

Search Results

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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. Ecstasy and solitude: Reading and self-loss in nineteenth-century literature and psychology.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/12-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
Author(s):	Tressler, Beth
Institution:	Boston Coll., US
Language:	English
Abstract:	By focusing on the predominance of semi-conscious and unconscious states in both nineteenth-century British literature and psychology, this dissertation outlines the recognizable and multi-faceted relation existing between literature and psychology. Besides their obvious prevalence in sensation novels later in the period, these states, which I call ecstatic states, appeared in many of the most prominent, canonical novels of the nineteenth century. Prominent Victorian psychologists, such as Robert MacNish, John Abercrombie, James Cowles Prichard, and Forbes Winslow among others, connected ecstatic states, including fiction reading, to insanity, since these states exhibited an underlying component of self-loss in which the boundaries of the conscious self-time, will, and identity-dissolved. They were a troubling, yet common phenomenon of the mind that preoccupied the entire spectrum of middle class Victorian intellectual life-businessmen, novelists, literary critics, and psychologists-and these states are still fascinating neuroscientists today. This study shows how the Victorian medical practice of moral management sought to control these states by calling for the regulation and often the confinement of the imagination. What began as a method used solely in the insane asylum came to undergird much of Victorian life, including the many hostile reactions to the addictive and class-leveling powers of the novel. My dissertation emphasizes how certain Victorian novelists not only took up the role of psychologists themselves but also resisted and revised accepted psychology within their novels. Charlotte Bronte, Charles Dickens, and George Eliot reacted in distinctive ways against the oppressive tenets of moral management. My readings of the novels Jane Eyre, Vilette, Hard Times, Our Mutual Friend, The Mill on the Floss, and Romola show how it is the unrelenting regulation of the imagination that creates the various forms of mania and becomes ultimately devastating to the self. For these novelists, the dismantling of conscious thought and will, so alarming to the advocates of moral management, formed the crux of personal growth, moral choice, and ethical responsiveness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	*History *Morality *Reading Mental Disorders Psychoanalytic Interpretation
Source:	PsycINFO

2. Cyberbullying, self concept, and perceived parental emotional availability in adolescents.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/12-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
Author(s):	Sanzone-Goodrich, Michele
Institution:	Adelphi U, School of Social Work, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	Cyberbullying has become a major problem worldwide because it may carry serious, long and short term negative consequences, such as criminal activities, depression, anxiety, increased risk of antisocial behavior in adulthood, as well as for mental health problems and substance abuse for both offenders and victims. This quantitative study was designed to examine the association among adolescents' perceived parental emotional availability, their self concept and their involvement in cyberbullying activities. Attachment theory

provided the theoretical framework for this study. A sample of 65 participants was recruited through Parent Teacher Student Association meetings and each participant completed four instruments for this study: The Lum Emotional Availability of Parents scale, the Self-Concept Scale for Children, The Cyberbullying and Online Aggression Survey Instrument, and a demographic questionnaire. Overall, being a cyberbully victim was negatively correlated with perceived emotional availability of fathers but being an offender was not. For male participants, being a cyberbully victim was negatively correlated with mother's and father's emotional availability and was negatively correlated with self concept. The findings suggest that the relationship among perceived parental availability, self concept, and the involvement in cyberbullying activities as an offender and/or bully is a complex, gender specific issue. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety](#)
[*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Self Concept](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Bullying](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. Activation of dopamine d1 receptors regulates dendritic morphogenesis through rac1 and rhoa in prefrontal cortex neurons.

Citation: Molecular Neurobiology, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0893-7648;1559-1182 (Jun 12, 2014)

Author(s): Li, Juan; Gu, Jingjing; Wang, Bin; Xie, Minjuan; Huang, Lu; Liu, Yutong; Zhang, Lei; Xue, Jinhua; Guo, Fukun; Zhang, Lin; Zhang, Lu

Abstract: Dopamine (DA) is an important regulator of neuronal plasticity in the prefrontal cortex (PFC) and plays a critical role in addiction-related neuroadaptation. The Rho GTPases, including Rac1, RhoA and Cdc42, are key regulators of actin cytoskeleton rearrangement that play important roles in dendritic morphogenesis. The goal of the current study was to use cultures of primary PFC neurons to gain a better understanding of the molecular mechanisms underlying DA-induced dendritic morphogenesis, a phenomenon that mimics the increase in DA synaptic transmission observed in the PFC of in vivo cocaine administration. We investigated the effects of repeated DA treatments on dendritic morphology changes in PFC neurons, and identified Rac1 and RhoA as downstream effectors of D1 receptors during the regulation of dendritic morphogenesis. Importantly, we found that D1 receptor-regulated Rac1 and RhoA have distinct roles in the regulation of dendritic morphogenesis after repeated DA treatments. Our data provide the first evidence that Rac1 and RhoA are effectors of D1 receptor signaling during dendritic morphogenesis and represent new signaling molecules involved in long-lasting neuroadaptation in the PFC. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in [Molecular Neurobiology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

4. The cognitive psychology of internet gaming disorder.

Citation: Clinical Psychology Review, June 2014, vol./is. 34/4(298-308), 0272-7358 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): King, Daniel L; Delfabbro, Paul H

Correspondence Address: King, Daniel L.: School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Hughes Building, Level 4, Adelaide, SA, Australia, 5005

Institution: School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia; School of Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Internet gaming disorder (IGD) has received nomenclatural recognition as a potential mental health disorder, despite evident variability in its core psychopathology and psychometric assessment. Although cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) is considered an efficacious treatment for IGD, the underlying cognitions of the disorder are not well understood. This review aimed to synthesise research evidence on Internet gaming cognition toward identification of cognitive factors underlying IGD. A systematic review of 29 quantitative studies on Internet gaming cognition and 7 treatment studies employing cognitive therapy for IGD was conducted. Four cognitive factors underlying IGD were identified. Factors included (a) beliefs about game reward value and tangibility, (b) maladaptive and inflexible rules about gaming behaviour, (c) over-reliance on gaming to meet self-esteem needs, and (d) gaming as a method of gaining social acceptance. It is proposed that IGD-related cognition may be more complex than "preoccupation" (i.e., criterion A of IGD). IGD cognition may involve the persistent overvaluation of video gaming rewards, activities, and identities, combined with a need to adhere to maladaptive rules governing use and completion of video games. Greater understanding of the proposed cognitive factors may advance clinical research agendas on identification of individuals with IGD, as well as the expansion and improvement of cognitive therapies for the disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>).; HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Psychology](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Psychopathology](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Factors influencing facebook usage and facebook addictive tendency in university students: The role of online psychological privacy and facebook usage motivation.

Citation: Stress and Health: Journal of the International Society for the Investigation of Stress, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1532-3005;1532-2998 (Jun 11, 2014)

Author(s): Hong, Fu-Yuan; Chiu, Su-Lin

Abstract: AbstractThere are few studies analysing the influence of personal traits and motivation factors on Facebook usage and Facebook addictive tendency as seen in university students. In this study, 225 Taiwanese university students completed a questionnaire to determine their online psychological privacy scale, Facebook usage motivation scale, Facebook usage scale and Facebook addictive tendency scale, in order to evaluate the items that can be conceptualized as the effect of university students' online psychological privacy personal trait and motive factors, and Facebook usage motivation with respect to Facebook usage and Facebook addictive tendency. The study found that a desire for more online psychological privacy correlates with a stronger motivation to use Facebook and more Facebook usage behaviour among university students who may become high-risk groups for Facebook addictive tendency. The study found that a desire for or an acceptance of a lower online psychological privacy correlates with a stronger motivation to use Facebook among university students who may have more Facebook usage

behaviour. This study can help understand university students' Facebook usage and Facebook addictive tendency and provide feature indicators for those who may become high-risk groups for Facebook addictive tendency. Finally, this study conducts discussion and proposes relevant suggestions for future study. Copyright 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Copyright John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Stress and Health](#)

6. Truth or consequences in the diagnosis of substance use disorders.

Citation: Addiction, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jun 10, 2014)
Author(s): Martin, Christopher S; Langenbucher, James W; Chung, Tammy; Sher, Kenneth J
Abstract: Abstract Aims This commentary critically evaluates the use of substance-related negative psychosocial and health consequences to define and diagnose alcohol and other substance use disorders. Methods Narrative review. Results The consequences of substance use cause much suffering and are major public health and economic problems. However, there are a number of conceptual and measurement problems with using consequences as diagnostic criteria for substance disorders. Data indicate that substance-related consequences introduce systematic bias and degrade the validity of diagnostic systems. Conclusions Negative psychosocial and health consequences of substance use should play a fundamentally reduced role in modern diagnostic systems for, and definitions of, addictive disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

7. William I. Woolverton: A case history in unraveling the behavioral pharmacology of stimulants.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (May 20, 2014)
Author(s): Nader, Michael A; Balster, Robert L; Henningfield, Jack E
Abstract: Clinical findings suggest that the most promising strategy for cocaine addiction is a combination of indirect-acting monoamine agonists with some form of behavioral intervention. This approach can be traced back to preclinical research, some of which was conducted by William L. Woolverton. The goal of this brief review is to provide readers with an appreciation for the experimental breadth involving both behavior and pharmacology that encompassed Woolverton's amazing career, from the evaluation of abuse liability of drugs to the use of complex behavioral contingencies to better model the human condition. We begin with Woolverton's research using simple and complex schedules of reinforcement to evaluate abuse liability and how that has impacted current animal models. We also discuss his use of cocaine vs. food choice schedules of reinforcement as a model to evaluate potential medications for treating cocaine use disorders. Woolverton concluded that drug taking behavior was not "impulsive" and "out of control" as has often been proposed, but rather directly determined by the environmental contingencies and the context of its availability, providing a nuanced understanding of drug-behavior interactions. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled 'CNS Stimulants' (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:**Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Neuropharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date
Available from *Elsevier* in *Neuropharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date**8. Medication-assisted therapies: Tackling the opioid-overdose epidemic.****Citation:** The New England Journal of Medicine, May 2014, vol./is. 370/22(2063-2066), 0028-4793;1533-4406 (May 29, 2014)**Author(s):** Volkow, Nora D; Frieden, Thomas R; Hyde, Pamela S; Cha, Stephen S**Institution:** National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, US; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockville, MD, US; Center for Medicaid and CHIP Services, Baltimore, MD, US**Language:** English**Abstract:** This column discusses the role of medication assisted therapies in tackling the opioid-overdose epidemics. A key driver of the overdose epidemic is underlying substance use disorder. Consequently, expanding access to addiction treatment services is an essential component of a comprehensive response. Like other chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension, addiction is generally refractory to cure, but effective treatment and functional recovery are possible. Fortunately, clinicians have three types of medication-assisted therapies (MATs) for treating patients with opioid addiction: methadone, buprenorphine, and naltrexone. Yet these medications are markedly underutilized. The epidemic of prescription opioid overdose is complex. Expanding access to MATs is a crucial component of the effort to help patients recover. It is also necessary, however, to implement primary prevention policies that curb the inappropriate prescribing of opioid analgesics-the key upstream driver of the epidemic-while avoiding jeopardizing critical or even lifesaving opioid treatment when it is needed. Essential steps for physicians will be to reduce unnecessary or excessive opioid prescribing, routinely check data from prescription-drug-monitoring programs to identify patients who may be misusing opioids, and take full advantage of effective MATs for people with opioid addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Massachusetts Medical Society; YEAR: 2014**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Epidemics](#)
[*Opiates](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from *New England Journal of Medicine* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service***9. Chronic pain, addiction, and Zohydro.****Citation:** The New England Journal of Medicine, May 2014, vol./is. 370/22(2061-2063), 0028-4793;1533-4406 (May 29, 2014)**Author(s):** Olsen, Yngvild; Sharfstein, Joshua M**Institution:** Institutes for Behavior Resources, Baltimore, MD, US; Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Baltimore, MD, US**Language:** English

Abstract: This column discusses the role of Zohydro for the treatment of chronic pain and addiction. The recent approval of the long-acting opioid Zohydro ER (hydrocodone bitartrate) by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has brought into sharp relief the tension between the twin challenges of chronic pain and addiction. A new strategy need not prioritize chronic pain over addiction or addiction over chronic pain. Rather, it must recognize that both will remain significant and interconnected clinical and public health challenges for the foreseeable future. Millions of people with chronic pain are at risk for addiction or overdose when treated with opioid medications. At the same time, many people with addiction also have chronic pain. Approaches to managing these clinical situations effectively should be a significant focus of research funding, a subject for education in medical and dental schools, and a topic for training in accredited residency programs. A new specialty fellowship in chronic pain and addiction could be developed to foster expertise for consultation to both clinicians and policymakers. All concerned about the treatment of chronic pain and all responding to the rise in overdose deaths need to come together to promote high quality and effective prevention and treatment for both conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Massachusetts Medical Society; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *New England Journal of Medicine* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

10. The racial and ethnic gap in substance use treatment: Implications for U.S. Healthcare reform.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, June 2014, vol./is. 54/6(627-628), 1054-139X (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Hadland, Scott E; Baer, Tamara E

