyses were conducted to examine correlates of sharing injecting equipment in the previous 6 months and to generate unadjusted odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals. Respondents who shared any injecting equipment in the previous 6 months were significantly more likely than respondents who did not share equipment to have ever injected crystal in a sexual context (OR = 8.75, 95% CI 1.05-72.70) and to spend much of their free time with gay men (OR = 3.06, 95% CI 1.01-9.23). While not reaching statistical significance, respondents who shared equipment were also more likely to report that most or all of their friends were gay men (OR = 2.41, 95% CI 0.91-6.35). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bisexuality](#)

[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Human Males](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

108. A social cost perspective in the wake of the Portuguese strategy for the fight against drugs.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, February 2015, vol./is. 26/2(199-209), 0955-3959 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Goncalves, Ricardo; Lourenco, Ana; da Silva, Sofia Nogueira

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Institution: Faculdade de Economia e Gestao, Universidade Catolica Portuguesa (Porto), Porto, Portugal; Faculdade de Economia e Gestao, Universidade Catolica Portuguesa (Porto), Porto, Portugal; Faculdade de Economia e Gestao, Universidade Catolica Portuguesa (Porto), Portugal

Language: English

Abstract: The Portuguese National Strategy for the Fight Against Drugs (NSFAD), approved in 1999, was explicitly grounded on the values of humanism and pragmatism and paved the way for the decriminalization of illicit drug use in Portugal in 2000. This paper presents an analysis of the social costs of illicit drug use in the wake of the strategy's approval. Taking into consideration health and non-health related costs, we find that that the social cost of drugs decreased by 12% in the five years following the NSFAD's approval and by a rather significant 18% in the eleven-year period following its approval. Whilst the reduction of legal system costs (possibly associated with the decriminalization of drug consumption) is clearly one of the main explanatory factors, it is not the only one. In particular, the rather significant reduction of health-related costs has also played an important role. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Health Care Costs](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Humanism](#)
[Pragmatism](#)
[Social Change](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

109. Comparison of adverse obstetric outcomes and maternity hospitalization among heroin-exposed and methadone-treated women in Taiwan.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, February 2015, vol./is. 26/2(191-198), 0955-3959 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Chen, Chuan-Yu; Lien, Yi-Ting; Yeh, Hsueh-Han; Su, Lien-Wen; Ho, Ing-Kang

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Institution: Institute of Public Health, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan; Center of Neuropsychiatric Research, National Health Research Institutes, Taiwan; Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, US; Department of Addiction Science, Taipei City Psychiatric Centre, Taipei City Hospital,

Taipei City, Taiwan; Center for Drug Abuse and Addiction, China Medical University, Taiwan

Language:

English

Abstract:

Aims: To identify sociodemographic and clinical factors predicting the overall risk of adverse obstetric outcomes and the length of maternal hospital stay among heroin-exposed and methadone-treated women in Taiwan. **Methods:** Using the retrospective matched cohort study design, 396 births to women on methadone treatment during pregnancy (the methadone-treated group) and 609 to women who started methadone treatment after childbirth (the heroin-exposed group) were identified in the National Methadone Maintenance Program. Adverse pregnancy outcomes were assessed by still birth, low birth weight and preterm delivery. We used multivariate methods and zero-truncated negative binomial regression to evaluate association estimates. **Finding:** Both heroin-exposed and methadone-treated women had 2-4-fold greater risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes. HIV infection increased the overall risk of adverse pregnancy outcome in the methadone-treated group, whereas being unmarried and having treatment history of substance use disorders increased such risk in the heroin-exposed group. Maternal ages at delivery and healthcare facility used had moderate effects on the length of maternal hospital stay; HIV infection significantly increased the length of hospital stay for women in the heroin-exposed group (adjusted relative risk=1.32, 95% CI = 1.05-1.68). **Conclusions:** Our results showed no appreciable differences in the occurrence of adverse obstetric outcomes and the length of maternity hospitalization between the methadone-treated and the heroin-exposed women; the profile of sociodemographic and clinical predictors was similar as well. Coordination of addiction treatment and prenatal care may help reduce unfavorable obstetric outcomes among female heroin addicts seeking substitution treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Drug Abuse
*Heroin
*Methadone
*Pregnancy
Hospitalization
Human Females
Methadone Maintenance

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

110. An exploratory qualitative assessment of self-reported treatment outcomes and satisfaction among patients accessing an innovative voluntary drug treatment centre in Malaysia.

Citation:

International Journal of Drug Policy, February 2015, vol./is. 26/2(175-182), 0955-3959 (Feb 2015)

Author(s):

Ghani, Mansur A; Brown, Shan-Estelle; Khan, Farrah; Wickersham, Jeffrey A; Lim, Sin How; Dhaliwal, Sangeeth K; Kamarulzaman, Adeeba; Altice, Frederick L

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Agency, Ministry of Home Affairs, Malaysia; Yale University School of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Section of Infectious Diseases, AIDS Program, New Haven, CT, US; Yale University School of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Section of Infectious Diseases, AIDS Program, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: In Malaysia, compulsory drug detention centres (CDDCs) hold suspected drug users for two years without adjudication. Acute detoxification without healthcare access has been documented. CDDCs are criticized globally due to ineffectiveness in treating addiction and human rights violations. In response, the Malaysian government began transitioning these facilities into voluntary drug treatment centres known as "Cure and Care" (C&C) centres that embrace a holistic treatment-based approach to drug addiction rehabilitation. Methods: An explorative qualitative study was undertaken to explore patient perspectives and satisfaction regarding treatment and services at the new Cure and Care centre in Kota Bharu, Malaysia. A convenience sample of 20 patients was recruited to participate in semi-structured in-depth interviews. Content analysis was used to identify the salient themes. Results: Patients identified methadone treatment, psychosocial programs, religious instruction, and recreational activities as important factors contributing to treatment success for addressing both health and addiction needs. Though many had previously been in a CDDC, adherence to treatment in the C&C centre was perceived to be facilitated by the degree of social support, the voluntary nature and the array of new programs available for selection. Conclusion: C&Cs represents a dramatic shift in the Malaysian government's approach to drug addiction. Our findings demonstrate positive patient experiences associated with the holistic treatment-based approach of these centres. This exploratory study provides additional evidence to document this ongoing policy transition and may guide continued expansion of new holistic drug treatment programs across the country. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[Adjudication](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Satisfaction](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

111. Sexual identity, same-sex partners and risk behaviour among a community-based sample of young people in Australia.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, February 2015, vol./is. 26/2(153-161), 0955-3959 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Bowring, Anna L; Vella, Alyce M; Degenhardt, Louisa; Hellard, Margaret; Lim, Megan S. C

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Young people who are same-sex attracted report higher rates of substance use, sexual risk behaviour, and mental health problems. Numerous studies have shown

that sexual identity, sexual behaviour and sexual attraction do not always correspond, particularly among young people. We describe sexual identity, sexual partners, and associations between sexual identity and risk in a community-based sample of young people. Methods: From 2011 to 2013, young people (16-29 years) were recruited at a music festival in Melbourne, Australia to self-complete a questionnaire. We describe sexual identity and gender of anal/vaginal sex partners in the past year. Secondly, we assess associations between risk behaviours, health outcomes and gay/lesbian/bisexual/queer/questioning (GLBQQ)-identity using multivariable logistic regression. Results: Among 3793 (91%) participants with complete data, 115 (9%) males and 266 (11%) females were GLBQQ-identifying. Among GLBQQ-identifying males, 23% reported only same-sex partners, 34% reported both sex partners, 26% reported only opposite-sex partners, 5% reported no sex partners in the past year, and 12% had never had sex. Among GLBQQ-identifying females, 10% reported only same-sex partners, 22% reported both sex partners, 48% reported only opposite-sex partners, 3% reported no sex partners in the past year, and 17% had never had sex. Controlling for age and sex, significant ($p < 0.05$) associations with GLBQQ-identity included: recent drug use (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] 1.7, 95%CI 1.3-2.2); ever injected drugs (AOR 5.7, 95%CI 3.3-9.7); young age at first sex (AOR 1.8, 95%CI 1.3-2.3); >11 lifetime sex partners (AOR 1.5, 95%CI 1.1-2.0); multiple sex partners in the past year (AOR 1.9, 95%CI 1.5-2.5); and rating mental health as fair/poor (AOR 3.0, 95%CI 1.9-4.6). Conclusion: Young people with GLBQQ-identity commonly engage in high risk behaviours and are more at risk relative to their heterosexual-identifying peers. Targeted interventions to promote the health and wellbeing of this group should account for the complexities of identity and behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bisexuality](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Sexual Partners](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Sexual Attraction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