Institution: Division of Adolescent, Boston Children's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US; Division of Adolescent, Boston Children's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by B. Saloner et al. (see record 2014-08683-001). Saloner et al. used the 2007 Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) to demonstrate that black and Hispanic 12 to 17-year-olds in publicly funded substance use disorder (SUD) treatment programs in the United States are less likely than their white counterparts to complete alcohol and marijuana treatment. Among white adolescents, treatment non-completion was 35% and 39% for marijuana and alcohol treatment, respectively, but among black and Hispanic adolescents, treatment non-completion was 49% and 50%, respectively. Saloner et al. highlight that Hispanic youth left treatment against medical advice more frequently, whereas black youth more frequently had their treatment terminated by the facility or became incarcerated during treatment. Treatment completion rates were significantly lower among Hispanic youth living in areas with fewer addiction services and where Medicaid acceptance rates were lower, factors that helped explain the white- Hispanic gap in treatment completion in the authors' analyses. The results of Saloner et al. have significant implications as the landscape of behavioral health services changes under the Affordable Care Act (ACA). The ACA provides for expanded coverage of and access to SUD prevention and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Medicaid](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
Alcohols
Drug Abuse
Marijuana

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Adolescent Health*

11. Contrasting forms of cocaine-evoked plasticity control components of relapse.

Citation: Nature, May 2014, vol./is. 509/7501(18), 0028-0836;1476-4687 (May 22, 2014)

Author(s): Pascoli, Vincent; Terrier, Jean; Espallergues, Julie; Valjent, Emmanuel; O'Connor, Eoin Cornelius; Luscher, Christian

Correspondence Address: Luscher, Christian: Department of Basic Neurosciences, Medical Faculty, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland, CH-1211, christian.luscher@unige.ch

Institution: Department of Basic Neurosciences, Medical Faculty, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; Department of Basic Neurosciences, Medical Faculty, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; INSERM, U661, Montpellier, France; INSERM, U661, Montpellier, France; Department of Basic Neurosciences, Medical Faculty, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; Department of Basic Neurosciences, Medical Faculty, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Nucleus accumbens neurons serve to integrate information from cortical and limbic regions to direct behaviour. Addictive drugs are proposed to hijack this system, enabling drug-associated cues to trigger relapse to drug seeking. However, the connections affected and proof of causality remain to be established. Here we use a mouse model of delayed cue-associated cocaine seeking with ex vivo electrophysiology in optogenetically delineated circuits. We find that seeking correlates with rectifying AMPA (-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionic acid) receptor transmission and a reduced AMPA/NMDA (N-methyl-D-aspartate) ratio at medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) to nucleus accumbens shell D1-receptor medium-sized spiny neurons (D1R-MSNs). In contrast, the AMPA/NMDA ratio increases at ventral hippocampus to D1R-MSNs. Optogenetic reversal of cocaine-evoked plasticity at both inputs abolishes seeking, whereas selective reversal at mPFC or ventral hippocampus synapses impairs response discrimination or reduces response vigour during seeking, respectively. Taken together, we describe how information integration in the nucleus accumbens is commandeered by cocaine at discrete synapses to allow relapse. Our approach holds promise for identifying synaptic causalities in other behavioural disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Hippocampus](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
Causality
Mice
Neural Plasticity
Nucleus Accumbens
AMPA

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Nature NHS* in [Nature](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

12. Borderline personality disorder and comorbid addiction.

Citation: Deutsches Arzteblatt International, April 2014, vol./is. 111/16(280-286), 1866-0452 (Apr 18, 2014)

Author(s): Kienast, Thorsten; Stoffers, Jutta; Bempohl, Felix; Lieb, Klaus

Correspondence Address: Kienast, Thorsten: Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Charite, Campus Mitte, Chariteplatz 1, Berlin, Germany, 10117, thorsten.kienast@charite.de

Institution: Department of Psychological Medicine, Max-Grundig-Clinic, Buhl, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite, Berlin, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center Mainz, Mainz, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Borderline personality disorder (BPD) affects 2.7% of adults. About 78% of adults with BPD also develop a substance-related disorder or addiction at some time in their lives. These persons are more impulsive and clinically less stable than BPD patients without substance dependency. They display suicidal behavior to a greater extent, drop out of treatment more often, and have shorter abstinence phases. The combination of borderline personality disorder with addiction requires a special therapeutic approach. Methods: This review is based on a selective literature search about the treatment of patients with BPD and addiction, with particular attention to Cochrane Reviews and randomized controlled trials (RCT). Results: The available evidence is scant. In two RCTs, Dialectical Behavior Therapy for Substance Use Disorders (DBT-SUD) was found to improve patients' overall functional level (standardized mean difference, 1.07-1.78) and to increase the number of abstinence days (effect strength [ES], 1.03) and negative urine samples (ES, 0.75). Dual focus schema therapy (DFST) was evaluated in three RCTs. Because of methodological problems, however, no useful quantitative comparison across trials is possible. In one RCT, dynamic deconstructive psychotherapy (DDP) was found to have only a moderate, statistically insignificant effect. Only a single study provides data about potentially helpful drug therapy over the intermediate term. Conclusion: Patients with borderline personality disorder and comorbid addiction should be treated as early as possible for both conditions in a thematically hierarchical manner. There is no evidence for any restriction on drug therapy to prevent recurrent addiction in these patients. The psychotherapeutic techniques that can be used (despite the currently inadequate evidence base) include DBT-SUD, DFST, and DDP. These patients need qualified expert counseling in choosing a suitable type of psychotherapy. Specific treatment is available in only a few places, and the relevant treatment networks in Germany are just beginning to be constructed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Borderline Personality Disorder](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Dialectical Behavior Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Deutsches Ärzteblatt International](#)

13. E-cigarette prevalence and correlates of use among adolescents versus adults: A review and comparison.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatric Research, July 2014, vol./is. 54/(43-54), 0022-3956 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Chapman, Shawna L. Carroll; Wu, Li-Tzy

Correspondence Address: Chapman, Shawna L. Carroll: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, School of Medicine, Duke University Medical Center, Box 3903, Durham, NC, US, 27710, Shawna.Chapman@dm.duke.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, School of Medicine, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, School of Medicine, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Perceived safer than tobacco cigarettes, prevalence of electronic cigarette (e-cigarette) use is increasing. Analyses of cartridges suggest that e-cigarettes may pose health risks. In light of increased use and the potential for consequences, we searched Google Scholar and Pubmed in July of 2013 using keywords, such as e-cigarette and vaping, to compare differences and similarities in prevalence and correlates of e-cigarette use among adolescents (grades 6-12) versus adults (aged >18 years). Twenty-one studies focused on e-cigarette use. Ever-use increased among various age groups. In 2011, ever-use was highest among young adults (college students and those aged 20-28; 4.9%-7.0%), followed by adults (aged >18; 0.6%-6.2%), and adolescents (grades 6-12 and aged 11-19; <1%-3.3%). However, in 2012 adolescent ever-use increased to 6.8% and, among high school students, went as high as 10.0%. While the identified common correlate of e-cigarette use was a history of cigarette smoking, a notable proportion of adolescents and young adults who never smoked cigarettes had ever-used e-cigarettes. E-cigarette use was not consistently associated with attempting to quit tobacco among young adults. Adults most often reported e-cigarettes as a substitute for tobacco, although not always to quit. Reviewed studies showed a somewhat different pattern of e-cigarette use among young people (new e-cigarette users who had never used tobacco) versus adults (former or current tobacco users). Research is needed to better characterize prevalences, use correlates, and motives of use in different population groups, including how adolescent and young adult experimentation with e-cigarettes relates to other types of substance use behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Psychiatric Research*

14. Transcranial direct current stimulation of the frontal-parietal-temporal area attenuates smoking behavior.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatric Research, July 2014, vol./is. 54/(19-25), 0022-3956 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Meng, Zhiqiang; Liu, Chang; Yu, Chengyang; Ma, Yuanye

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Institution: State Key Laboratory of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, China; State Key Laboratory of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, China; State Key Laboratory of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, China; State Key Laboratory of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, China

Language: English

Abstract: Many brain regions are involved in smoking addiction (e.g. insula, ventral tegmental area, prefrontal cortex and hippocampus), and the manipulation of the activity of these brain

regions can show a modification of smoking behavior. Low current transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) is a noninvasive way to manipulate cortical excitability, and thus brain function and associated behaviors. In this study, we examined the effects of inhibiting the frontal-parietal-temporal association area (FPT) on attention bias to smoking-related cues and smoking behavior in tobacco users. This inhibition is induced by cathodal tDCS stimulation. We tested three stimulation conditions: 1) bilateral cathodal over both sides of FPT; 2) cathodal over right FPT; and 3) sham-tDCS. Visual attention bias to smoking-related cues was evaluated using an eye tracking system. The measurement for smoking behavior was the number of daily cigarettes consumed before and after tDCS treatment. We found that, after bilateral cathodal stimulation of the FPT area, while the attention to smoking-related cues showed a decreased trend, the effects were not significantly different from sham stimulation. The daily cigarette consumption was reduced to a significant level. These effects were not seen under single cathodal tDCS or sham-tDCS. Our results show that low current tDCS of FPT area attenuates smoking cue-related attention and smoking behavior. This non-invasive brain stimulation technique, targeted at FPT areas, might be a promising method for treating smoking behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Electrical Stimulation](#)
[*Frontal Lobe](#)
[*Parietal Lobe](#)
[*Temporal Lobe](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Attention](#)
[Cues](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Psychiatric Research](#)

15. False negatives in the assessment of lifetime alcohol use disorders: A serious but unappreciated problem.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, May 2014, vol./is. 75/3(530-535), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (May 2014)

Author(s): Haeny, Angela M; Littlefield, Andrew K; Sher, Kenneth J

Correspondence Address: Haeny, Angela M.: Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Missouri, 145 Psychology Building, Columbia, MO, US, 65211, aamhnq6@mail.missouri.edu

Institution: Midwest Alcoholism Research Center, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO, US; Psychology Department, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Midwest Alcoholism Research Center, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Some individuals will not meet criteria for a lifetime alcohol use disorder (AUD) at a baseline assessment but will at a follow-up measurement, but not because the disorder began after the initial evaluation. Despite several research implications, this type of unreliability of lifetime AUD estimates has not been studied extensively. The present study investigated the extent of false negatives in the assessment of lifetime AUDs using longitudinal data. Method: A prospective cohort of college freshmen (baseline N = 489) were assessed seven times between ages 18 and 34 years using the Diagnostic Interview Schedule. Individuals were categorized as false negatives at the index assessment using a retrospective (using Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition [DSM-III], and DSM-IV data), a prospective (using DSM-III data only), and a combined approach (using DSM-III data only). Results: For DSM-IV, of the 29 ostensible new onsets at a follow-up 5 years later (age approximately 34 years), 28 (96%) reported meeting AUD criteria before the index assessment (age approximately 29 years). For DSM-III, of the 25 ostensible new onsets, the retrospective, prospective, and combined approaches categorized 18 (72%) individuals as false negatives at the index assessment.

Conclusions: These findings further demonstrate sensitivity issues with lifetime AUD assessments and call into question the validity of "onset" cases that rely on only two waves of data, especially when the follow-up assessment fails to reassess lifetime fully (i.e., across the entire drinking history). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Disease Course](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Collective Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. DSM-IV antisocial personality disorder and conduct disorder: Evidence for taxonic structures among individuals with and without substance use disorders in the general population.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, May 2014, vol./is. 75/3(496-509), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (May 2014)

Author(s): Kerridge, Bradley T; Saha, Tulshi D; Hasin, Deborah S

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Institution: Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US; Laboratory of Epidemiology and Biometry, Intramural Division of Clinical and Biological Research, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Rockville, MD, US; Department of Epidemiology, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The categorical-dimensional status of DSM-IV (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition) conduct disorder (CD) and antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) is a source of controversy. This study examined whether the underlying structure of DSM-IV CD and ASPD was dimensional or categorical (taxonic) among individuals with and without substance use disorders. Method: Using a national large representative survey of U.S. adults (n = 43,093), taxometric analyses of DSM-IV CD and ASPD diagnostic criteria were conducted on the total sample and among those with and without substance use disorders. Results: Results of three taxometric procedures were consistent in showing that the structures underlying DSM-IV CD and ASPD were clearly taxonic in the total sample and among individuals with and without substance use disorders. Comparison curve fit indices exceeded 0.57 for each model. Conclusions: Taxonic findings of the present study were in contrast to the dimensional results of prior taxometric research among incarcerated samples with substantial comorbidity of antisocial syndromes and substance use disorders. Results supported the categorical representation and diagnostic thresholds of ASPD and CD as defined in DSM-IV and DSM-5. That the structure of ASPD and CD may be taxonic suggests that further research on these disorders use group comparative designs in which samples with and without these disorders are compared in terms of sociodemographic and clinical correlates, comorbidity, and treatment utilization. The taxonic structure of ASPD and CD may contribute to future research on causal processes through which these antisocial syndromes develop. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)
[*Conduct Disorder](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

[*Psychodiagnostic Typologies](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. The transition to medication adoption in publicly funded substance use disorder treatment programs: Organizational structure, culture, and resources.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, May 2014, vol./is. 75/3(476-485), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (May 2014)

Author(s): Knudsen, Hannah K; Roman, Paul M

Correspondence Address: Knudsen, Hannah K.: Department of Behavioral Science, University of Kentucky, 141 Medical Behavioral Science Building, Lexington, KY, US, 40536-0086, hannah.knudsen@uky.edu

Institution: Department of Behavioral Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Owens Institute for Behavioral Research, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Medications for the treatment of substance use disorders (SUDs) are not widely available in publicly funded SUD treatment programs. Few studies have drawn on longitudinal data to examine the organizational characteristics associated with programs transitioning from not delivering any pharmacotherapy to adopting at least one SUD medication. Method: Using two waves of panel longitudinal data collected over a 5-year period, we measured the transition to medication adoption in a cohort of 190 publicly funded treatment organizations that offered no SUD medications at baseline. Independent variables included organizational characteristics, medical resources, funding, treatment culture, and detailing activities by pharmaceutical companies. Results: Of 190 programs not offering SUD pharmacotherapy at baseline, 22.6% transitioned to offering at least one SUD medication at follow-up approximately 5 years later. Multivariate logistic regression results indicated that the employment of at least one physician at baseline, having a greater proportion of Medicaid clients, and pharmaceutical detailing were positively associated with medication adoption. Conclusions: Adoption of pharmacotherapy was more likely in programs that had greater medical resources, Medicaid funding, and contact with pharmaceutical companies. Given the potential expansion of Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act, patients served by publicly funded programs may gain greater access to such treatments, but research is needed to document health reform's impact on this sector of the treatment system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Organizational Structure](#)
[*Program Evaluation](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Predictors of pretreatment commitment to abstinence: Results from the COMBINE study.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, May 2014, vol./is. 75/3(438-446), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (May 2014)

Author(s): DeMartini, Kelly S; Devine, Eric G; DiClemente, Carlo C; Martin, Daniel J; Ray, Lara A; O'Malley, Stephanie S

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Boston University, School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; University of Maryland,

Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychology, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Patients entering treatment for alcohol problems do not have uniform treatment goals, and a pretreatment drinking goal has a significant impact on treatment outcome. The objective of this study was to understand better how an array of individual characteristics, including factors that affect treatment, are related to treatment goals before beginning alcohol treatment in the COMBINE (Combining Medications and Behavioral Interventions) Study. Method: Participants were alcohol-dependent individuals (N = 1,156; 357 women) recruited at 11 outpatient academic alcoholism-treatment clinics across the United States to participate in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial that combined behavioral intervention with acamprosate and/or naltrexone. Treatment goal was coded as controlled drinking, conditional abstinence, or total abstinence. Multinomial logistic regressions assessed whether there were significant relationships between predictor variables and pretreatment goal selection. Results: Lower levels of alcohol-related consequences, lower readiness to change, higher family income, more daily drinkers in social network, and lack of prior treatment or Alcoholics Anonymous engagement predicted choice of a controlled drinking goal over a total abstinence goal. Fewer alcohol-related consequences, lower readiness to change, and more daily drinkers in-network predicted choice of a conditional abstinence goal over a total abstinence goal. Conclusions: Higher levels of functioning, lower levels of consequences, no prior involvement in treatment and Alcoholics Anonymous, and a more drinking-saturated social environment are associated with the choice of a non-abstinence goal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Commitment](#)
[*Readiness to Change](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Behavior Therapy](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Interdisciplinary Treatment Approach](#)
[Treatment Planning](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Drinking motives and links to alcohol use in 13 European countries.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, May 2014, vol./is. 75/3(428-437), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (May 2014)

Author(s): Kuntsche, Emmanuel; Gabhainn, Saoirse Nic; Roberts, Chris; Windlin, Beat; Vieno, Alessio; Bendtsen, Pernille; Hublet, Anne; Tynjala, Jorma; Valimaa, Raili; Dankulincova, Zuzana; Aasvee, Katrin; Zsolt, Demetrovics; Farkas, Judit; van der Sluijs, Winfried; de Matos, Margarida Gaspar; Mazur, Joanna; Wicki, Matthias

Correspondence Address: Kuntsche, Emmanuel: Addiction Switzerland, Research Institute, P.O. Box 870, Lausanne, Switzerland, 1001, EKuntsche@suchtschweiz.ch

Institution: Addiction Switzerland, Research Institute, Lausanne, Switzerland; Health Promotion Research Centre, School of Health Sciences, National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland; Social Research and Information Division, Welsh Government, Cardiff, United Kingdom; Addiction Switzerland, Research Institute, Lausanne, Switzerland; Department of Developmental and Social Psychology, University of Padova, Padova, Italy; National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark; Department of Public Health, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium; Department of Health

Sciences, Research Centre for Health Promotion, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland; Department of Health Sciences, Research Centre for Health Promotion, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland; Health Psychology Unit, Institute of Public Health, Medical Faculty, PJ Safarik University, Kosice, Slovak Republic; Chronic Disease Department, National Institute for Health Development, Tallinn, Estonia; Department of Clinical Psychology and Addiction, Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Department of Clinical Psychology and Addiction, Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Child and Adolescent Health Research Unit (CAHRU), School of Medicine, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, United Kingdom; Department of International Health, Lisbon University, Lisbon, Portugal; Department of Child and Adolescent Health, Institute of Mother and Child, Warsaw, Poland; Addiction Switzerland, Research Institute, Lausanne, Switzerland

Language:

English

Abstract:

Objective: The purpose of this study was to test the structure and endorsement of drinking motives and their links to alcohol use among 11- to 19-year-olds from 13 European countries. **Method:** Confirmatory factor analysis, latent growth curves, and multiple regression models were conducted, based on a sample of 33,813 alcohol-using students from Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Scotland, Slovakia, Switzerland, and Wales who completed the Drinking Motives Questionnaire Revised Short Form (DMQ-R SF). **Results:** The findings confirmed the hypothesized four-dimensional factor structure. Social motives for drinking were most frequently indicated, followed by enhancement, coping, and conformity motives, in that order, in all age groups in all countries except Finland. This rank order was clearest among older adolescents and those from northern European countries. The results confirmed that, across countries, social motives were strongly positively related to drinking frequency, enhancement motives were strongly positively related to frequency of drunkenness, and conformity motives were negatively related to both alcohol outcomes. Against our expectations, social motives were more closely related to drunkenness than were coping motives, particularly among younger adolescents. **Conclusions:** The findings reveal striking cross-cultural consistency. Health promotion efforts that are based on, or incorporate, drinking motives are likely to be applicable across Europe. As social motives were particularly closely linked to drunkenness among young adolescents, measures to impede the modeling of alcohol use and skills to resist peer pressure are particularly important in this age group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes
 *Alcohol Drinking Patterns
 *Coping Behavior
 *Cross Cultural Differences
 *Motivation
 Alcoholism
 Countries

Source:

PsycINFO

20. Alcohol use trajectories among non-treatment-seeking heavy drinkers.**Citation:**

Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, May 2014, vol./is. 75/3(415-422), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (May 2014)

Author(s):

Witkiewitz, Katie; Dearing, Ronda L; Maisto, Stephen A

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Institution:

Department of Psychology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, US; Research Institute on Addictions, State University of New York, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US; Department of Psychology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, US

Language:

English

Abstract: Objective: Heavy drinking, often defined as more than five drinks per occasion, is a major public health problem worldwide, yet most individuals who drink heavily never receive treatment. Focusing on those who receive treatment, numerous studies have found that alcohol use following treatment is discontinuous, with periods of abstinence alternating with periods of heavy drinking. In contrast, little is known about changes in alcohol use among the majority of individuals who engage in heavy drinking and never receive treatment. The goal of this study was to examine changes in alcohol consumption (proportion of heavy drinking days) in a sample of non-treatment-seeking heavy drinkers (n = 151). Method: The current study focused on three quantitative models-latent growth curve, latent growth mixture, and latent Markov models-to examine changes in the frequency of heavy drinking days (i.e., >5/4 drinks per day for men/women) among a sample of heavy drinkers who did not receive any form of treatment or self-help over a 2-year period. Results: Participants significantly reduced their frequency of heavy drinking over a 2-year period, and changes in drinking did not show the discontinuity in trajectories often observed in treatment samples. Alcohol use disorder diagnosis predicted higher initial levels of frequent heavy drinking but did not predict changes in the frequency of heavy drinking over time. Conclusions: Most individuals, with or without an alcohol use disorder, reported significant reductions in heavy drinking frequency over time. These results have important implications for a public health approach to the problem of heavy drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. In memoriam: Remembering professor Roger Nordmann: May 24, 1926-January 24, 2014.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, May 2014, vol./is. 75/3(377), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (May 2014)

Author(s): Schuckit, Marc A

Institution: University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Presents an obituary for Professor Roger Nordmann (1926-2014). On January 24, 2014 Professor Roger Nordmann suddenly and unexpectedly passed away. Roger was a prominent leader, an M.D., Ph.D. who was a member of the French Academy of Medicine since 1993, emeritus professor of the Universite Paris Descartes (Faculty of Medicine Paris-West), and an officer of both the National Order of the Legion of Honor and the Order of Academic Palms. He was widely known for his charm, warmth, and leadership in the alcohol academic community in Europe, where he served as the founding president of the European Society of Biomedical Research on Alcoholism (ESBRA). Throughout his career, he dedicated his time to help alcohol research and education thrive on an international level. He always had time to talk and greeted his many friends with a warm smile and an open mind. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Leadership](#)
[*Medical Sciences](#)
[*Retention](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Death and Dying](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Cognitive bias modification and cognitive control training in addiction and related psychopathology: Mechanisms, clinical perspectives, and ways forward.

- Citation:** Clinical Psychological Science, April 2013, vol./is. 1/2(192-212), 2167-7026;2167-7034 (Apr 2013)
- Author(s):** Wiers, Reinout W; Gladwin, Thomas E; Hofmann, Wilhelm; Salemink, Elske; Ridderinkhof, K. Richard
- Correspondence Address:** Wiers, Reinout W.: University of Amsterdam, ADAPT Lab, Weesperplein 4, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1018 XA, r.wiers@uva.nl
- Institution:** Addiction, Development, and Psychopathology Lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Addiction, Development, and Psychopathology Lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Center for Decision Research, Booth School of Business, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Addiction, Development, and Psychopathology Lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Amsterdam Center for the Study of Adaptive Control in Brain and Behavior (Acacia), Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The past decade has witnessed a surge in research on training paradigms aimed at directly influencing cognitive processes in addiction and other psychopathology. Broadly, two avenues have been explored: In the first, the aim was to change maladaptive cognitive motivational biases (cognitive bias modification); in the second, the aim was to increase general control processes (e.g., working memory capacity). These approaches are consistent with a dual-process perspective in which psychopathology is related to a combination of disorder-specific impulsive processes and weak general abilities to control these impulses in view of reflective longer-term considerations. After reviewing the evidence for dual-process models in addiction, we discuss a number of critical issues, along with suggestions for further research. We argue that theoretical advancement, along with a better understanding of the underlying neurocognitive processes, is crucial for adequately responding to recent criticisms on dual-process models and for optimizing training paradigms for use in clinical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Cognitive Bias](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[*Dual Process Models](#)
[Cognitive Neuroscience](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Clinical Psychological Science](#)

23. Nonverbal displays of shame predict relapse and declining health in recovering alcoholics.

- Citation:** Clinical Psychological Science, April 2013, vol./is. 1/2(149-155), 2167-7026;2167-7034 (Apr 2013)
- Author(s):** Randles, Daniel; Tracy, Jessica L
- Correspondence Address:** Tracy, Jessica L.: Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, 2136 West Mall, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6T 1Z4, jltracy@psych.ubc.ca
- Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada
- Language:** English

Abstract: Public shaming has long been thought to promote positive behavioral change. However, studies suggest that shame may be a detrimental response to problematic behavior because it motivates hiding, escape, and general avoidance of the problem. We tested whether shame about one's past addictive drinking (measured via nonverbal displays and self-report) predicts future drinking behaviors and changes in health among newly recovering alcoholics (i.e., sober < 6.5 months; N = 105; Wave 2, n = 46), recruited from Alcoholics Anonymous meetings. Results showed that nonverbal behavioral displays of shame expressed while discussing past drinking strongly predicted (a) the tendency to relapse over the next 3 to 11 months, (b) the severity of that relapse, and (c) declines in health. All results held controlling for a range of potential confounders (e.g., alcohol dependence, health, personality). These findings suggest that shame about one's problematic past may increase, rather than decrease, future occurrences of problem behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Shame](#)
[Sobriety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Clinical Psychological Science](#)

24. A multivariate twin study of the dimensions of religiosity and common psychiatric and substance use disorders.

Citation: Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, May 2014, vol./is. 202/5(360-367), 0022-3018;1539-736X (May 2014)

Author(s): Vance, Todd; Maes, Hermine H; Kendler, Kenneth S

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Institution: Salem VA Medical Center, Salem, VA, US; Departments of Psychiatry and Human Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Departments of Psychiatry and Human Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The authors sought to decompose the covariance between seven dimensions of religiosity and two internalizing psychiatric disorders (major depression and phobia) and two externalizing substance use disorders (alcohol dependence and nicotine dependence). Significant negative correlations, accounted for by shared additive genetic effects, were found between alcohol dependence and six of the seven religiosity factors. Additive genetic effects accounted for significant negative correlations between nicotine dependence and one religiosity factor, social religiosity, and between phobia and unvengefulness. Common environmental effects accounted for a significant positive correlation between phobia and the factor God as judge. No statistically significant covariance due to genetic or environmental effects was found for major depression and any of the seven religiosity factors. Overall, although several statistically significant bivariate relationships were found, the estimates of covariance due to additive genetic effects were modest. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

[*Religiosity](#)
[*Twins](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*

25. Neuropsychological alterations of a patient with Parkinson's disease and background psychoactive substance use.

Original Title: Alteraciones neuropsicologicas de un paciente con enfermedad de parkinson y antecedentes de consumo de sustancias psicoactivas.