112. The role of leisure and delinquency in frequent cannabis use and dependence trajectories among young adults.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, February 2015, vol./is. 26/2(143-152), 0955-3959 (Feb 2015)

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: The link between leisure and cannabis use has been widely studied, but less so for young adults, and rarely with a focus on frequent cannabis use. Also, little is known

about how changes in leisure develop over time and how they are related to transitions in cannabis use and dependence. Method: As part of a 3-year longitudinal project, in a qualitative study 47 frequent male and female young adult cannabis users with (n =23) and without (n =24) dependence at baseline were interviewed in-depth after 1.5 and 3 years. Results: Frequent cannabis users (at baseline >3 days per week in the past 12 months) are involved in similar leisure activities as the general young adult population and live rather conventional lives, generally away from a delinquent subculture. They mostly regulate their cannabis use to leisure time, to enhance other leisure activities, including socialising and video gaming. While they often give precedence to responsibilities (e.g. work and study), dependent and non-dependent users differed in whether they actively adapted their leisure activities to their cannabis use, or their cannabis use to their leisure time. Both types of and time spent on leisure activities were associated with transitions in use and dependence. Conclusions: While our findings generally support the normalisation thesis, it is questionable whether frequent but non-problematic cannabis use is socially accepted in wider society. This study also questions the diagnostic dependence vs. non-dependence dichotomy, and adds finer distinctions to the concept of cannabis dependence. Implications for prevention and treatment include facilitating structured spending of leisure time (e.g. sports), and targeting frequent users who spent much leisure time video gaming at home. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cannabis
*Drug Dependency
*Drug Usage
Leisure Time

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

113. Probability and predictors of the cannabis gateway effect: A national study.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, February 2015, vol./is. 26/2(135-142), 0955-3959 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Secades-Villa, Roberto; Garcia-Rodriguez, Olaya; Jin, Chelsea J; Wang, Shuai; Blanco, Carlos

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: While several studies have shown a high association between cannabis use and use of other illicit drugs, the predictors of progression from cannabis to other illicit drugs remain largely unknown. This study aims to estimate the cumulative probability of progression to illicit drug use among individuals with lifetime history of cannabis use, and to identify predictors of progression from cannabis use to other illicit drugs use. Methods: Analyses were conducted on the sub-sample of participants in Wave 1 of the National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC) who started cannabis use before using any other drug (n =6624). Estimated projections of the cumulative probability of progression from cannabis use to use of any other illegal drug use in the general population were obtained by the standard actuarial method. Univariate and multivariable survival analyses with time-varying covariates were implemented to

identify predictors of progression to any drug use. Results: Lifetime cumulative probability estimates indicated that 44.7% of individuals with lifetime cannabis use progressed to other illicit drug use at some time in their lives. Several sociodemographic characteristics, internalizing and externalizing psychiatric disorders and indicators of substance use severity predicted progression from cannabis use to other illicit drugs use. Conclusion: A large proportion of individuals who use cannabis go on to use other illegal drugs. The increased risk of progression from cannabis use to other illicit drugs use among individuals with mental disorders underscores the importance of considering the benefits and adverse effects of changes in cannabis regulations and of developing prevention and treatment strategies directed at curtailing cannabis use in these populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Probability](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

114. Age at first use of alcohol predicts the risk of heavy alcohol use in early adulthood: A longitudinal study in the United States.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, February 2015, vol./is. 26/2(131-134), 0955-3959 (Feb 2015)

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Institution: National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia; National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Two ecological cross-sectional studies which relied on national survey data (U.S. and Australia) have shown that starting drinking at a younger age increases the frequency of heavy drinking in the general population, including those with good mental and physical health status. This study further investigates the hypothesis that age at first use of alcohol increases the risk of heavy alcohol use by applying data from a longitudinal study. Method: This study used public-use data collected from Wave I, Wave III and Wave IV of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health in the United States. The association between age at first use of alcohol and heavy alcohol use (5+ drinks per occasion) was examined with two different multivariate analysis approaches with data from 2316 participants: ordered logistic regression models and Poisson regression models with longitudinal data settings. In addition, the newly developed proxy outcome approach was further used to estimate and adjust for unmeasured/unobserved confounding factors. Results: Age at first use of alcohol before 18 years was associated significantly higher risk of heavy alcohol use at follow-up. Conclusion: After adjusting for known and residual confounders, younger age at first use of alcohol was associated with significantly higher risk of heavy alcohol use, moreover, we posit that the association observed from this longitudinal study is probably causal. Abstinence from alcohol until the age of 18 years will likely reduce individual risk of alcohol-related problems in adulthood. In the longer term, delayed onset of exposure with widespread abstinence among this age group is also likely to reduce the overall prevalence of alcohol-related problems in the general population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

115. Cannabis social clubs in Belgium: Organizational strengths and weaknesses, and threats to the model.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, February 2015, vol./is. 26/2(122-130), 0955-3959 (Feb 2015)

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Cannabis Social Clubs (CSCs) are private organizations or clubs of users that produce cannabis for non-profit distribution to adult members to meet their personal needs without having to turn to the black market. CSCs can be found in many countries, but the term often covers very different empirical realities. Inspired by the Spanish CSCs and similarly taking advantage of a grey area in the Belgian cannabis legislation, Belgian cannabis activists set up the first Belgian CSC in 2006, and there are now at least 5 Belgian CSCs. The paper's main objective is to analyse the (internal) strengths and weaknesses and the (external) opportunities and threats of the model, as it exists today. Methods: The paper draws on a review of international literature and qualitative data on the Belgian cannabis social clubs. Field visits and interviews were conducted with each club. We analysed membership application forms, cultivation protocols and contracts with growers, cannabis ownership certificates of members, information leaflets, the clubs' websites, and all media articles and documentaries on the clubs in the Belgian media. Results: The paper describes the membership criteria and house rules, the members' profile, the organization and protocols for cannabis production, the distribution of cannabis through 'exchange fairs', the administrative features of the clubs and their contacts with other CSCs and with local authorities, the drug sector and the media. Belgian CSCs seem not profit-driven, and operate as a system in which cannabis is not too easily available. The clubs have fairly direct control over the quality and the potency of the cannabis they distribute. The model offers important potential opportunities, in terms of economic advantages and monitoring consumption patterns. The main threats to Belgian CSCs consist of attempts to criminalize the model, the emergence of profit-driven clubs and systemic violence from criminal entrepreneurs. Weaknesses of the model relate to the unstable or transient nature of the clubs, the transparency of their operational procedures, the superficiality of their quality control strategies, and the risk of morphing into marketing enterprises. Conclusions: The CSC model could be a safe and feasible option for policymakers to move a meaningful distance along the spectrum towards legally regulated cannabis markets without crossing over to full commercial availability. Governmental regulation could convert weaknesses and threats to the model into strengths and opportunities to ensure best practice. If authorities refrain from action, the model might dilute and evolve in a similar way as the Spanish CSCs did recently, with the establishment of large, commercial clubs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)

*Drug Usage
 *Therapeutic Social Clubs
 Membership
 Organizations
 Threat

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

116. How credible are international databases for understanding substance use and related problems?

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, February 2015, vol./is. 26/2(119-121), 0955-3959 (Feb 2015)
Author(s): Uhl, Alfred; Hunt, Geoffrey; van den Brink, Wim; Stimson, Gerry V
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Language: English
Abstract: This editorial aims to raise critical awareness in researchers, scientific experts and policy makers about interpreting and using data from international information systems, especially when making cross-national comparisons. The issue is particularly critical if the sources for such data are not disclosed in an explicit and accessible way. We can only make sensible use of international comparative data if we truly understand the processes by which the data are produced. The examples also raise critical issues about the role of experts who supply data to European or international databases. The data described in this editorial play an important role in the daily political discourse on drug and alcohol policy and frequently referred to in scientific publications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcohols
 *Drug Abuse
 Behavior Problems
 Databases
 Information Systems
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

117. Hidden populations, online purposive sampling, and external validity: Taking off the blindfold.

Citation: Field Methods, February 2015, vol./is. 27/1(3-21), 1525-822X;1552-3969 (Feb 2015)
Author(s): Barratt, Monica J; Ferris, Jason A; Lenton, Simon
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Language: English

Abstract: Online purposive samples have unknown biases and may not strictly be used to make inferences about wider populations, yet such inferences continue to occur. We compared the demographic and drug use characteristics of Australian ecstasy users from a probability (National Drug Strategy Household Survey, n = 726) and purposive sample (online survey conducted as part of a mixed-methods study of online drug discussion, n = 753) using nonparametric (bootstrap) and meta-analysis techniques. We found significant differences in demographics and drug use prevalence. Ideally, online purposive samples of hidden populations should be interpreted in conjunction with probability samples and ethnographic fieldwork. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and Other Drugs Conference. 13th. 2010. Canberra. ACT, Australia. An initial version of this article was first presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Experimental Design](#)
[*Inference](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

118. Synthetic growth hormone releasers detected in seized drugs: New trends in the use of drugs for performance enhancement.

Citation: Addiction, February 2015, vol./is. 110/2(368-369), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Stensballe, Allan; McVeigh, Jim; Breindahl, Torben; Kimergard, Andreas

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Language: English

Abstract: This letter discusses the synthetic growth hormone releasers detected in seized drugs: New trends in the use of drugs for performance enhancement. Systematic intelligence-gathering concerning new trends in substance use for performance enhancement purposes and the harms it may cause is needed urgently, especially as tailored public health responses are limited. Health-care professionals encountering users seeking treatment or health-related advice relating to 'performance-enhancing drugs' should be aware of the variety of new drugs on the market. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Illegal Drug Distribution](#)
[*Peptides](#)
[*Trends](#)
[*Performance Enhancing Drugs](#)
[Neuropeptides](#)
[Somatotropin](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

119. Capturing illicit drug use where and when it happens: An ecological momentary assessment of the social, physical and activity environment of using versus craving illicit drugs.

- Citation:** Addiction, February 2015, vol./is. 110/2(315-325), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** Linas, Beth S; Latkin, Carl; Westergaard, Ryan P; Chang, Larry W; Bollinger, Robert C; Genz, Andrew; Kirk, Gregory D
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: To understand the environmental and contextual influences of illicit cocaine and heroin use and craving using mobile health (mHealth) methods. Design: Interactive mHealth methods of ecological momentary assessment (EMA) were utilized in the Exposure Assessment in Current Time (EXACT) study to assess drug use and craving among urban drug users in real time. Participants were provided with mobile devices and asked to self-report every time they either craved (without using) or used heroin or cocaine for 30 days from November 2008 through May 2013. Setting: Baltimore, MD, USA. Participants: A total of 109 participants from the AIDS Linked to the IntraVenous Experience (ALIVE) study. Measurements: For each drug use or craving event, participants answered questions concerning their drug use, current mood and their social, physical and activity environments. Odds ratios (OR) of drug use versus craving were obtained from logistic regression models with generalized estimating equations of all reported events. Findings: Participants were a median of 48.5 years old, 90% African American, 52% male and 59% HIV-infected. Participants were significantly more likely to report use rather than craving drugs if they were with someone who was using drugs [adjusted odds ratio (aOR) = 1.45, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.13, 1.86], in an abandoned space (aOR = 6.65, 95% CI = 1.78, 24.84) or walking/wandering (aOR = 1.68, 95% CI = 1.11, 2.54). Craving drugs was associated with being with a child (aOR = 0.26, 95% CI = 0.12, 0.59), eating (aOR = 0.54, 95% CI = 0.34, 0.85) or being at the doctor's office (aOR = 0.31, 95% CI = 0.12, 0.80). Conclusions: There are distinct drug using and craving environments among urban drug users, which may provide a framework for developing real-time context-sensitive interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Behavioral Ecology](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Heroin](#)
[HIV](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

120. Alcohol in the second half of life: Do usual quantity and frequency of drinking to intoxication increase with increased drinking frequency?

- Citation:** Addiction, February 2015, vol./is. 110/2(308-314), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** Brunborg, Geir Scott; Osthus, Stale
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- Institution:** Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research (SIRUS), Oslo, Norway; Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research (SIRUS), Oslo, Norway
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: We investigated if increased drinking frequency among adults in the second half of life co-occurred with increased usual quantity and increased intoxication frequency. Design: Two-wave panel study. Setting: Norway. Participants: Norwegian adults (1017 women and 959 men) aged 40-79 years. Measurements: Drinking frequency, usual quantity and intoxication frequency was measured by self-report in 2002/03 and again in 2007/08. Information about gender, age and level of education was obtained from the public register. Health was collected by self-report. Findings: Because of a significant gender x change in drinking frequency interaction effect on change in intoxication frequency ($b = 0.02$, $P = 0.013$), women and men were analysed separately. After adjusting for covariates, women who increase their drinking frequency showed a non-significant decrease in usual quantity [low initial usual quantity (LIUQ): $= -0.01$, $P = 0.879$; high initial usual quantity (HIUQ): $= -0.06$, $P = 0.164$] and a non-significant increase in intoxication frequency (LIUQ: $= 0.04$, $P = 0.569$; HIUQ: $= 0.09$, $P = 0.251$). Men who increased their drinking frequency showed a small decrease in usual quantity (LIUQ: $= -0.06$, $P = 0.049$; HIUQ: $= -0.05$, $P = 0.002$) and a small increase in intoxication frequency (LIUQ: $= 0.05$, $P = 0.035$; HIUQ: $= 0.13$, $P = 0.004$). Conclusion: Among Norwegian adults in the second half of life, increased drinking frequency appears to be associated with a small reduction in usual quantity, and a small increase in frequency of drinking to intoxication. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Age Differences](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcohol Intoxication](#)
[*Disease Course](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

121. Acute alcohol use among suicide decedents in 14 US states: Impacts of off-premise and on-premise alcohol outlet density.

- Citation:** Addiction, February 2015, vol./is. 110/2(300-307), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** Giesbrecht, Norman; Huguet, Nathalie; Ogden, Lauren; Kaplan, Mark S; McFarland, Bentson H; Caetano, Raul; Conner, Kenneth R; Nolte, Kurt B
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US; University of Texas School of Public Health, Dallas, TX, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, NY, US; Office of the Medical Investigator, University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque, NM, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To estimate the association between per capita alcohol retail outlet density and blood alcohol concentration (BAC) from 51 547 suicide decedents and to analyse the relationship between alcohol outlet density and socio-demographic characteristics among alcohol-positive suicide decedents in the United States by racial/ethnic groups and method of suicide. Design: Analysis of US data, 2003-11, National Violent Death Reporting System. Setting: Suicide decedents from 14 US states. Participants: A total of 51 347 suicide decedents tested for BAC. Measurements: BAC and levels were derived from coroner/medical examiner reports. Densities of county level on-premises and off-premises alcohol retail outlets were calculated using the 2010 Census. Findings: Multi-level logistic regression models suggested that higher off-premises alcohol outlet densities were associated with greater proportions of alcohol-related suicides among men-for suicides with alcohol present [BAC >0; adjusted odds ratio (AOR) = 1.08, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.03-1.13]. Interactions between outlet density and decedents' characteristics were also tested. There was an interaction between off-premises alcohol availability and American Indian/Alaska Native race (AOR = 1.36; 95% CI = 1.10-1.69) such that this subgroup had highest BAC positivity. On-premises density was also associated with BAC >0 (AOR = 1.07; 95% CI = 1.03-1.11) and BAC >0.08 (AOR = 1.05; 95% CI = 1.02-1.09) among male decedents. Conclusions: In the United States, the density of both on- and off-premises alcohol outlets in a county is associated positively with alcohol-related suicide, especially among American Indians/Alaska Natives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[*Behavioral Ecology](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Retailing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

122. Relative risk of injury from acute alcohol consumption: Modeling the dose-response relationship in emergency department data from 18 countries.