Citation: Psychologia: Avances de la Disciplina, July 2012, vol./is. 6/2(59-72), 1900-2386 (Jul-Dec 2012)

Author(s): Camargo, Edgar Alexis Diaz; Mojica, Mauricio Ardila; Ramirez, Aura Rocio; Halliday, Karen; Gonzalez, Claudia Patricia Novoa

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Language: Spanish

Abstract: The objective of this research was to describe the cognitive performance of a male patient, aged 51, with 9 years of evolution of Parkinson's disease (PD) and a history of psychoactive substance use, for which a protocol was used neuropsychological finding paths in the test (TMT-A 24/24 and TMT-B 24/24), Boston denomination (58/60), FAS-COWAT (28), Curve Memory California (ascending), copy (34 / 36) and evocation (26/36) of the Rey Osterrieth Complex Figure, Tower of London, Stroop Color (C 16 " W 31", CW 57 "). Additionally applied subtests Wechsler Intelligence Test for Adults (WAIS-III) (retention of digits 9, letter-number sequence 10, arithmetic 11, digit-symbol 10, incomplete figures 6, design with cubes 10, similarities 9), cognitive profile is within normal parameters for the processes of language. memory, praxis, visual-constructional and skills, are demonstrated slight alterations in attention, working memory and executive functions. Prolonged use of psychoactive substances is a possible risk factor in early development of PD, but with preserved cognitive profile that can be explained by their prior academic and intellectual exercise continued in his profession, which require constant cognitive activities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Neuropsychological Assessment](#)
[*Parkinson's Disease](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. The basal ganglia.

Citation: WIREs Cognitive Science, March 2013, vol./is. 4/2(135-148), 1939-5078;1939-5086 (Mar-Apr 2013)

Author(s): Braunlich, Kurt; Seger, Carol

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Institution: Department of Psychology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, US; Department of Psychology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Through its connections with widespread cortical areas and with dopaminergic midbrain areas, the basal ganglia are well situated to integrate patterns of cortical input with the dopaminergic reward signal originating in the midbrain. In this review, we consider the functions of the basal ganglia in relation to its gross and cellular anatomy, and discuss how these mechanisms subservise the thresholding and selection of motor and cognitive processes. We also discuss how the dopaminergic reward signal enables flexible task learning through modulation of striatal plasticity, and how reinforcement learning models have been used to account for various aspects of basal ganglia activity. Specifically, we will discuss the important role of the basal ganglia in instrumental learning, cognitive control, sequence learning, and categorization tasks. Finally, we will discuss the neurobiological and cognitive characteristics of Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease and addiction to illustrate the relationship between the basal ganglia and cognitive function. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Basal Ganglia](#)
[*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*Mesencephalon](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. William Glasser: Champion of choice.

Citation: William Glasser: Champion of choice., 2014 (2014)

Author(s): Roy, Jim

Correspondence Address: Roy, Jim, jimroyglasserbio@gmail.com

Institution: Pacific Union College, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) William Glasser did not just have a profession, he had a mission-to empower people through choice, free will, and self-determination. He envisioned a better world, and the weighty issues he tackled reflected that-the definition, diagnosis, and treatment of mental illness; the explosion of psychotropic drugs; addiction and self-medication; failing marriages and the high divorce rate; disconnected families; crime and crowded prisons; underachieving students and marginal schools; and worldwide political oppression and violence. Jim Roy chronicles the life and legacy of William Glasser whose controversial ideas and brilliant insights significantly impacted mental health and education professionals. Champion of Choice illustrates Glasser's lifelong dedication to help others lead productive, meaningful lives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Choice Behavior](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Psychiatrists](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Self Determination](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Juvenile ethanol exposure increases rewarding properties of cocaine and morphine in adult DBA/2J mice.

Citation: European Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 23/12(1816-1825), 0924-977X (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Molet, Jenny; Herve, Denis; Thiebot, Marie-Helene; Hamon, Michel; Lanfumey, Laurence

Correspondence Address: Lanfumey, Laurence: CPN, Inserm UMR 894, Site Pitie-Salpetriere, Faculte de Medecine Pierre et Marie Curie, 91, Boulevard de l'Hopital, Paris, France, 75634, Cedex 13, laurence.lanfumey@upmc.fr

Institution: UMR-S 894, Inserm, Centre de Psychiatrie et Neurosciences, Paris, France; Universit Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris, France; UMR-S 894, Inserm, Centre de Psychiatrie et Neurosciences, Paris, France; UMR-S 894, Inserm, Centre de Psychiatrie et Neurosciences, Paris, France; UMR-S 894, Inserm, Centre de Psychiatrie et Neurosciences, Paris, France

Language: English

Abstract: Convergent data showed that ethanol exposure during adolescence can alter durably ethanol-related behaviour at adulthood. However, the consequences of juvenile ethanol exposure on the reinforcing effects of other drugs of abuse remain unclear. In the present work, we evaluated in adult male DBA/2J mice the effects of early ethanol exposure on the sensitivity to the incentive effects of cocaine and morphine, and on extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) activation in response to cocaine. Juvenile male mice received intragastric administration of ethanol (2x2.5 g/kg/day) or water for 5 days starting on postnatal day 28. When reaching adult age (10 week-old), animals were subjected to an unbiased procedure to assess conditioned place preference (CPP) to cocaine or morphine. In addition, activation of ERK in response to an acute injection of cocaine was investigated using immunoblotting in the striatum and the nucleus accumbens. Mice that have been subjected to early ethanol exposure developed CPP to doses of cocaine (5mg/kg) or morphine (10mg/kg) below the threshold doses to induce CPP in water pre-exposed mice. In addition, early ethanol administration significantly increased striatal ERK phosphorylation normally induced by acute cocaine (10 and 20mg/kg) in adult mice. These results show that, in DBA/2J mice, early exposure to ethanol enhanced the perception of the incentive effects of cocaine and morphine. Ethanol pre-exposure also induced a positive modulation of striatal ERK signalling, in line with the inference that juvenile ethanol intake may contribute to the development of addictive behaviour at adult age. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V. and ECNP; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Locomotion](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[Kinases](#)
[Mice](#)
[Cell Signaling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

29. Low dopamine transporter occupancy by methylphenidate as a possible reason for reduced treatment effectiveness in ADHD patients with cocaine dependence.

Citation: European Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 23/12(1714-1723), 0924-977X (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Crunelle, Cleo L.; van den Brink, Wim; Veltman, Dick J.; van Emmerik-van Oortmerssen, Katelijne; Dom, Geert; Schoevers, Robert A.; Booij, Jan

Correspondence Address: Crunelle, Cleo L.: Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Department of Psychiatry, PA3-229, P.O. Box 75867, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1070 AW, cleo.crunelle@gmail.com

Institution: Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Arkin Mental Health and Addiction Treatment Centre, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Collaborative Antwerp Psychiatric Research Institute, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium; Department of Psychiatry, University Medical Centre Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands; Department of Nuclear Medicine, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Methylphenidate (MPH) occupies brain striatal dopamine transporters (DATs) and is an effective treatment for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). However, patients with ADHD and comorbid cocaine dependence do not benefit significantly from treatment with MPH. To better understand the neurobiology of this phenomenon, we examined DAT availability and the effects of MPH treatment on DAT occupancy in ADHD patients with and without cocaine dependence. ADHD patients without a comorbid substance use disorder (N = 16) and ADHD patients with comorbid cocaine dependence (N = 8) were imaged at baseline and after two weeks MPH treatment using single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) with the DAT tracer [2I]FP-CIT. Changes in ADHD symptoms were measured with the ADHD symptom rating scale (ASRS). At baseline, we observed lower striatal DAT availability in ADHD patients with cocaine dependence. Following fixed MPH treatment, MPH occupied significantly less striatal DATs in cocaine-dependent than in non-cocaine dependent ADHD patients. There were no significant correlations between baseline DAT availability or DAT occupancy by MPH and ADHD symptom improvement. However, we did find significant correlations between DAT occupancy by MPH and decreases in impulsivity scores and years of cocaine use. These preliminary findings suggest that low DAT occupancy is not the reason why ADHD patients with cocaine dependence do not benefit from MPH treatment. It also suggests that higher dosages of MPH in these patients are probably not the solution and that medications directed at other pharmacological targets should be considered in these comorbid ADHD patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V. and ECNP; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Methylphenidate](#)
[Neurotransmitter Transporters](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

30. Shared psychological characteristics that are linked to aggression between patients with Internet addiction and those with alcohol dependence.

Citation: Annals of General Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 13/, 1744-859X (Feb 21, 2014)

Author(s): Hwang, Jae Yeon; Choi, Jung-Seok; Gwak, Ah Reum; Jung, Dawn; Choi, Sam-Wook; Lee, Jaewon; Lee, Jun-Young; Jung, Hee Yeon; Kim, Dai Jin

Correspondence Address: Choi, Jung-Seok: Department of Psychiatry, SMG, SNU Boramae Medical Center, Seoul, South Korea, 156-707, choijs73@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Kangdong Sacred Heart Hospital, Hallym University, College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry, SMG, SNU Boramae Medical Center, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry, SMG, SNU Boramae

Medical Center, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry, SMG, SNU Boramae Medical Center, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry, Gangnam Eulji Hospital, Eulji University, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry, Gangnam Eulji Hospital, Eulji University, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry, SMG, SNU Boramae Medical Center, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry, SMG, SNU Boramae Medical Center, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, Catholic University of Korea, College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea

- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Internet addiction (IA) is considered as one of behavioral addictions. Although common neurobiological mechanisms have been suggested to underlie behavioral addiction and substance dependence, few studies have directly compared IA with substance dependence, such as alcohol dependence (AD). Methods: We compared patients with IA, AD, and healthy controls (HC) in terms of the Five Factor Model of personality and with regard to impulsiveness, anger expression, and mood to explore psychological factors that are linked to aggression. All patients were treatment-seeking and had moderate-to-severe symptoms. Results: The IA and AD groups showed a lower level of agreeableness and higher levels of neuroticism, impulsivity, and anger expression compared with the HC group, which are characteristics related to aggression. The addiction groups showed lower levels of extraversion, openness to experience, and conscientiousness and were more depressive and anxious than the HCs, and the severity of IA and AD symptoms was positively correlated with these types of psychopathology. Conclusions: IA and AD are similar in terms of personality, temperament, and emotion, and they share common characteristics that may lead to aggression. Our findings suggest that strategies to reduce aggression in patients with IA are necessary and that IA and AD are closely related and should be dealt with as having a close nosological relationship. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
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- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Aggressive Behavior](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Annals of General Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *Springer NHS* in *Annals of General Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Annals of General Psychiatry*
Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Annals of General Psychiatry*

31. A prospective follow-up study of first-episode acute transient psychotic disorder in Latvia.

- Citation:** Annals of General Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 13/, 1744-859X (Feb 6, 2014)
- Author(s):** Rusaka, Marija; Rancans, Elmars
- Correspondence Address:** Rusaka, Marija: Riga Centre of Psychiatry and Addiction Disorders, Tvaika str. 2, Riga, Latvia, LV 1005, rusaka.m@gmail.com
- Institution:** Riga Centre of Psychiatry and Addiction Disorders, Riga, Latvia; Department of Psychiatry and Addiction Disorders, Riga Stradins University, Riga, Latvia
- Language:** English

Abstract: Background: Acute and transient psychotic disorder (ATPD) has been described as an acute psychosis with brief onset and polymorphous symptomatology (WHO, 1993). The study of ATPD is growing increasingly relevant as scientists start an active discussion of the possibility of changing the ATPD classification in the next International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11). The aims of this study were to describe the clinical features of the index episode of ATPD in patients in Latvia, to analyse the stability and longitudinal changes of the diagnosis, to explore potential correlations between the sociodemographic and disease characteristics and to describe stressful life events before the first ATPD episode. Methods: A prospective follow-up study of all first-time admitted patients from the Riga Centre of Psychiatry and Addiction Disorders who fulfilled the ICD-10 criteria for ATPD (WHO, 1993) during the 15-month period from 9 January 2010 to 30 March 2011 and followed up until 31 October 2012. Stressful life events, demographics and clinical features during the index episode were assessed. Results: One hundred two patients were admitted with first-episode ATPD. The majority were females (60.7%). Over an average 26.5-month follow-up period, 59.8% of the patients were not readmitted. The overall stability rate of ATPD diagnosis in our sample was 67.4% ($p = 0.0001$). In the subgroup of patients who were readmitted, 70.7% had their diagnosis converted to schizophrenia in subsequent visits. Stressful life events before the first episode were found in 49.0% of first-episode ATPD patients. Thought disorder was found to be the strongest statistically significant predictor of ATPD diagnosis conversion to schizophrenia (odds ratio 4.3), with high Wald's criterion (9.435) in binary logistic regression. Conclusions: ATPD is prevalent in Latvia, with rather high overall stability rate. Combining these data from first-episode ATPD patients in Latvia with data from other countries may help predict the development of the disease and provide a basis for potential changes to ICD-11. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acute Psychosis](#)
[*Disorders](#)
[*First Experiences](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Life Experiences](#)
[Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

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Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Annals of General Psychiatry*

32. Effect of peer-led outreach activities on injecting risk behavior among male drug users in Haryana, India.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, February 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Feb 4, 2014)

Author(s): Jain, Bindya; Krishnan, Suneeta; Ramesh, Sowmya; Sabarwal, Shrutika; Garg, Vijay; Dhingra, Neeraj