Citation: *Addiction*, February 2015, vol./is. 110/2(279-288), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Cherpitel, Cheryl J; Ye, Yu; Bond, Jason; Borges, Guilherme; Monteiro, Maristela

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To update and extend analysis of the dose-response relationship of injury and drinking by demographic and injury subgroups and country-level drinking pattern, and examine the validity and efficiency of the fractional polynomial approach to modeling this relationship. Design: Pair-matched case-cross-over analysis of drinking prior to injury, using categorical step-function and fractional polynomial analysis. Setting:

Thirty-seven emergency departments (EDs) across 18 countries. Participants: A total of 13 119 injured drinkers arriving at the ED within 6 hours of the event. Measurements: The dose-response relationship was analyzed by gender, age, cause of injury (traffic, violence, fall, other) and country detrimental drinking pattern (DDP). Findings: Estimated risks were similar between the two analytical methods, with injury risk doubling at one drink [odds ratio (OR) = 2.3-2.7] and peaking at about 30 drinks. Although risk was similar for males and females up to three drinks (OR = 4.6), it appeared to increase more rapidly for females and was significantly higher starting from 20 drinks [female OR = 28.6; confidence interval (CI) = 16.8, 48.9; male OR = 12.8; CI = 10.1, 16.3]. No significant differences were found across age groups. Risk was significantly higher for violence-related injury than for other causes across the volume range. Risk was also higher at all volumes for DDP-3 compared with DDP-2 countries. Conclusions: There is an increasing risk relationship between alcohol and injury but risk is not uniform across gender, cause of injury or country drinking pattern. The fractional polynomial approach is a valid and efficient approach for modeling the alcohol injury risk relationship. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol. Jun, 2014. Torino. Italy. This study was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Intoxication](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Emergency Services](#)
[*Injuries](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Age Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

123. Commentary on Degenhardt et al (2015): A new formulation for research.

Citation: *Addiction*, February 2015, vol./is. 110/2(238-239), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Dasgupta, Nabarun; Raymond, Daniel

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Institution: University of North Carolina School of Public Health, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Harm Reduction Coalition, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by L. Degenhardt et al. (see record 2015-04079-008). The promise of a new approach to abuse-deterrence devolved into disappointment: the OxyContin label originally approved by FDA indicated that the controlled-release characteristics of OxyContin were believed to reduce its potential for abuse. Degenhardt et al. are commended for including needle exchange and other direct service organizations. While the outcomes of this study are abuse/addiction and overdose, bloodborne infection transmission should not be overlooked. Finally, drug user representation in contextualizing study design is an ethical necessity, adhering to the 'nothing about us without us' principle. Drug user representation has been lacking in regulatory and industry discussions worldwide. The National Opioid Medications Abuse Deterrence (NOMAD) study's close connection to drug users is the very earliest shift towards more civil society representation in research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Opiates
 *Product Design
 Pain Management
 Pharmaceutical Industry
 Policy Making

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

124. Evaluating the potential impact of a reformulated version of oxycodone upon tampering, non-adherence and diversion of opioids: The National Opioid Medications Abuse Deterrence (NOMAD) study protocol.

Citation: *Addiction*, February 2015, vol./is. 110/2(226-237), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Degenhardt, Louisa; Larance, Briony; Bruno, Raimondo; Lintzeris, Nicholas; Ali, Robert; Farrell, Michael

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: A new oxycodone formulation (Reformulated OxyContin) was released in Australia, early 2014. It was developed as a tamper-resistant ('abuse-deterrent') formulation of the drug. We summarize methods used in the National Opioid Medication Abuse Deterrence (NOMAD) study, which will examine: (i) whether there is a reduction in extra-medical use (including via tampering) of OxyContin following the introduction of Reformulated OxyContin; (ii) potential changes in extra-medical use of non-abuse-deterrent forms of oxycodone, other pharmaceutical opioids and illicit drugs; (iii) whether methods of tampering with Reformulated OxyContin become widespread over time; (iv) Reformulated OxyContin's attractiveness on the illicit market; and (v) sales, prescriptions and harms related to OxyContin and other drugs. Methods: There are three major components. First, analyses of existing routine data sources such as: pharmaceutical sales; prescribing data; data on drug overdose deaths; and survey data on drug use in the general population and among people who inject drugs; secondly, specific data on OxyContin collected through the Illicit Drug Reporting System; and thirdly, a prospective cohort of n = 606 people who regularly misuse or tamper with pharmaceutical opioids was formed prior to the introduction of Reformulated OxyContin, followed-up twice post-release to examine potential changes after Reformulated OxyContin's introduction. Discussion: The study's strengths lie in varied data collections; interrupted time-series analysis; and prospective cohort. To our knowledge, this is one of the most comprehensive and transparently conducted studies conducted to date of the potential impact of an opioid medication upon use, tampering and diversion. Results have the potential to inform policymakers, clinicians, consumers and researchers alike. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Abuse Prevention
 *Opiates
 *Product Design
 Pain Management
 Pharmaceutical Industry
 Policy Making

Source: PsycINFO

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

125. Stigma and the addiction paradigm for obesity: Lessons from 1950s America.

Citation: *Addiction*, February 2015, vol./is. 110/2(217-225), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Rasmussen, Nicolas

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Institution: School of Humanities and Languages, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To discuss an historical episode in which obesity was conceptualized as an addictive disorder and declared to be a major epidemic in the early postwar United States. This history illuminates past consequences of framing obesity as an addiction in ways that may inform constructive policy responses today. Methods: Review of secondary and primary sources, including archival documents, relating to obesity in biomedical and popular thought of the 1940s and 1950s. Results: In the United States in the late 1940s and 1950s, new medical thinking about obesity reinterpreted overweight and obesity as chiefly the consequence of addiction (understood in the then dominant psychodynamic theory as a psychological defect, oral fixation). This new conception was rapidly taken up in popular discourse and clinical practice, with adverse effects through amplification of weight stigma. Further, in the conservative political context, the addiction concept contributed to an ineffective policy response to the alarming new epidemiological evidence about obesity's consequences. Despite a lack of evidence for efficacy of the intervention, public health efforts focused on correcting individual eating behaviour among obese people by encouraging self-help in lay groups modelled, in part, on Alcoholics Anonymous. Population-level intervention was neglected. Conclusions: Current public health policy initiatives must be mindful of the risks of reframing obesity as an addiction. These include inadvertently reinforcing stigma, narrowing responses to those aiming to modify individual behaviour and biology and neglecting population policies aiming to reduce the consumption of energy-dense foods, as all occurred in the 1950s United States. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*History](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[Chronic Illness](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

126. Multiple ambiguities in the measurement of drug craving.

Citation: *Addiction*, February 2015, vol./is. 110/2(205-206), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Moeller, Scott J; Konova, Anna B; Goldstein, Rita Z

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Language: English

Abstract: Comments on article by Stephen. J. Wilson & Michael. A. Sayette (see record 2014-31533-001). Craving is a core feature of all addictive disorders, exemplified by its inclusion in the new DSM-5. However, investigating the neurobiology of craving is fraught with ambiguity. Wilson & Sayette raise the intriguing possibility that these studies, rather than probing the neural correlates of clinically relevant craving, could be unintentionally measuring low-level desire. The authors conclude that consideration of urge intensity in imaging studies could help to clarify the neurobiological basis of overpowering, clinically relevant craving. First, it will be important to disentangle the multifaceted construct of craving from the effects of deprivation or withdrawal. Secondly, it will be important to integrate craving measures more effectively with imaging measures. This consideration can help to maximize applicability across multiple addictions and enable more precise investigation of the underlying craving construct. In sum, it is agreed that the neurobiology of craving, despite being a long-standing focus of intense basic and clinical investigation, remains unclear. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Craving](#)
[*Neurosciences](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

127. Transition of China's drug policy: Problems in practice.

Citation: *Addiction*, February 2015, vol./is. 110/2(193-194), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Xiao, Shuiyuan; Yang, Mei; Zhou, Liang; Hao, Wei

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Language: English

Abstract: This editorial discusses the transition of China's drug policy. China's drug policy has showed a shift from the penalty-orientated management to a health-orientated one. However, problems in practice jeopardize this shift. In this editorial, we highlight problems and recommendations to improve treatment of substance users in China. In China, conflicts between official policy and the legal system persist with regard to many socially marginalized populations such as drug users. Contradictory to its public health efforts, the government is also waging a 'national war-on-drugs' that seeks to limit drug use by confining users. Another concern is the quality of services provided. Without coordination with related services, most methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) sites do not offer comprehensive services and focus solely upon administering methadone. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Law Enforcement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

128. Dual diagnosis in older adults: A review.

Citation: Issues in Mental Health Nursing, February 2015, vol./is. 36/2(104-111), 0161-2840;1096-4673 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Searby, Adam; Maude, Phil; McGrath, Ian

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Language: English

Abstract: Dual diagnosis is associated with frequent relapse, poor treatment engagement and overall unsatisfactory treatment outcomes. A comprehensive review of the contemporary literature examining this issue was conducted, finding a paucity of literature concerning dual diagnosis in older adults. Of the literature appraised for this review, a number of studies examined US Veteran's Affairs populations, which were largely male. Studies concerning older mental health populations were scarce. During the literature search, a number of background studies that influenced contemporary research regarding dual diagnosis in older adults were found; these studies were examined regarding their contribution to contemporary paradigms concerning older adults with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorders. This review presents the results of the contemporary literature concerning dual diagnosis in older adults. Several recurring themes emerge from the literature, including the notion of a statistically small population that, in absolute terms, represents a sizeable number of individuals coming to the attention of aged mental health services in the future. Additionally, the potential for under-diagnosis in this cohort is highlighted, potentially creating a hidden population of older adults with dual diagnosis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Military Veterans](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Issues in Mental Health Nursing](#)

129. Wellness and illness self-management skills in community corrections.

Citation: Issues in Mental Health Nursing, February 2015, vol./is. 36/2(89-95), 0161-2840;1096-4673 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Kelly, Patricia J; Ramaswamy, Megha; Chen, Hsiang-Feng; Denny, Donald

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Language: English

Abstract: Community corrections provide a readjustment venue for re-entry between incarceration and home for inmates in the US corrections system. Our goal was to determine how self-management skills, an important predictor of re-entry success, varied by demographic and risk factors. In this cross-sectional study, we analyzed responses of 675 clients from 57 community corrections programs run by the regional division of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. A self-administered survey collected data on self-management skills, demographics, and risk factors; significant associations were applied in four regression models: the overall self-management score and three self-management subscales: coping skills, goals, and drug use. Over one-quarter (27.2%/146) of participants had a mental health history. White race, no mental health history and high school education were associated with better overall self-management scores; mental health history and drug use in the past year were associated with lower coping scores; female gender and high school education were associated with better self-management goals; female gender was associated with better self-management drug use scores. Self-management programs may need to be individualized for different groups of clients. Lower scores for those with less education suggest an area for targeted, nurse-led interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Health](#)
[*Institutional Release](#)
[*Self Management](#)
[Child Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Parole](#)
[Probation](#)
[Relapse Prevention](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Issues in Mental Health Nursing](#)

130. Review of Dialectical behavior therapy for at-risk adolescents: A practitioner's guide to treating challenging behavior problems.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatric Practice, January 2015, vol./is. 21/1(84), 1527-4160;1538-1145 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Krinsky, Sylvia

Institution: Cambridge Health Alliance, Cambridge, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Dialectical Behavior Therapy for At-Risk Adolescents: A Practitioner's Guide to Treating Challenging Behavior Problems by Pat Harvey and Britt H. Rathbone (see record 2014-07977-000). This book provides a nice introduction to Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) that is suitable for trainees who are just beginning clinical work as well as for more seasoned clinicians who wish to incorporate DBT into

their clinical practice. The first half of the book provides a general overview of DBT foundational theories and the components of a standard DBT treatment, including individual therapy, skills training group, coaching calls to clients, and a consultation team to provide support to clinicians. The second half of the book focuses on targeted approaches to treating self injury, suicidal ideation, substance abuse, disordered eating, disruptive behaviors, and anxiety. The authors frame each of these behaviors as a maladaptive emotion regulation strategy, and they discuss how to set up a hierarchy of treatment targets. The authors frequently provide clinical vignettes with samples of in-session dialogue and examples of completed chain analysis. This book is a quick read and the writing is clear, concise, easy to understand, and well suited to a reader with minimal previous exposure to DBT. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited; HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Dialectical Behavior Therapy](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Behavior Disorders](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Eating Disorders](#)
[Self Injurious Behavior](#)
[Suicidal Ideation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

131. Biomarker identification in psychiatric disorders: From neuroscience to clinical practice.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatric Practice, January 2015, vol./is. 21/1(37-48), 1527-4160;1538-1145 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Razafsha, Mahdi; Khaku, Aunali; Azari, Hassan; Alawieh, Ali; Behforuzi, Hura; Fadlallah, Bilal; Kobeissy, Firas H; Wang, Kevin K; Gold, Mark S

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Language: English

Abstract: Patients with psychiatric disorders exhibit several neurobehavioral and neuropsychological alterations compared to healthy controls. However, signature endpoints of these behavioral manifestations have not yet been translated into clinical tests for diagnosis and follow-up measures. Recently, neuroproteomic approaches have been utilized to identify unique signature markers indicative of these disorders. Development of reliable biomarkers has the potential to revolutionize the diagnosis, classification, and monitoring of clinical responses in psychiatric diseases. However, the lack of biological gold standards, the evolving nosology of psychiatric disorders, and the complexity of the nervous system are among the major challenges that have hindered efforts to develop reliable biomarkers in the field of neuropsychiatry and drug abuse. While biomarkers currently have a limited role in the area of neuropsychiatry, several promising biomarkers have been proposed in conditions such as dementia, schizophrenia, depression, suicide, and addiction. One of the primary objectives of this review is to

discuss the role of proteomics in the development of biomarkers specific to neuropsychiatry. We discuss and evaluate currently available biomarkers as well as those that are under research for clinical use in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Biological Markers
*Clinical Practice
*Psychiatry
*Proteomics
*Spectroscopy
Mental Disorders
Neuropsychiatry

Source: PsycINFO

132. Implementing DBT in a Public Addiction Service: The search for an essential synthesis of two systems.

Original Title: Implementazione della DBT in un Servizio per le Tossicodipendenze: l'inevitabile ricerca di una sintesi tra sistemi.

Citation: Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria: La Rivista della Salute Mentale, 2014, vol./is. 138/3(141-158), 1129-6437 (2014)

Author(s): Spotti, Rossana; Cabrini, Silvia; Uber, Elena; Draisci, Angela; Limonta, Giuliano; Bonfa, Flavio

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Language: Italian

Abstract: The present paper describes the process of implementation of the Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) protocol in a public health service for addiction treatment, and it explores its feasibility through the analysis of a case report. DBT is a standardized and evidence-based protocol for the treatment of severe personality disorders, in particular for borderline personality disorder clients. In our experience it has been crucial to inform and to involve the whole institutional clinic team in the process of implementation of a new therapeutic protocol that will be conducted by an ad hoc subgroup. The paper will outline the resistances and the dialectics associated to this implementation process: our experience has pinpointed three major dilemmas: (1) Institutional rules versus DBT rules. (2) applying a partial DBT protocol versus applying a standard DBT protocol, (3) integrating DBT into the Service versus isolating the DBT protocol from the "hosting" service. A case report will be presented, which has specific features (i.e. the clinical characteristics of the client and the timeline of the treatment) which allows to observe the implementation process of the DBT protocol into the pre-existing service. The implementation process of the standard DBT protocol has been conducted parallel to the actual use of this protocol in extremely serious clients. This dual process has allowed a good adhesion to the therapeutic program both for clients and for the clinicians. Based on our experience and to the literature we believe that the implementation process must be interweaved with the treatment. In our experience this integration has allowed to maintain adherence to the standard treatment protocol and to solve criticality both in the DBT team and in the larger clinical team. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Borderline Personality Disorder

*Public Health Services
 *Rehabilitation
 *Dialectical Behavior Therapy
 Addiction

Source: PsycINFO

133. Domestic squalor and hoarding, a new diagnosis in DSM-5: confined field study.

Original Title: Cop evler ve DSM-5 yeni tani kategorisi biriktirme bozuklugu: Sinirli alan calismasi.

Citation: Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, December 2014, vol./is. 15/4(289-295), 1302-6631 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Aydin, Erkan; Konkan, Ramazan; Yigit, Sadik; Gonullu, Oya Guclu; Aydin, Emine

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Institution: Bagcilar Toplum Ruh Sagligi Merkezi, Istanbul, Turkey; Bakirkoy Ruh ve Sinir Hastaliklari Hastanesi, Istanbul, Turkey; Zeytinburnu Toplum Ruh Sagligi Merkezi, Istanbul, Turkey; Bakirkoy Ruh ve Sinir Hastaliklari Hastanesi, Istanbul, Turkey; Bakirkoy Ruh ve Sinir Hastaliklari Hastanesi, Istanbul, Turkey

Language: Turkish

Abstract: Introduction: Domestic squalor which is caused by many psychiatric and not psychiatric diseases may lead to many serious problems for patients and their intimates. In our country there are not any data about the prevalence and the reasons of these houses. In this study, within the scope of Community Mental Health Service, it is aimed to locate these houses in Zeytinburnu and to gather information about the patients and their intimates and to evaluate the people living in these houses according to Hoarding, a new DSM-5 diagnosis. Methods: Within the scope of Zeytinburnu Community Mental Health Center, some field scanning has been done and domestic squalor have been evaluated with Living Condition Rating Scale for one year. In this scale, the socio-demographic data which have been got from the patients who live in the houses which are labeled as moderate-squalor and severe squalor and features of the disease are evaluated. Findings: Forty-two moderate squalor and severe squalor have been reached in a year in Zeytinburnu and it has been determined that 103 people live in these houses. Sixty people out of 103 have had a psychiatric disease (psychotic disorder 27-26.2%, common developmental disorder and mental retardation 16-15.5%, dementia 7-6.8%, alcohol drug addiction 6-5.8 and mood disorder 4-3.9%). Forty-one of these people (39.9%) have had the litter houses as a result of inconvenient storage of things. 13 patients who store things show the symptoms of DSM-5 Hoarding disorder. Discussion: Domestic squalor is a serious mental health and social health problem in our country as in developed countries. In other countries, especially there are people who live alone in these houses, whereas in our study it is found that more than one person, whether they are sick or not, live in these houses. It is essential for community mental health centers to determine the psychiatric patients who live in these houses and to be organized to arrange the necessary interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Dementia
 *Mental Health
 *Psychiatric Patients
 Community Mental Health Services
 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual

Source: PsycINFO

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

134. Investigation of mindfulness and affecting factors of mindfulness among substance users and non users.

- Original Title:** Bagimli olan ve olmayan bireylerde farkindalik (mindfulness) ve farkindaligi etkileyen etkenlerin incelenmesi.
- Citation:** Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, December 2014, vol./is. 15/4(282-288), 1302-6631 (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Ogel, Kultegin; Sarp, Nuray; Gurol, Defne Tamar; Ermagan, Eda
- Correspondence Address:** Sarp, Nuray: Acibadem Fulya Hastanesi Dikilitas, Mh. Hakki Yeten Cd., Yesilcimen Sk. No.23, Istanbul, Turkey, 34349, nuray_sarp@yahoo.com
- Institution:** Acibadem Universitesi, Tip Fakultesi, Psikiyatri ABD, Turkey; Psikoloji Bolumu, Istanbul, Turkey; BATEM, Istanbul, Turkey; Besiktas Rehberlik ve Arastirma Merkezi, Istanbul, Turkey
- Language:** Turkish
- Abstract:** Objective: The aim of this study is to investigate the factors which affect the mindfulness and trying to determine the role of mindfulness on addiction. In this regard, the aim is to review the use of practicing mindfulness based therapies in the treatment. Methods: One hundred ninety one patients who have been taking treatment in Alcohol and Substance Addiction/Abuse Research and Treatment Center were included in the substance users group. A total of one hundred people, comprised of seventy five teachers and twenty five bank clerks, were included in the non-users group. Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS), General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), White Bear Suppression Inventory (WBSI), Meta-cognitions questionnaire (MCQ-30), The Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ), MMPI Impulsivity Scale (IMP), SCID-I, Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders were administered to the participants. Results: There were no significant differences of mindfulness levels between the addicted and non-addicted groups. When two groups were compared, statistically significant differences of IMP, WBSI, MCQ-30, ERQ suppression subscale and GHQ levels were observed. Lower levels of mindfulness were observed on users who did not receive any treatment in the past and users of non-alcoholic substances. Conclusion: In light of the results of this study, it was determined that albeit the significant differences between the levels of factors which are known to affect mindfulness, including metacognition, repression, impulsivity and physical problems, between groups, there was insignificant difference of mindfulness level observed in both the addicted and non-addicted groups, and this observation was deemed a trace of MAAS scale failing to properly measure the Mindfulness level. The significantly different levels of factors which affect the mindfulness observed in the addicted group indicate that the Mindfulness therapy might be beneficial in addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[General Health Questionnaire](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

135. Need for early diagnosis of mental and mobility changes in Wernicke encephalopathy.

- Citation:** Cognitive and Behavioral Neurology, December 2014, vol./is. 27/4(215-221), 1543-3633 (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Wijnia, Jan W; Oudman, Erik; Bresser, Esmay L; Gerridzen, Ineke J; van de Wiel, Albert; Beuman, Carla; Mulder, Cornelis L

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Institution: Lelie Care Group, Slingsdael Korsakoff Center, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Lelie Care Group, Slingsdael Korsakoff Center, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands; Lelie Care Group, Slingsdael Korsakoff Center, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Atlant Care Group, Nursing Home Markenhof, Beekbergen, Netherlands; Department of Internal Medicine, Meander Medical Center, Amersfoort, Netherlands; Lelie Care Group, Slingsdael Korsakoff Center, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Epidemiological and Social Psychiatric Research institute (ESPRi), Erasmus University Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Korsakoff syndrome is a chronic form of amnesia resulting from thiamine deficiency. The syndrome can develop from unrecognized or undertreated Wernicke encephalopathy. The intra-individual course of Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome has not been studied extensively, nor has the temporal progression of gait disturbances and other symptoms of Wernicke encephalopathy. Here we present the detailed history of a patient whose acute symptoms of Wernicke encephalopathy were far from stable. We follow his mobility changes and the shifts in his mental status from global confusion and impaired consciousness to more selective cognitive deficits. His Wernicke encephalopathy was missed and left untreated, being labeled as "probable" Korsakoff syndrome. Patients with a history of self-neglect and alcohol abuse, at risk of or suffering with Wernicke encephalopathy, should receive immediate and adequate vitamin replacement. Self-neglecting alcoholics who are bedridden may have severe illness and probably active Wernicke encephalopathy. In these patients, mobility changes, delirium, or impaired consciousness can be an expression of Wernicke encephalopathy, and should be treated to prevent further damage from the neurologic complications of thiamine deficiency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Delirium](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Encephalopathies](#)
[*Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)
[*Wernicke's Syndrome](#)

Source: PsycINFO

136. Moderating effects of the family environment for parental mediation and pathological Internet use in youths.

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, January 2015, vol./is. 18/1(30-36), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Chng, Grace S; Li, Dongdong; Liao, Albert K; Khoo, Angeline

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Institution: Department of Psychological Studies, National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore; Ministry of Social and Family Development, Singapore, Singapore; Department of Psychological Studies, National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore; Department of Psychological Studies, National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore

Language: English

Abstract: Pathological Internet use (PIU) occurs when excessive Internet use results in addictive symptoms that exert detrimental consequences on one's overall functioning and well-being. Poor family functioning has been found to be associated with youths' addictive Internet use, and parental use of active and restrictive mediation has been found

to reduce online risk. The current study aims to test if parental active and restrictive mediation strategies are negatively associated with youths' PIU. Additionally, it also tests the effectiveness of these strategies as a function of the broader family environment with measures of parent-child attachment, family communication, and the youth's comfort with living at home. The data of 3,079 students in Singapore were analyzed through a series of logistic regressions. The results revealed that the family environment for students with PIU was significantly less positive. Only restrictive mediation was found to be negatively associated with PIU. This relation was stronger for higher levels of attachment, communication, and comfort at home, implying that the effectiveness of restrictive mediation varies with the degree of warmth and support in the general family environment. The implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Home Environment](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Mediation](#)
[*Pathology](#)
[Parents](#)

Source: PsycINFO

137. Video game addiction and college performance among males: Results from a 1 year longitudinal study.

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, January 2015, vol./is. 18/1(25-29), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Schmitt, Zachary L; Livingston, Michael G

Correspondence Address: Schmitt, Zachary L.: St. John's University, Quad 163C, 2850 Abbey Plaza, Collegeville, MN, US, 56321, zschmitt@csbsju.edu

Institution: Department of Academic Affairs, College of St. Benedict, Collegeville, MN, US; Department of Psychology, College of St. Benedict, Collegeville, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study explored the pattern of video game usage and video game addiction among male college students and examined how video game addiction was related to expectations of college engagement, college grade point average (GPA), and on-campus drug and alcohol violations. Participants were 477 male, first year students at a liberal arts college. In the week before the start of classes, participants were given two surveys: one of expected college engagement, and the second of video game usage, including a measure of video game addiction. Results suggested that video game addiction is (a) negatively correlated with expected college engagement, (b) negatively correlated with college GPA, even when controlling for high school GPA, and (c) negatively correlated with drug and alcohol violations that occurred during the first year in college. Results are discussed in terms of implications for male students' engagement and success in college, and in terms of the construct validity of video game addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Academic Achievement](#)
[*Addiction](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[Expectations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