Correspondence Address: Jain, Bindya: Haryana State AIDS Control Society, C-15, Awas Bhawan, Sector-6, Panchkula, India, 134109, drbindya@gmail.com

- Institution:** Haryana State AIDS Control Society, Panchkula, India; St John Research Institute, Bengaluru, India; Population Council, New Delhi, India; Population Council, New Delhi, India; Haryana State AIDS Control Society, Panchkula, India; National AIDS Control Organization, Department of AIDS Control, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, India
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: For the past two decades, there has been an enduring HIV epidemic among injecting drug users (IDUs) in India, and the Indian national AIDS control program (NACP) led by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) has kept IDUs at the forefront along with other key populations, in its efforts to prevent HIV. Given this, the objective of this study is to examine the association between IDUs' degree of exposure to peer-led education sessions (under NACP) and their needle sharing practices in Haryana, India. Methods: The data for this study were drawn from a program monitoring system for the years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011. The relationship between IDUs' background characteristics/injecting practices and degree of exposure to the program was assessed using chi-square and Student's t tests. Generalized estimating equations (GEE) were used to examine changes in needle sharing practices over time by degree of exposure to peer-led education sessions. Further, the analysis was stratified by frequency of injecting drug use. All statistical analyses were conducted using STATA version 11. Results: The proportion of IDUs who shared needles substantially decreased from 2009 to 2011, particularly among those who attended three or more peer-led education sessions (49% vs 11%, $p < 0.001$) in a month. Further, subgroup analysis by frequency of injecting drugs demonstrates that this decline was significant among IDUs who injected frequently (adjusted odds ratio = 0.6, 95% confidence interval = 0.3-0.9, $p = 0.043$). Conclusion: The study results indicate that repeated peer-led outreach sessions are more effective than exposure to a single education session. Hence, HIV prevention programs must promote repeated peer contacts with IDUs every month (at least two meetings) in order to promote safe injecting practices and behavior change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: Jain et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** *Drug Abuse
*Intravenous Injections
*Needle Sharing
*Outreach Programs
*Peers
HIV
Risk Factors
- 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*
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33. HIV risk behaviors of male injecting drug users and associated non-condom use with regular female sexual partners in north-east India.

- Citation:** Harm Reduction Journal, February 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Feb 13, 2014)
- Author(s):** Mishra, Ritu Kumar; Ganju, Deepika; Ramesh, Sowmya; Lalmuanpuii, Melody; Biangtung, Langkham; Humtsoe, Chumben; Saggurti, Niranjana

- Correspondence Address:** Mishra, Ritu Kumar: Project ORCHID, Emmanuel Hospital Association, Mission Compound, Assam, Guwahati, India, 781001, ritumishra76@yahoo.com
- Institution:** Project ORCHID, Emmanuel Hospital Association, Mission Compound, Guwahati, India; HIV and AIDS Program, Population Council, New Delhi, India; HIV and AIDS Program, Population Council, New Delhi, India; Project ORCHID, Emmanuel Hospital Association, Mission Compound, Guwahati, India; Project ORCHID, Emmanuel Hospital Association, Mission Compound, Guwahati, India; Project ORCHID, Emmanuel Hospital Association, Mission Compound, Guwahati, India; HIV and AIDS Program, Population Council, New Delhi, India
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: In the context of increasing HIV prevalence among women in regular sexual partnerships, this paper examines the relationship between male injecting drug users' (IDUs) risky injecting practices and sexual risk behaviors with casual partners and inconsistent condom use with regular partners. Methods: Data were drawn from the behavioral tracking survey, conducted in 2009 with 1,712 male IDUs in two districts each of Manipur and Nagaland states, in north-east India. IDUs' risky behaviors were determined using two measures: ever shared needles/syringes and engaged in unprotected sex with casual paid/unpaid female partners in the past 12 months. Inconsistent condom use with regular sexual partners (wife/girlfriend) in the past 12 months was assessed in terms of non-condom use in any sexual encounter. Results: More than one-quarter of IDUs had shared needles/syringes, and 40% had a casual sexual partner. Among those who had casual sexual partners, 65% reported inconsistent condom use with such partners. IDUs who shared needles/syringes were more likely to engage in unprotected sex with their regular partners (95% vs 87%; adjusted OR = 2.31, 95% CI = 1.30-4.09). Similarly, IDUs who reported inconsistent condom use with casual partners were more likely to report unprotected sex with their regular partners (97% vs 66%; adjusted OR = 18.14, 95% CI = 6.82-48.21). Conclusion: IDUs who engage in risky injecting and/or sexual behaviors with casual partners also report non-condom use with their regular sexual partners, suggesting the high likelihood of HIV transmission from IDUs to their regular sexual partners. Risk reduction programs for IDUs need to include communication about condom use in all relationships in an effort to achieve the goal of zero new infections. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
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- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** *Condoms
*HIV
*Intravenous Injections
*Risk Taking
*Sexual Partners
Drug Abuse
Sexual Risk Taking
- 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.
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34. Differences in sociodemographic, drug use and health characteristics between never, former and current injecting, problematic hard-drug users in the Netherlands.

- Citation:** Harm Reduction Journal, February 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Feb 13, 2014)
- Author(s):** Havinga, Petra; van der Velden, Claudia; de Gee, Anouk; van der Poel, Agnes
- Correspondence Address:** van der Poel, Agnes: Network of Infectious Diseases and Harm Reduction, Trimbos Institute, P.O. Box 725, AS, Utrecht, Netherlands, 3500, apoel@trimbos.nl
- Institution:** Network of Infectious Diseases and Harm Reduction, Trimbos Institute, Utrecht, Netherlands; Network of Infectious Diseases and Harm Reduction, Trimbos Institute, Utrecht, Netherlands; Network of Infectious Diseases and Harm Reduction, Trimbos Institute, Utrecht, Netherlands; Network of Infectious Diseases and Harm Reduction, Trimbos Institute, Utrecht, Netherlands
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Injecting drug users are at increased risk for harmful effects compared to non-injecting drug users. Some studies have focused on differences in characteristics between these two groups (e.g., housing, overall health). However, no study has investigated the specific Dutch situation which in the last years has seen a decrease in homelessness among problematic hard-drug users and an increasing focus on physical health in low-threshold addiction care. The purpose of this study was to determine differences in sociodemographic, drug use and health characteristics between never-injecting (NIDUs), former-injecting (FIDUs) and current-injecting drug users (IDUs) and describe injecting practices. Methods: A total of 202 problematic hard-drug users (NIDU = 64; FIDU = 76; IDU = 62) were recruited from 22 low-threshold care facilities, including drug consumption rooms, methadone maintenance treatment, heroin-assisted therapy, day shelter and/or night shelter, supported housing and day activity centres. Data were collected on-site through structured face-to-face interviews. Results: Results indicate that IDUs represented a separate group of problematic hard-drug users, with distinct sociodemographic and drug use characteristics. Overall, IDUs appeared to be the group with least favourable characteristics (unstable housing/homelessness, illegal activities, polydrug use) and NIDUs appeared to have the most favourable characteristics (stable housing, help with debts, less polydrug use). The FIDU group lies somewhere in between. The three groups did not differ significantly in terms of health. Regarding injecting practices, results showed that majority of IDUs had injected drugs for over 10 years and IDUs injected heroin, cocaine, amphetamine and/or methadone in the past 6 months. Sharing syringes was not common. A quarter reported public injecting. Conclusions: Unstable housing and homelessness are related to (former) injecting drug use, and stable housing is related to never-injecting drug use. Our study suggests that the number of 'new' IDUs is low. However, public injecting among IDUs is not uncommon and is associated with unstable housing. This emphasizes the potential of housing projects as a component of harm reduction measures. Therefore, prevention of (risks associated with) injecting drug use and supported housing programmes for problematic hard-drug users deserve the continuous attention of policymakers and professionals in low-threshold addiction care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
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- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Intravenous Injections](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Housing](#)
[Policy Making](#)
- 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.
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35. The impact of harm reduction on HIV and illicit drug use.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, February 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Feb 21, 2014)

Author(s): Ti, Lianping; Kerr, Thomas

Correspondence Address: Kerr, Thomas: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, 608-1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6Z 1Y6, uhri-tk@cfenet.ubc.ca

Institution: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: There has been widespread support for harm reduction programs as an essential component for responding to the HIV and illicit drug use epidemics. However, despite the growing international acceptance of harm reduction, there continues to be strong opposition to this approach, with critics alleging that harm reduction programs enable drug use. Vancouver, Canada provides a compelling case study that demonstrates that many positive impacts of harm reduction can be attained while addiction treatment-related goals are simultaneously supported. While the evidence for harm reduction is clearly mounting, it is unfortunate that ideological and political barriers to implementing harm reduction programs in Canada remain. As evidenced by Vancouver and elsewhere, harm reduction programs do not exacerbate drug use and undermine treatment efforts and should thereby occupy a well-deserved space within the continuum of programs and services offered to people who inject drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Usage
*Harm Reduction
*HIV

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.
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36. Improving the retention rate for residential treatment of substance abuse by sequential intervention for social anxiety.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 14/, 1471-244X (Feb 17, 2014)

37. Incidence and risk factors for incident hepatitis C infection among men who have sex with men with HIV-1 infection in a large urban HIV clinic in Tokyo.

- Citation:** JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, February 2014, vol./is. 65/2(213-217), 1525-4135;1077-9450 (Feb 1, 2014)
- Author(s):** Nishijima, Takeshi; Shimbo, Takuro; Komatsu, Hirokazu; Hamada, Yohei; Gatanaga, Hiroyuki; Oka, Shinichi
- Correspondence Address:** Gatanaga, Hiroyuki: AIDS Clinical Center, 1-21-1, Toyama, Shinjuku, Tokyo, Japan, 162-0052, hihatana@acc.ncgm.go.jp
- Institution:** AIDS Clinical Center, Tokyo, Japan; Department of Clinical Study and Informatics, Center for Clinical Sciences, Tokyo, Japan; Department of Community Care, Saku Central Hospital, Nagano, Japan; AIDS Clinical Center, Tokyo, Japan; AIDS Clinical Center, Tokyo, Japan; AIDS Clinical Center, Tokyo, Japan
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: The epidemiology of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection among HIV-infected men who have sex with men (MSM) who do not inject drugs in Asia remains unknown. Method: The incidence and risk factors for incident HCV infection among HIV-infected MSM at a large HIV clinic in Tokyo were elucidated. Poisson regression compared the incidence of HCV seroconversion at different observation periods. Results: Of 753 HIV-1 infected MSM patients negative for HCV antibody (HCVAb) at baseline and available follow-up HCVAb test, 21 patients (2.8%) seroconverted to HCVAb positive over 2246 person-years (PY), for an incidence of 9.35 per 1000 PY. The incidence increased over time from 0 per 1000 PY in 2005-2006, 3.0 per 1000 PY in 2007-2008, 7.7 per 1000 PY in 2009-2010, to 24.9 per 1000 PY in 2011-2012 (P = 0.012). Of 21 incident cases, only 4 (19%) were injection drug users, and sensitivity analysis that excluded injection drug users yielded similar findings. Multivariate analysis identified illicit drug use to be an independent risk for HCV infection (hazard ratio = 3.006; 95% confidence interval: 1.092 to 8.275; P = 0.033). Conclusions: Incident HCV infection is increasing among HIV-1-infected MSM noninjection drug users at resource-rich setting in Asia. Illicit drug use is an independent risk factor for incident HCV infection in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** *HIV
*Risk Factors
*Same Sex Intercourse
Drug Abuse
Hepatitis
Injections
Viral Disorders
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Ovid* in *JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes*

38. Pharmacologic neuroenhancement as a manifestation of Michel Foucault's Biopower.

- Original Title:** Pharmakologisches neuroenhancement als erscheinungsform von Michel Foucaults Biomacht.
- Citation:** Nervenheilkunde: Zeitschrift fur interdisziplinare Fortbildung, 2014, vol./is. 33/1(75-86), 0722-1541 (2014)
- Author(s):** Gahr, M; Cabanis, M. J
- Correspondence Address:** Gahr, M.: Klinik fur Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie III, Universitätsklinikum Ulm, Leimgrubenweg 12-14, Ulm, Germany, 89075, maximilian.gahr@uni-ulm.de

Institution: Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie III, Universitätsklinikum Ulm, Ulm, Germany; Klinik für Spezielle Psychiatrie, Sozialpsychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Zentrum für Seelische Gesundheit, Klinikum Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: The term pharmacologic neuroenhancement (PNE) describes the voluntary use of psychotropic prescription drugs by healthy persons with the purpose of enhancing the cognitive performance. The practice of PNE can be observed approximately since 2000 predominantly in schools and universities, but also in the field of science. Currently, PNE is subject of an intensive debate that, among other aspects, discusses the possibilities and limits of a legal approval of PNE as a kind of "medical therapy". Opponents of such an approval frequently argue that legalisation of PNE might trigger the development of a common coercion to use "smart pills" in order to remain competitive. Here, a connection arises with Michel Foucault's Philosophy of Power. The article illustrates that PNE can be identified as a manifestation of Foucault's concept of Biopower, insofar as PNE is not only repressive, but also productive. Besides, the phenomenon of PNE is described and essential terms of Foucault's concept of (Bio)Power will be clarified. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Schattauer; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Neuroleptic Drugs](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Performance Enhancing Drugs](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. The risk of being 'too honest': Drug use, stigma and pregnancy.