138. Ethical issues in psychiatry in Southeast Asia: Research and practice.

- Citation:** Mental health in South Asia: Ethics, resources, programs and legislation (2nd ed.), 2015(19-34), 1567-8008 (2015)
- Author(s):** Math, Suresh Bada; Viswanath, Biju; Maroky, Ami Sebastian
- Correspondence Address:** Math, Suresh Bada: Department of Psychiatry, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, India, 560029, nimhans@gmail.com
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, India; Department of Psychiatry, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, India; Department of Psychiatry, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, India
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) Ethics, competence and autonomy of person with mental illness are dynamic in nature and vary significantly across time. Psychiatry as a medical science has been under constant scrutiny. Psychiatric disorders in general are still wrought with significant stigma, myths and biases. Attributions regarding the causation of illness are still colored with religious and supernatural fervor, and medical treatments are regarded with suspicion or considered ineffective or addictive. Considering the various dimensions of psychiatry, ethics plays a crucial role in safeguarding psychiatry as a profession. Ethics helps psychiatrists to be transparent and accountable in their practice. It also helps us to protect the rights of the persons with mental illness. Ethical guidelines have been put forward by various national and international organizations for different groups of practitioners. In India, a code of ethics for psychiatrists was put forward by a committee which was approved by the Indian Psychiatric Society at its Annual National conference at Cuttack, Orissa (India) in 1989. The code was based on principles of responsibility, competence, benevolence, moral standard, patient welfare and confidentiality. The ethical obligation of the psychiatrist includes, acting in the best interest of the patient, doing no harm, and observing justice. In general, it can be seen that forums and discussions regarding ethical issues and guidelines mostly pertain to research rather than clinical practice. Teaching ethics in psychiatry during post-graduate training is generally lacking. In the light of such disparities, this chapter discusses ethical issues in psychiatry in clinical practice and research separately. Though legal issues are part of ethics at large, the authors in this chapter have focused more on ethical issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Competence](#)
[*Professional Ethics](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)
[Medical Sciences](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Southeast Asian Cultural Groups](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

139. Optogenetic excitation of central amygdala amplifies and narrows incentive motivation to pursue one reward above another.

- Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, December 2014, vol./is. 34/50(16567-16580), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Dec 10, 2014)
- Author(s):** Robinson, Mike J. F; Warlow, Shelley M; Berridge, Kent C
- Correspondence Address:** Robinson, Mike J. F.: Psychology Department, Wesleyan University, 207 High Street, Middletown, CT, US, 06459, mjrobinson@wesleyan.edu
- Institution:** Psychology Department, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Psychology Department, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Psychology Department, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Choosing one reward above another is important for achieving adaptive life goals. Yet hijacked into excessive intensity in disorders such as addiction, single-minded pursuit becomes maladaptive. Here, we report that optogenetic channelrhodopsin stimulation of neurons in central nucleus of amygdala (CeA), paired with earning a particular sucrose reward in rats, amplified and narrowed incentive motivation to that single reward target. Therefore, CeA rats chose and intensely pursued only the laser-paired sucrose reward while ignoring an equally good sucrose alternative. In contrast, reward-paired stimulation of basolateral amygdala did not hijack choice. In a separate measure of incentive motivation, CeA stimulation also increased the progressive ratio breakpoint or level of effort exerted to obtain sucrose reward. However, CeA stimulation by itself failed to support behavioral self-stimulation in the absence of any paired external food reward, suggesting that CeA photo-excitation specifically transformed the value of its external reward (rather than adding an internal reinforcement state). Nor did CeA stimulation by itself induce any aversive state that motivated escape. Finally, CeA stimulation also failed to enhance 'liking' reactions elicited by sucrose taste and did not simply increase the general motivation to eat. This pattern suggests that CeA photo-excitation specifically enhances and narrows incentive motivation to pursue an associated external reward at the expense of another comparable reward. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Incentives](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

140. Stereotactic neurosurgery for drug addiction.

Citation: Neurosurgical treatments for psychiatric disorders., 2015(161-173) (2015)

Author(s): Gao, Guodong; Wang, Xuelian

Correspondence Address: Gao, Guodong: 4th Military Medical University, Tang Du Hospital, Shan Xi, Xian, China, 710038, gguodong@fmmu.edu.cn

Institution: 4th Military Medical University, Tang Du Hospital, Xian, China; 4th Military Medical University, Tang Du Hospital, Xian, China

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter will describe the history of stereotactic surgery for the treatment of drug addiction, the neurological basis of this method, the surgical techniques involved, the assessment of outcomes, and the prospects for the use of this technique in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Neurosurgery](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Neurology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

141. Neurosurgical treatments for psychiatric disorders.

Citation: Neurosurgical treatments for psychiatric disorders., 2015 (2015)

Author(s): Sun, Bomin [Ed]; De Salles, Antonio [Ed]

Correspondence Address: Sun, Bomin: Department of Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery, Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, 197 Ruijin Er Road, Shanghai, China, 200025, Bominsun@sh163.net.cn

Institution: Department of Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery, Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China; Department of Neurosurgery, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) This book describes contemporary clinical practice in the application of neurosurgical methods to the treatment of psychiatric disorders. It covers diverse topics such as neuroimaging, ethics and a historical review, Gamma Knife and High Frequency Ultrasound ablation, deep brain electrical stimulation and preoperative evaluation and postoperative follow-up. Its application in Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Major Depression, Tourette syndrome, Addiction, Anorexia, Aggression and Schizophrenia are discussed in separated chapters. This book presents concise information provided by clinical and academic practitioners and will facilitate the application of neurosurgical treatment techniques to patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Neurosurgery](#)
[Bioethics](#)
[Neuroimaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

142. Gambling.

Citation: Handbook of adolescent behavioral problems: Evidence-based approaches to prevention and treatment (2nd ed.)., 2015(539-558) (2015)

Author(s): Hayer, Tobias; Griffiths, Mark D

Correspondence Address: Hayer, Tobias: Institute of Psychology and Cognition Research, University of Bremen, Grazer Strasse 4, Bremen, Germany, 28359, tobha@uni-bremen.de

Institution: Institute of Psychology and Cognition Research, University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany; International Gaming Research Unit, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) While for most adolescents gambling is an enjoyable and harmless activity, for a small minority gambling can become both addictive and problematic with severe negative (psychosocial and financial) consequences. The aim of this chapter is to provide a broad overview about risk (and protective) factors of adolescent problem gambling. It also discusses promising prevention activities and treatment interventions for this age group. To avoid misunderstandings with regard to the nomenclature, the term "problem gambling" is used throughout this chapter to encompass all gambling behaviors associated with harmful effects including less serious problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

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

Source: PsycINFO

143. Substance misuse and abuse.

Citation: Handbook of adolescent behavioral problems: Evidence-based approaches to prevention and treatment (2nd ed.), 2015(495-513) (2015)

Author(s): Leukefeld, Carl G; Marks, Katherine R; Stoops, William W; Reynolds, Brady; Lester, Clark; Sanchez, Lisa; Martin, Catherine A

Correspondence Address: Leukefeld, Carl G.: Department of Behavioral Science, Center on Drug and Alcohol Research, University of Kentucky, 111 Medical Behavioral Science Building, Lexington, KY, US, 40536-0086, cleukef@uky.edu

Institution: Department of Behavioral Science, Center on Drug and Alcohol Research, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Behavioral Science, College of Medicine, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Behavioral Science, College of Medicine, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Kentucky College of Medicine, Lexington, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter overviews selected factors on adolescent substance misuse and abuse etiology, prevention, and treatment. Primary prevention is defined in this chapter to include planned actions that help adolescents prevent predictable problems, protect existing states of health as well as healthy functioning, and promote desired goals for adolescents. Treatment is defined as activities and actions that focus on helping adolescents reduce problems associated with substance use/misuse and that change individual substance abuse behavior and enhance social functioning. This chapter overviews selected factors at the individual level, family level, and social/community level, which have been found to be associated with adolescent substance use and misuse. Promising adolescent drug abuse prevention and treatment interventions are also presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Communities](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[Social Change](#)

Source: PsycINFO

144. Adolescents and the media.

Citation: Handbook of adolescent behavioral problems: Evidence-based approaches to prevention and treatment (2nd ed.), 2015(383-394) (2015)

Author(s): Bailey, Elisabeth; Young, Christopher M

Correspondence Address: Bailey, Elisabeth: Manville School, Judge Baker Children's Center, 53 Parker Hill Avenue, Boston, MA, US, 02120, ebailey@jbcc.harvard.edu

Institution: Manville School, Judge Baker Children's Center, Boston, MA, US; Wellmore Behavioral Health, Waterbury, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Anyone who has observed a teenager fully absorbed in a live, online video game or texting on a cell phone knows that these technologies play an increasingly central role in their lives. This entry provides an overview of problematic media use and addiction in adolescence and approaches for working with adolescents on these issues. Media can be broadly divided into "old" media including television, movies, and magazines and "new" media which encompasses computers and the Internet, video games, cell phones, iPods/MP3 players, etc. Most research into problematic media behaviors in adolescents has focused on Internet use and video games. These will be the types of media most frequently referenced in this entry though it is broadly accepted that overuse of all types of media can negatively impact youth. With each new technological

iteration, there are more opportunities for adolescents to access media. This surge in access has coincided with an increase in the amount of time young people spend with media from an average of 6 h 21 min per day in 2005, to a startling 7 h 8 min daily on average in 2010. In their national study, Rideout et al. (2010) report that when media multitasking is taken into account, for example using a computer while watching TV, young people consume a combined total of 10 h 45 min of media time daily on average. Clearly, these trends point to a powerful shaping force at crucial stages of development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Technology](#)
[*Cellular Phones](#)

Source: PsycINFO

145. Technology-based behavioral interventions for alcohol and drug use problems.

Citation: Behavioral healthcare and technology: Using science-based innovations to transform practice., 2015(40-57) (2015)

Author(s): Campbell, Aimee N. C; Muench, Frederick; Nunes, Edward V

Institution: New York State Psychiatric Institute, Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY, US; New York State Psychiatric Institute, Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter will provide a brief overview of the existing technology-based behavioral interventions (TBI) for substance use disorders; a review of the empirical literature across a range of populations and target behaviors; and design, methodology, and implementation considerations. In the first section of the chapter, we review the limitations of our current systems, models of assessment, and treatment, and how technology has met and can meet the needs of individuals with substance abuse problems. The second section reviews the empirical literature across a range of target behaviors, populations, and substances to summarize the current state of the art with regard to the effectiveness of computer-based and mobile digital interventions. The final section of the chapter presents considerations for design and research methods, specific implementation issues for clinicians providing specialty addiction care, and innovative, future directions for the application of digital technologies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Technology](#)
[*Behavioral Medicine](#)
[Needs Assessment](#)
[Research and Development](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Mobile Devices](#)

Source: PsycINFO

146. Technology and the stage model of behavioral intervention development.

Citation: Behavioral healthcare and technology: Using science-based innovations to transform practice., 2015(3-12) (2015)

Author(s): Onken, Lisa S; Shoham, Varda

Institution: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD, US; National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Technology can facilitate the development of behavioral interventions in a number of ways. For example, there are computer-assisted modules of empirically supported treatments for mood and anxiety disorders and for addiction. The goal of this chapter is to discuss how technology can be used to facilitate the process of behavioral intervention development research. For the purposes of this chapter, we will focus on technology-based behavioral treatments, leaving the important discussion of technology-assisted prevention interventions for other authors. Our discussion could include, for example, incorporating a virtual reality component into a treatment or computerizing part or all of a treatment. It could involve administering a technology-based treatment within a clinician's office. It could mean administering a technology-based treatment using a technology-based delivery system such as the Internet, a tablet, or a smartphone. Or the treatment could be administered partly through technology and partly through traditional in-person therapeutic strategies. Technology-assisted measurement of relevant behavioral and/or physiological information is often a part of technology-based interventions, and these interventions sometimes involve therapeutic feedback of these data to the patient or to the therapist. To provide a context for how technology might benefit behavioral treatment development, we first will briefly summarize some possible benefits of technology to patients and clinicians. Next, we review the stages of behavioral intervention development research and discuss how technology can enhance the treatment development process at each stage. Finally, we will discuss some challenges and unintended consequences of technology-based behavioral treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Health Care Delivery](#)
[*Health Care Psychology](#)
[*Research and Development](#)
[*Technology Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

147. High psychiatric and medical comorbidity in youth with bipolar disorder and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.

Citation: Psychiatric Annals, October 2014, vol./is. 44/10(459-465), 0048-5713;1938-2456 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Mitchell, Rachel H. B; Goldstein, Benjamin I

Correspondence Address: Goldstein, Benjamin I.: Centre for Youth Bipolar Disorder, Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, 2075 Bayview Avenue, Room FG53, Toronto, ON, Canada, M4N 3M5, benjamin.goldstein@sunnybrook.ca

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Centre for Youth Bipolar Disorder, Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Comorbidity among youth with bipolar (BP) disorder and attention-deficit/ hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), particularly in clinical settings, is the rule rather than the exception. The following is a brief, clinically focused overview of BP and ADHD and their comorbidity with substance use disorders (SUD), anxiety disorders, and medical problems. Both BP and ADHD have high prevalence rates of comorbid substance use disorders (in the realm of 50%) and anxiety disorders (35%-60%) that negatively impact prognosis, and thus deserve specific treatment, but few guidelines exist. Both BP and ADHD are associated with significant medical comorbidities-related to the disorder itself, and secondary to pharmacotherapy-that also require careful consideration, close monitoring, and prompt treatment. Both BP and ADHD have a relatively small evidence

base to guide treatment of psychiatric comorbidities but nevertheless require a dual focus when planning treatment, concurrently and/or sequentially. In summary, when it comes to comorbidities, both BP and ADHD carry a substantial burden. Future treatment studies focusing on comorbidity are warranted to guide clinical decision-making in real-world samples that are characterized by comorbidity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Physical Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

148. Dissemination of evidence-based prevention programs: The broad picture.

Citation: Handbook of adolescent drug use prevention: Research, intervention strategies, and practice., 2015(527-540) (2015)

Author(s): Pas, Elise T; Bradshaw, Catherine P

Institution: Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter summarizes promising approaches for overcoming common obstacles encountered in the dissemination of evidence-based substance abuse prevention programs. We start by defining the many facets and prevailing theories of dissemination that inform these definitions, as the lack of clarity in terms has limited our ability to draw inferences from the extant dissemination research. Next, we discuss how the research process can further enhance understanding, and therefore dissemination, of prevention interventions. We then highlight the current mechanisms for diffusing information on effective programs and identify areas to consider in the development of programs to enhance dissemination. We conclude with recommendations for research and the practice of dissemination. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Information Dissemination](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

149. The dissemination and (lack of) adoption of evidence-based practices.

Citation: Handbook of adolescent drug use prevention: Research, intervention strategies, and practice., 2015(511-525) (2015)

Author(s): Derzon, James H

Correspondence Address: Derzon, James H., derzonj@battelle.org

Institution: Battelle Health & Analytics, Arlington, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter documents the modest rate of schools' adoption of evidence-based practices (EBPs) for the prevention of substance abuse. Here I use the five intrinsic characteristics of an innovation suggested by Rogers's (2003) theory of diffusion as sensitizing concepts to organize evidence and ideas that may explain, in part, why many schools fail to adopt such EBPs. First, it is proposed that the relative advantage of EBPs may be overshadowed by the time commitment necessary to fully implement them. Then, although the goals of EBPs are likely shared by teachers and school administrators, relatively few EBPs have content compatible with the primary values and practices of teachers. The complexity of evaluating evidence establishing an EBP precludes even researchers from agreeing what programs are evidence based, and different standards of evidence may exist for different users of evidence. Also, many EBPs are expensive to implement and may lack Rogers's "trialability." And finally, the results of effective substance use prevention may not be observable in the school settings in which they are implemented. After reviewing these aspects of the acceptance, or not, of EBPs in schools, the chapter closes by identifying several strategies that might be leveraged to increase the adoption and dissemination of EBPs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Information Dissemination](#)
[*Innovation](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

150. Promoting the postfunding sustainability of evidence-based substance abuse interventions through research and practice.

Citation: Handbook of adolescent drug use prevention: Research, intervention strategies, and practice., 2015(501-510) (2015)

Author(s): Tibbits, Melissa K

Institution: University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter presents information about the factors at each stage of the Rogers (2003) diffusion of innovations theory that affect the postfunding sustainability of evidence-based substance abuse interventions. As a whole, the extant literature suggests that having an effective dissemination system, allowing adequate time for planning and enhancing community readiness, implementing interventions with fidelity, and engaging in ongoing sustainability planning are important predictors of postfunding sustainability. Topics for future research relevant to the diffusion and long-term sustainability of evidence-based also are discussed. Prevention science has provided strong evidence that substance abuse is preventable and treatable. Numerous substance abuse interventions have been developed, proven to be effective through rigorous research trials, and deemed to be evidence based by organizations such as the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. As a result, evidence-based substance abuse interventions are available for numerous populations and settings. For the purpose of this chapter, sustainability is defined as the long-term continuation of intervention activities (Pluye, Potvin, & Denis, 2004). The purpose of this chapter is to further discuss a wide range of factors known to support and hinder postfunding sustainability. The discussion is framed within the four stages of the Rogers (2003) diffusion of innovations theory: dissemination, adoption, implementation, and maintenance/sustainability. I comment on the rationale for using Rogers's theory, its applicability to theories of substance abuse prevention, and its utility as a broad overarching theoretical framework to examine the sustainability of substance abuse prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Abuse Prevention
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Evidence Based Practice
 Adolescent Development
 Experimentation
 Sustainable Development

Source: PsycINFO