Citation: Health, Risk & Society, January 2014, vol./is. 16/1(36-50), 1369-8575;1469-8331 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Stengel, Camille

Correspondence Address: Stengel, Camille, cs523@kent.ac.uk

Institution: School for Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research, University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: In this article, I examine the ways in which risk is constructed and managed by those involved in the pregnancy and childbirth of women who use drugs, including the women themselves. I discuss how constructions of risk influence maternal care outcomes and the understanding of choice, often in the form of stigmatisation. In this article, I draw on data from a qualitative research study that I conducted in 2011 in a western Canada city in which I interviewed 13 pregnant and parenting women who had used drugs during their pregnancy. In this article, I show how the everyday risk construction of pregnancy, labour and delivery is compounded significantly by drug use and the stigmatisation associated with this perceived risk-taking behaviour. The participants in the study often internalised this understanding of risk and this manifested itself in delays in accessing maternal health and social care services. The women in the study had different understandings of risk and these were structured by the women's own understanding of general risk factors during their pregnancy, as well as their experiences of the constructions of risk and risk management by health and social care professionals. While structural life chances can constrain women's feelings of self-efficacy, services that promote clients' ability to make choices can facilitate reduced stigmatisation and facilitate the development of more compassionate and autonomous approaches to risk management. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[Birth](#)
[Risk Management](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Manganese-induced parkinsonism in methcathinone abusers: Bio-markers of exposure and follow-up.

Citation: European Journal of Neurology, June 2013, vol./is. 20/6(915-920), 1351-5101;1468-1331 (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Sikk, K; Haldre, S; Aquilonius, S.-M; Asser, A; Paris, M; Roose, A; Petterson, J; Eriksson, S.-L; Bergquist, J; Taba, P

Correspondence Address: Sikk, K.: Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery, University of Tartu, L. Puusepa 8, Tartu, Estonia, 51014, katrin.sikk@regionaalhaigla.ee

Institution: Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia; Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia; Department of Neuroscience, Neurology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden; Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia; Department of Nuclear Medicine, North Estonian Medical Center, Tallinn, Estonia; Department of Radiology, North Estonian Medical Center, Tallinn, Estonia; Department of Chemistry, Biomedical Center, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden; Department of Chemistry, Biomedical Center, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden; Department of Chemistry, Biomedical Center, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden; Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia

Language: English

Abstract: Background and purpose: Methcathinone abuse is a new cause of managanism. The psychostimulant is prepared from pseudoephedrine using potassium permanganate as an oxidant. We describe the clinical, biological, neuroimaging characteristics and follow-up results in a large Estonian cohort of intravenous methcathinone users. Methods: During 2006-2012 we studied 38 methcathinone abusers with a mean age of 33 years. Subjects were rated by the Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS), Hoehn and Yahr (HY), and Schwab and England (SE) rating scales. Twenty-four cases were reassessed 9-70 (20 + 15) months after the initial evaluation. Manganese (Mn) in plasma and hair was analysed by inductively coupled plasmaatom emission spectrometry. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was performed in 11, and single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) with iodobenzamide (IBZM) in eight subjects. Results: The average total UPDRS score was 43 + 21. The most severely affected domains in UPDRS Part III were speech and postural stability, the least affected domain was resting tremor. At follow-up there was worsening of HY and SE rating scales. Subjects had a higher mean level of Mn in hair (2.9 + 3.8 ppm) than controls (0.82 + 1.02 ppm), P = 0.02. Plasma Mn concentrations were higher (11.5 + 6.2 ppb) in active than in former users (5.6 + 1.8 ppb), P = 0.006. Active methcathinone users had increased MRI T1-signal intensity in the globus pallidus, substantia nigra and periaqueductal gray matter. IBZM-SPECT showed normal symmetric tracer uptake in striatum. Conclusion: Methcathinone abusers develop a distinctive hypokinetic syndrome. Though the biomarkers of Mn exposure are characteristic only of recent abuse, the syndrome is not reversible. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s). European Journal of Neurology-EFNS; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

[Biological Markers](#)
[Neuroimaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *European Journal of Neurology*

41. Expression of behavioral sensitization to ethanol is increased by energy drink administration.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, September 2013, vol./is. 110/(245-248), 0091-3057 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Ferreira, Sionaldo Eduardo; Abrahao, Karina Possa; Souza-Formigoni, Maria Lucia Oliveira

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Institution: Departamento de Psicobiologia, Escola Paulista de Medicina, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Departamento de Psicobiologia, Escola Paulista de Medicina, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Departamento de Psicobiologia, Escola Paulista de Medicina, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol abuse and dependence are important medical, social and economical problems, affecting millions of people. A relatively recent habit among young people is mixing alcohol with energy drinks (ED), in spite of the risks involved may be higher than those associated with alcohol consumption alone. The mixture of alcohol and energy drinks, both with stimulant properties, may alter the perception of intoxication and could lead individuals to believe they are less drunk and can drink more or for longer periods of time. In animals, the repeated administration of ethanol can lead to a progressive increase of the locomotor stimulant effect, known as behavioral sensitization, a drug-dependent behavioral plasticity associated with vulnerability to addiction. As well as for addiction, there are clear individual differences in the level of sensitization to ethanol among species and even among individuals from the same strain. The present study assessed how ED affects the expression of ethanol sensitization. Female mice chronically treated with ethanol (2.4 g/kg) were classified as low-sensitized or high-sensitized. Two days later, different groups of mice were submitted to saline + water, ethanol + water or ethanol + ED systemic challenges. As expected, only the high-sensitized group expressed clear sensitization after ethanol administration. However, the administration of ethanol + ED triggered the sensitization expression in the low-sensitized group. These data indicate that the combined use of ED and ethanol can potentiate the stimulant and, consequently, the reward effects of ethanol in previously treated mice. If a similar process occurs in human beings, the use of ED can increase the risk of developing alcohol abuse or dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Sensitivity](#)
[*Energy Expenditure](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Locomotion](#)
[Mice](#)

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

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

42. Pre-exposure to ethanol, but not to caffeine and nicotine, induced place preference and self-administration of the NMDA receptor antagonist-benzodiazepine combination, Zoletil.

- Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, September 2013, vol./is. 110/(231-237), 0091-3057 (Sep 2013)
- Author(s):** de la Pena, June Bryan I; dela Pena, Irene Joy I; Lee, Hye Lim; dela Pena, Ike; Shin, Chan Young; Sohn, Aee Ree; Cheong, Jae Hoon
- Correspondence Address:** Cheong, Jae Hoon: Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Department of Pharmacy, Sahmyook University, 26-21 Kongneung-2-dong, Nowon-gu., Seoul, South Korea, 139-742, cheongjh@syu.ac.kr
- Institution:** Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Department of Pharmacy, Sahmyook University, Seoul, South Korea; Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Department of Pharmacy, Sahmyook University, Seoul, South Korea; Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Department of Pharmacy, Sahmyook University, Seoul, South Korea; Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Department of Pharmacy, Sahmyook University, Seoul, South Korea; Center for Geriatric Neuroscience Research, Institute of Biomedical Science and Technology, Konkuk University, Seoul, South Korea; Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Department of Pharmacy, Sahmyook University, Seoul, South Korea; Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Department of Pharmacy, Sahmyook University, Seoul, South Korea
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Zoletil is an equal amount combination of the NMDA receptor antagonist, tiletamine, and the benzodiazepine, zolazepam, usually used as a veterinary anesthetic. Previous studies have shown that pre-exposure to Zoletil and other psychoactive drugs (e.g. ketamine, diazepam) plays a significant role in the abuse liability of the compound. However, these studies were only focused on illicit psychoactive drugs and not on the more widely used licit psychoactive substances. Thus, the goal of the present work is to investigate whether pre-exposure to the three most commonly used licit psychoactive substances (caffeine, nicotine, and ethanol) affects the rewarding and reinforcing effects of Zoletil. Rats were pretreated with caffeine (1.25 or 2.5 mg/kg), nicotine (125 or 250 g/kg), ethanol (0.5, 2, or 4 g/kg), or saline (1 ml/kg) for 14 days, and evaluated for subsequent Zoletil place preference (2.5 mg/kg) and self-administration (250 g/kg). Zoletil produced neither place preference nor self-administration in saline-pretreated rats. Pre-exposure to caffeine or nicotine does not have significant effects on Zoletil's abuse potential. However, pretreatment of ethanol significantly produced Zoletil place preference and self-administration. These results suggest that individuals who are exposed to ethanol may have a high propensity to use/abuse Zoletil. More importantly, the present result advocates the careful monitoring on the use and dispensation of Zoletil or related substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohols](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[Caffeine](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[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
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

43. Therapeutic potential of GABAB receptor ligands in drug addiction, anxiety, depression and other CNS disorders.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, September 2013, vol./is. 110/(174-184), 0091-3057 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Kumar, Kushal; Sharma, Sorabh; Kumar, Puneet; Deshmukh, Rahul

Correspondence Address: Deshmukh, Rahul: Department of Pharmacology, I.S.F. College of Pharmacy, Punjab, Moga, India, 142001, login2rd@gmail.com

Institution: Neuropharmacology Division, Department of Pharmacology, I.S.F. College of Pharmacy, Moga, India; Neuropharmacology Division, Department of Pharmacology, I.S.F. College of Pharmacy, Moga, India; Neuropharmacology Division, Department of Pharmacology, I.S.F. College of Pharmacy, Moga, India; Neuropharmacology Division, Department of Pharmacology, I.S.F. College of Pharmacy, Moga, India

Language: English

Abstract: Glutamate and -aminobutyric acid (GABA) are the major excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitter systems, respectively in the central nervous system (CNS). Dysregulation, in any of these or both, has been implicated in various CNS disorders. GABA acts via ionotropic (GABAA and GABAC receptor) and metabotropic (GABAB) receptor. Dysregulation of GABAergic signaling and alteration in GABAB receptor expression has been implicated in various CNS disorders. Clinically, baclofen-a GABAB receptor agonist is available for the treatment of spasticity, dystonia etc., associated with various neurological disorders. Moreover, GABAB receptor ligands has also been suggested to be beneficial in various neuropsychiatric and neurodegenerative disorders. The present review is aimed to discuss the role of GABAB receptors and the possible outcomes of GABAB receptor modulation in CNS disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Central Nervous System](#)
[*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)
[*Neurodegenerative Diseases](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Glutamic Acid](#)
[Major Depression](#)

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
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

44. Nicotinic receptor partial agonists modulate alcohol deprivation effect in C57BL/6J mice.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, September 2013, vol./is. 110/(161-167), 0091-3057 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Sajja, Ravi K; Rahman, Shafiqur

San Juan, Puerto Rico; University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico

Language: English

Abstract: The metabotropic glutamate receptors 5 (mGluRs5) within the Nucleus Accumbens (NAc) have been implicated in the modulation of psychostimulant reward. We hypothesized that blockade of mGluR5 within the NAc shell would impair cocaine conditioning in rats. For this study, animals were implanted with cannulae within the NAc shell, and separate groups were exposed to a multimodal environment within activity chambers that signaled cocaine (cocaine-paired) or saline (controls, cocaine-unpaired) injections. Prior to placing the animals in the chambers, rats received systemic intraperitoneal injections of saline or cocaine for 10 consecutive sessions. In the test session (D12), animals were exposed to the multimodal environment without any cocaine or saline pre-treatment. Before placing the rats in the chambers, separate groups of animals were infused within the NAc shell with 2.5, 12 or 25 nmol/0.5 l/side of 2-methyl-6-(phenylethynyl) pyridine (MPEP), an antagonist of mGluR5 or with vehicle. Blockade of the mGluR5 subtype at a 2.5 nmol dose showed no significant difference in either the ambulatory distance (AD) or the vertical plane move time (VPT). In contrast, mGluR5 blockade at 12 nmol and 25 nmol decreased conditioned locomotion in the cocaine-paired groups. An association of the environmental cues with the effects of cocaine implies the involvement of memory process during the conditioning response. Our results suggest that mGluR5 within the NAc shell could be modulating the expression of memory related to the association of environmental cues with the effects of cocaine. We suggest that mGluR5 could be taking into account to further studies related with cocaine exposure and cocaine addiction treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Glutamate Receptors](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Conditioned Responses](#)
[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
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

46. Oxycodone-induced conditioned place preference and sensitization of locomotor activity in adolescent and adult mice.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, September 2013, vol./is. 110/(112-116), 0091-3057 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Niikura, Keiichi; Ho, Ann; Kreek, Mary Jeanne; Zhang, Yong

Correspondence Address: Niikura, Keiichi: Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, The Rockefeller University, 1230 York Avenue, New York, NY, US, 10065, kniikura@mail.rockefeller.edu

Institution: Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, The Rockefeller University, New York, NY, US; Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, The Rockefeller University, New York, NY, US; Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, The Rockefeller University, New York, NY, US; Laboratory of the Biology of Addictive Diseases, The Rockefeller University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Nonmedical use of the prescription opioid oxycodone has become a major public health problem in the United States, with special concern for adolescents. Although adults and adolescents have different sensitivities for drugs, little is known about the rewarding effects of oxycodone in adolescents compared to adults, even in rodent models. Here, we investigate sensitivity to oxycodone by the conditioned place preference assay of conditioned reward, and effect on the locomotor activity in adolescent (4 weeks old) and adult (10 weeks old) C57BL/6J mice. Mice of both ages were trained with multiple doses of oxycodone (0, 0.3, 1, and 3 mg/kg) and showed conditioned preference in a dose-dependent manner. The adult mice developed conditioned preference to the lowest dose tested (0.3 mg/kg), but adolescent mice did not. Dose-dependent oxycodone-induced increases in locomotor activity were observed across the conditioning session. Interestingly, adolescent mice developed greater sensitization to the locomotor-activating effects of oxycodone than adult mice. Thus differences in sensitivity to oxycodone, such as the lower initial sensitivity for conditioned preference but greater locomotor sensitization in adolescent mice, may indicate contributing factors in oxycodone abuse and later addiction in human adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Locomotion](#)
[*Sensitization](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Mice](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Place Conditioning](#)

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
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

47. "Patterns of recovery from substance use disorders in African American communities": Response.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2013, vol./is. 31/4(511-520), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Reddell, Inetta Arlelia

Correspondence Address: Reddell, Inetta Arlelia, 4414 82nd Street, Ste. 212-134, Lubbock, TX, US, 79424, Inetta.Reddell@att.net

Language: English

Abstract: The special issue of Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, 30(3), 2012, was guest edited by Mark Sanders, LCSW, CADC. It addresses a very important aspect of recovery in the African American community. Mark Sanders is to be applauded for the excellent way in which he addresses the systemic and cultural components of treatment and recovery. He honors the individuals, families and communities being treated and provides excellent insight, through the authors he has chosen for this special issue, into the realities of addiction, treatment and recovery in the African American community. Issues of disparities and other limitations experienced by African Americans are described with honesty and candor. The pathways approach to recovery compliments the dynamics of fluidity in those seeking recovery. Tom McGovern should be acknowledged for the special emphasis the Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly (ATQ) places on the special needs of underrepresented populations seeking treatment and sustained recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Blacks](#)
[*Communities](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Treatment](#)
Source: PsycINFO

48. Griffith Edwards (1928-2012): Celebration of a life.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2013, vol./is. 31/4(503-510), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2013)
Author(s): Babor, Thomas
Correspondence Address: Babor, Thomas: University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US, 06030-6325, babor@nso.uhc.edu
Institution: University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US
Language: English
Abstract: This article discusses the professional life of Griffith Edwards. Griffith loved being engaged in the professional arena of addiction science that he largely built around himself. Unlike so many others, the arena of addiction science—the research center, the scientific journal, the scholarly books, the vast network of professional colleagues—was not a monument to his own ego, but rather his way of giving back to the world what fate had given to him. Griffith went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital for his clinical training. During his initial interview he asked the Dean what books he should read. He got involved in the Hospital Journal and before long wrote an editorial titled "On Being High Powered." In it he mocked what he called institutional philistinism and suggested that the medical students be given reading lists and be encouraged to discuss the science behind their clinical cases. He immersed himself in clinical and epidemiological research on alcoholics, took an ethnographic interest in London's Skid Row, and began to find that this research could have policy implications. He was one of the first to compare inpatient and outpatient treatment of alcoholics, as well as the effects of treatment compared with simple advice to stop drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[*Sciences](#)
[*Scientists](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
[Clinical Methods Training](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
Source: PsycINFO

49. Fallen giants: The loss of addiction treatment and recovery pioneers in the United States.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2013, vol./is. 31/4(495-502), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2013)
Author(s): White, William L
Institution: Chestnut Health Systems, Bloomington, IL, US
Language: English
Abstract: This article presents a note of acknowledgement to the pioneers in the field of addiction treatment in the United States. The rise of addiction as a modern specialty field of knowledge and practice over the course of the past half-century was forged through

intersecting social and professional movements. These movements were led by pioneers in the arenas of mutual aid, public education and advocacy, social policy, scientific research, primary and secondary prevention, clinical practice, professional education, and program management and administration. It is fitting that we pause as a field and acknowledge the contributions of such pioneers. The commitment and competence of these pioneers helped shape the future of addiction treatment and recovery in America. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*History](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Scientists](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Changes in coping strategies over time in a residential substance use disorder treatment population: A preliminary assessment.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2013, vol./is. 31/4(484-494), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Martindale, Sarah L; Sejud, Laura R; Giardina, Anthony; McGowan, Sean; Dolan, Sara L

Correspondence Address: Martindale, Sarah L.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Baylor University, One Bear Place #97334, Waco, TX, US, 76798, sara_dolan@baylor.edu

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 Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Baylor University, Waco, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Coping is an important part of substance use disorders in terms of use, treatment, and recovery. In this longitudinal study, participants were 25 patients at a 28- to 90-day residential substance abuse treatment facility. All coping strategies were measured using the Urge-Specific Coping Strategies and General Coping Strategies measures. Paired samples t tests assessed the change in use of coping skills over the course of treatment. Frequency of using behavioral and cognitive urge-specific and general lifestyle strategies changed over treatment. Additionally, efficacy of behavioral and cognitive general lifestyle coping strategies increased over the course of treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Residential Care Institutions](#)
[Lifestyle](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. LGBTQ persons with co-occurring conditions: Perspectives on treatment.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2013, vol./is. 31/4(466-483), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Penn, Patricia E; Brooke, Denali; Mosher, Chad M; Gallagher, Sandra; Brooks, Audrey J; Richey, Rebecca

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Language: English

Abstract: Clinical research on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgendered, queer, questioning, intersex, asexual, or two-spirited (LGBTQ) persons with co-occurring conditions (substance abuse plus mental illness-CC) is sparse. This study examines the unique and specific treatment barriers, needs, and experiences of LGBTQ persons living with CC. A focus group was conducted with 10 LGBTQ behavioral health clients diagnosed with CC. Among the more prominent findings was the importance of revealing and incorporating one's sexual identity in the therapeutic environment. This finding was reinforced by participant endorsement of a more holistic, integrative approach to their situation. Results are discussed within the context of improving service delivery to this population as well as identifying areas for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Attitudes](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Health Service Needs](#)
[*Homosexuality](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[Bisexuality](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Lesbianism](#)
[Male Homosexuality](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Treatment Barriers](#)
[Transgender](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. The community as patient: Recovery-focused community mobilization in Philadelphia, PA (USA), 2005-2012.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2013, vol./is. 31/4(450-465), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Evans, Arthur C Jr.; Lamb, Roland; White, William L

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Institution: Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual DisAbilities, Philadelphia, PA, US; Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual DisAbilities, Philadelphia, PA, US; Chestnut Health Systems, Bloomington, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: The concept of recovery within the addictions arena has historically referred to the resolution of severe alcohol and other drug (AOD) problems at a personal or family level. Larger social systems can also be wounded by and experience recovery from the prolonged effects of AODs and related problems. This article explores the concept of community recovery, posits a set of preliminary principles related to community recovery, presents a case study of community recovery, and outlines current strategies used in the City of Philadelphia to promote processes of community recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Communities
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Addiction
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Recovery (Disorders)
 Alcoholism
Source: PsycINFO

53. Does mandated treatment benefit youth? A prospective investigation of adolescent justice system involvement, treatment motivation, and substance use outcomes.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2013, vol./is. 31/4(431-449), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Yeterian, Julie D; Greene, M. Claire; Bergman, Brandon G; Kelly, John F

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Language: English

Abstract: The majority of adolescents treated for substance use disorder in the United States are now referred by the criminal justice system. Little is known, however, regarding how justice-system involvement relates to adolescent community treatment outcomes. Controversy exists, also, over the extent to which justice system involvement reflects a lack of intrinsic motivation for treatment. This study examined the relation between justice system referral and reported reason for treatment entry and tested the extent to which each predicted treatment response and outcome. Adolescent outpatients (N = 127; M age = 16.7, 24% female) with varying levels of justice-system involvement (i.e., no justice system involvement [No-JSI, n = 63], justice-system involved [JSI, n = 40], justice system involved-mandated [JSI-M, n = 24]) and motivation levels (i.e., self-motivated, n = 40, externally-motivated, n = 87) were compared at treatment intake. Multilevel mixed models tested these groups' effects on percent days abstinent (PDA) and odds of heavy drinking (HD) over 12 months. JSI-M were less likely to be self-motivated compared to No-JSI or JSI (p = .009). JSI-M had higher PDA overall, but with significant declines over time, relative to no-JSI. Self-motivated patients did not differ from externally motivated patients on PDA or HD mandated adolescent outpatients were substantially less likely to report self-motivated treatment entry. Despite the notion that self-motivated treatment entry would be likely to produce better outcomes, a judicial mandate appears to predict an initially stronger treatment response, although this diminishes over time. Ongoing monitoring and/or treatment may be necessary to help maintain treatment gains for justice system-involved adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Criminal Justice
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Involuntary Treatment
 *Motivation
Source: PsycINFO

54. Editorial.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2013, vol./is. 31/4(413-414), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): McGovern, Thomas F [Ed]

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial discusses how the many facets of substance use disorders, in their individual, community and societal manifestations, find expression in this issue. The focus as always is on recovery. The Perspectives section of this issue honors the contributions of many of the "Fallen Giants" in the field of alcoholism treatment. In his final editorial before retiring, the author thanks research associate Rachel Forbes in bringing this issue to final publication. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Childhood neglect and increased withdrawal and depressive severity in crack cocaine users during early abstinence.

Citation: Child Abuse & Neglect, October 2013, vol./is. 37/10(883-889), 0145-2134 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Francke, Ingrid D'avila; Viola, Thiago Wendt; Tractenberg, Saulo Gantes; Grassi-Oliveira, Rodrigo

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Language: English

Abstract: Studies have shown that environmental factors, such as exposure to childhood maltreatment, might shift the course of addiction. Little is known, however, about whether childhood physical neglect (PN) influences the severity of withdrawal and depressive symptoms during the detoxification period. This is a 3 weeks follow-up study. The participants were divided into 2 groups: those with a history of PN (PN+) (n = 32) and those without a history of PN (PN-) (n = 48). Clinical variables were assessed with the SCID-I, BDI-II, Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, Addiction Severity Index and Cocaine Selective Severity Assessment. Depressive symptom assessments were repeated at three time points. Withdrawal symptom assessments were repeated at five different points following detoxification. A repeated measures analysis of covariance indicated that the PN+ group exhibited a significantly lower reduction in the severity of withdrawal symptoms compared to the PN- group (p < 0.05). Post hoc analyses showed that after 12 days of treatment, the severity of withdrawal symptoms in the PN+ group did not decrease in the same level as was observed in the PN- group. Moreover, a strong correlation was found between the severity of depression and the intensity of the

abstinence symptoms during treatment. Patients who reported more depressive symptoms also exhibited more severe withdrawal symptoms. The ASI-6 indicated higher severity problems related to alcohol and psychiatric disorders in the PN+ groups. Our data support the role of childhood PN in the contingencies of the detoxification process of crack cocaine-dependent women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Neglect](#)
[*Crack Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Child Abuse and Neglect](#)

56. Case, service and family characteristics of households that experience a child maltreatment fatality in the United States.

Citation: Child Abuse Review, September 2013, vol./is. 22/5(311-326), 0952-9136;1099-0852 (Sep-Oct 2013)

Author(s): Douglas, Emily M

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Institution: Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Child maltreatment fatalities have increasingly received attention over the past three decades and yet there is a dearth of information concerning case, service and family/household factors associated with maltreatment fatalities. This is a US multi-state study of 135 child welfare workers who experienced the death of a child on their caseload. They reported on the case, service and family/household characteristics of a child who died on their caseload. Results indicate that workers had seen victims one week prior to their death and were closely monitoring families. The most frequently mentioned family characteristics included: parental unemployment, parental mental health, experiencing a major life event and parents' inappropriate age expectations of the child. Parental alcohol and substance use were more common among infant victims; and parental perceptions of the child being 'difficult' were more common among older victims. The results are discussed with regard to future research and prevention for the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Parental Characteristics](#)
[*Perpetrators](#)
[*Filicide](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Home Environment](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Parental Expectations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Child Abuse Review](#)

57. Feedback-based alcohol interventions for mandated students: An effectiveness study of three modalities.

- Citation:** Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy, September 2013, vol./is. 20/5(411-423), 1063-3995;1099-0879 (Sep-Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Alfonso, Jacqueline; Hall, Thomas V; Dunn, Michael E
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- Institution:** Emmanuel College, Boston, MA, US; University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US; University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The present study used a randomized clinical trial design to examine the effectiveness of personalized alcohol feedback delivered individually, in a group and via computer on alcohol use and related negative consequences in a sample of 173 college students referred for alcohol-related violations. Findings revealed statistically significant reductions in alcohol use and related harms for the individually delivered intervention, with significant reductions in alcohol-related harms for the electronically delivered intervention. No statistically significant results were found for the group-delivered intervention or between groups, and a main effect of time was noted for all outcome variables. This study adds to the literature by being the first randomized clinical trial to include analyses of an empirically supported individually delivered personalized alcohol feedback intervention with more cost-effective group-delivered and electronically delivered feedback formats within a single research design, by expanding the range of participant drinking habits reported at baseline to include all drinking levels and not solely those classified as 'heavy drinking' and by providing anonymity pre-intervention and post-intervention given the potential demand characteristics to underreport illegal and/or illicit behaviours in this vulnerable population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Feedback](#)
[*Online Therapy](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[College Students](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Computer Usage](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy](#)

58. Deep brain stimulation of the nucleus accumbens shell attenuates cocaine reinstatement through local and antidromic activation.

- Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, September 2013, vol./is. 33/36(14446-14454), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Sep 4, 2013)
- Author(s):** Vassoler, Fair M; White, Samantha L; Hopkins, Thomas J; Guercio, Leonardo A; Espallergues, Julie; Berton, Olivier; Schmidt, Heath D; Pierce, R. Christopher
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of Psychiatry, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, Department of Psychiatry, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, Department of Psychiatry, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, Department of Psychiatry, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, Department of Psychiatry, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, Department of Psychiatry, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, Department of Psychiatry, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Accumbal deep brain stimulation (DBS) is a promising therapeutic modality for the treatment of addiction. Here, we demonstrate that DBS in the nucleus accumbens shell, but not the core, attenuates cocaine priming-induced reinstatement of drug seeking, an animal model of relapse, in male Sprague Dawley rats. Next, we compared DBS of the shell with pharmacological inactivation. Results indicated that inactivation using reagents that influenced (lidocaine) or spared (GABA receptor agonists) fibers of passage blocked cocaine reinstatement when administered into the core but not the shell. It seems unlikely, therefore, that intrashell DBS influences cocaine reinstatement by inactivating this nucleus or the fibers coursing through it. To examine potential circuit-wide changes, c-Fos immunohistochemistry was used to examine neuronal activation following DBS of the nucleus accumbens shell. Intrashell DBS increased c-Fos induction at the site of stimulation as well as in the infralimbic cortex, but had no effect on the dorsal striatum, prelimbic cortex, or ventral pallidum. Recent evidence indicates that accumbens DBS antidromically stimulates axon terminals, which ultimately activates GABAergic interneurons in cortical areas that send afferents to the shell. To test this hypothesis, GABA receptor agonists (baclofen/muscimol) were microinjected into the anterior cingulate, and prelimbic or infralimbic cortices before cocaine reinstatement. Pharmacological inactivation of all three medial prefrontal cortical subregions attenuated the reinstatement of cocaine seeking. These results are consistent with DBS of the accumbens shell attenuating cocaine reinstatement via local activation and/or activation of GABAergic interneurons in the medial prefrontal cortex via antidromic stimulation of cortico-accumbal afferents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Cocaine
 *Pharmacology
 *Deep Brain Stimulation
 Nucleus Accumbens
 Rats

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Neuroscience***59. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor serum levels in cocaine-dependent patients during early abstinence.****Citation:**

European Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2013, vol./is. 23/9(1078-1084), 0924-977X (Sep 2013)

Author(s):

Corominas-Roso, Margarida; Roncero, Carlos; Eiroa-Orosa, Francisco Jose; Gonzalvo, Begona; Grau-Lopez, Lara; Ribases, Marta; Rodriguez-Cintas, Laia; Sanchez-Mora, Cristina; Ramos-Quiroga, Josep-Antoni; Casas, Miguel

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Preclinical studies indicate that brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) is involved in neuroplastic changes underlying enduring cocaine-seeking following withdrawal. However, little is known about temporal changes in serum BDNF levels or the involvement of BDNF in craving and abstinence in early-abstinent cocaine-dependent patients. Twenty-three cocaine-dependent individuals (aged 33.65 + 6.85 years) completed a two-week detoxification program at an inpatient facility. Two serum samples were collected for each patient at baseline and at the end of the protocol. Serum samples were also collected for 46 healthy controls (aged 35.52 + 9.37 years). Demographic, consumption and clinical data were recorded for all patients. Significantly lower serum BDNF levels ($p < .0001$) were observed for cocaine-dependent patients at baseline compared to healthy controls. Serum BDNF levels increased significantly across 12 days of early abstinence ($p = .030$). Baseline BDNF levels correlated with craving ($p = .034$). Post-detoxification BDNF levels correlated with craving ($p = .018$), loss of control ($p < .000$), abstinence measures ($p = 0.031$), depression ($p = 0.036$), and anxiety ($p = 0.036$). Post-detoxification BDNF levels also had predictive value for the loss of control measure of craving. Chronic cocaine use is associated with decreased serum BDNF. A progressive increase in serum BDNF levels during early abstinence correlates with cocaine craving and abstinence symptoms and may reflect increasing BDNF levels in different brain regions. These findings suggest that serum BDNF may be a biomarker for cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

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

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Cocaine
 *Craving
 *Drug Abstinence
 *Drug Addiction
 *Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from Elsevier in [European Neuropsychopharmacology](#)**60. Abuse of growth hormone by athletes.****Citation:**

Public health yearbook, 2009., 2011(429-438), 2164-716X (2011)

Author(s):

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Language:

English

Abstract:

(from the chapter) Doping in sports brings up not only ethical issues of fairness in competition, but also highlight the health hazards that the athletes may be at risk for. Many substances have been used for doping in sporting competitions since the ancient times. Growth hormone has been in use by elite athletes for the last several decades. Easy

accessibility coupled with inadequate methods of detection available has made human growth hormone a logical option for doping in sports. Recent research work has established methodologies for detection of doping with growth hormone possible and ongoing work continues to refine these procedures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Athletes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Ethics](#)
[*Hormones](#)
[*Somatotropin](#)
 Competition
 Sports

Source: PsycINFO

61. Postpartum depression. Effects on the mother-infant relationship and child development.

Citation: Public health yearbook, 2009., 2011(147-160), 2164-716X (2011)

Author(s): Davalos, Deana B; Campbell, Alana M; Pala, Amanda L

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) During the last two decades there has been an increase in research focusing on the effects of maternal depression on the developing child. Research in this field has apparently developed out of the recognition of a relatively higher prevalence of postpartum maternal depression than once believed and recurring observations of differences in mother/offspring relationships or child behavior associated with maternal postpartum depression. The offspring behaviors that have been implicated have included slight, transient effects to longer term deficits. Some researchers have argued that even in to young adulthood, individuals who experienced interactions with depressed mothers are at significantly greater risk of experiencing a variety of psychological symptoms, including depression, anxiety, and problems with addiction. Again, this view is controversial and others in the field link these increased risks to alternative factors such as low socioeconomic status or marital discord. While there appears to be consensus among most researchers in recognizing that there are likely effects of maternal postpartum depression on offspring, there is little consensus regarding the specific details of these effects. In our review, we will systematically analyze research focusing on the effects of postpartum depression on the offspring and those variables that are believed to be affected from potential difficulties in this bond. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Childhood Development](#)
[*Mother Child Relations](#)
[*Postpartum Depression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Internet addiction and antisocial internet behavior of adolescents.

Citation: Positive youth development: A new school curriculum to tackle adolescent developmental issues., 2012(143-152) (2012)

Author(s): Ma, Hing Keung

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Internet addiction and the moral implication of antisocial Internet behavior will be investigated in this paper. More and more people use the Internet in their daily life. Unfortunately the percentage of people who use the internet excessively also increases. The concept of Internet addiction or pathological use of Internet is discussed in detail, and the characteristics of Internet addicts are also delineated. The social, (especially the antisocial), use of Internet is discussed. It is argued that the behavior of Internet use is similar to daily life social behavior. In other words, Internet behavior is a kind of social behavior. Kohlberg's theory of moral development is employed to delineate the moral reasoning of the antisocial Internet behavior. The following behaviors are regarded as antisocial Internet behavior: 1) the use of Internet to carry out illegal activities such as selling faked products or offensive pornographic materials, 2) the use of Internet to bully others (i.e., cyberbullying) such as distributing libelous statements against a certain person, 3) the use of Internet to cheat others and 4) to use Internet to do illegal gambling. The characteristics of the moral stages that are associated with these antisocial Internet behaviors are investigated in detail. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Social Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Construction of an integrated positive youth development conceptual framework for the prevention of the use of psychotropic drugs among adolescents.

Citation: Positive youth development: A new school curriculum to tackle adolescent developmental issues., 2012(39-55) (2012)

Author(s): Lee, Tak Yan

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Institution: Department of Applied Social Studies, College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences, City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This is a theoretical paper with an aim to construct an integrated conceptual framework for the prevention of adolescents' use and abuse of psychotropic drugs. This paper first reports the subjective reasons for adolescents' drug use and abuse in Hong Kong, and reviews the theoretical underpinnings. Theories of drug use and abuse, including neurological, pharmacological, genetic predisposition, psychological, and sociological theories were reviewed. It provides a critical re-examination of crucial factors that support the construction of a conceptual framework for primary prevention of adolescents' drug use and abuse building on, with minor revision, the model of victimization and substance abuse among women presented by Logan et al. This revised model provides a comprehensive and coherent framework synthesized from theories of drug abuse. This paper then provides empirical support for integrating a positive youth development perspective in the revised model. It further explains how the 15 empirically sound constructs identified by Catalano et al. and used in a positive youth development program, the Project P.A.T.H.S., relate generally to the components of the revised model to formulate an integrated positive youth development conceptual framework for primary

prevention of adolescent drug use. Theoretical and practical implications as well as limitations and recommendations are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Concept Formation](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Victimization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Development of a new curriculum in a positive youth development program.

Citation: Positive youth development: A new school curriculum to tackle adolescent developmental issues., 2012(23-37) (2012)

Author(s): Shek, Daniel T. L.; Ma, Hing Keung; Sun, Rachel C. F

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The design of a new curriculum in a positive youth development program (Project P.A.T.H.S.) in Hong Kong is outlined. The Tier 1 Program of the original phase of the Project P.A.T.H.S. is a universal positive youth development program for students in Secondary 1 to Secondary 3 with the curricula developed by a research team comprising scholars in different disciplines (e.g., social work, psychology, and education). The 120 teaching units are designed with reference to 15 positive youth development constructs identified in the successful positive youth development programs. In the extension phase of the project, a new curriculum with 60 teaching units is developed in accordance with these 15 constructs with specific reference to five major adolescent developmental issues. These issues include substance abuse, sexuality issue, Internet addiction, bullying, and money and success issues. The principles underlying the program development and implementation strategies are outlined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Curriculum](#)
[*Program Development](#)
[*Teaching](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. A brief overview of adolescent developmental problems in Hong Kong.

Citation: Positive youth development: A new school curriculum to tackle adolescent developmental issues., 2012(1-21) (2012)

Author(s): Shek, Daniel T. L.; Ma, Hing Keung; Sun, Rachel C. F

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University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Several adolescent developmental problems in Hong Kong are briefly reviewed in this paper. First, rising adolescent substance abuse trends are described. Second, Internet use problems and Internet addiction among young people are examined. Third, worrying trends in adolescent sexuality are identified. Fourth, phenomena on bullying among young people are reviewed. Finally, phenomena related to adolescent materialistic orientation are focused upon. With reference to these adolescent developmental problems, possible solutions are briefly discussed particularly with reference to the ecological perspective. It is argued that the related scientific literature provides useful pointers for designing the curriculum in the extension phase of the Project P.A.T.H.S. in Hong Kong. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Curriculum](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Trends](#)
[Sexuality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. "... If you're a viper": Consciousness states in a social pharmacology of music.

Citation: Consciousness: States, mechanisms and disorders., 2012(189-206) (2012)

Author(s): Fachner, Jorg

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Institution: Finnish Centre of Excellence in Interdisciplinary Music Research, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Jazz music of the 20s and 30s has been dance music and musicians extended the structure of contemporary songs with improvisations ("embellishment") during the played tunes. Vividly played improvisations, with a unique personal style and sound, made jazz musicians, their bands and live-clubs famous. Since the beginnings of jazz, the consumption of drugs and its relationship to creativity and music has been controversial. Research on cannabis and music perception has shown that there are certain changes in perceptual and cerebral processing which influences performing and creating music. A social pharmacology of music might help us to understand the use of drugs in certain contexts of music activity. Personal performative styles within symbolic settings represent consciousness states referring to socio-pharmacological identity templates. State-dependent perceptual learning processes have to be investigated in order to understand drug use and creativity. The use of drugs is predominately reported in the context of addiction. However, there is a culture of using drugs in medical, psychological, traditional and cultural settings, which is not problem-related and uses drugs for certain purposes. For music research, these cultures are of interest because they help to understand ways of perceiving and processing music in different states of consciousness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Consciousness States](#)
[*Creativity](#)
[*Music](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[Improvisation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Stopping the cycle: Treating addictions in young men.

- Citation:** Counseling boys and young men., 2012(327-342) (2012)
- Author(s):** Hagedorn, W. Bryce; Fox, Jesse; Young, Tabitha L
- Institution:** Counselor Education Program, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US; Counselor Education Program, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US; Department of Leadership and Counselor Education, University of Mississippi, University, MS, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) In this chapter, the authors address the solution: competent care for the addicted adolescent. They will explore the various treatment settings that are available for working with addicted youth, discuss ways in which the family can be involved, and then make a recommendation for a therapeutic approach based upon their years of clinical experience. To conclude this chapter, the authors will take a brief look at some specific interventions and unique treatment strategies that have proven successful with adolescents. This chapter expanded upon information presented within the previous chapter to include empirically supported methods for treating young men and boys afflicted with addictive disorders. Furthermore, readers were furnished with a practical, applied case study from which to conceptualize the material presented within this and the previous chapter. As previously mentioned, these chapters are merely introductions to identifying, assessing, and treating addictive disorders with young men and boys. Thus, readers are encouraged to seek continued education in order to better serve their addicted clientele. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[Experience Level](#)
[Intervention](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

68. Identifying the cycle: Assessing addictions in young men.

- Citation:** Counseling boys and young men., 2012(295-325) (2012)
- Author(s):** Hagedorn, W. Bryce; Fox, Jesse; Young, Tabitha L
- Institution:** Counselor Education Program, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US; Counselor Education Program, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US; Department of Leadership and Counselor Education, University of Mississippi, University, MS, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) The purpose of this chapter to provide the necessary addiction-related information for the general practitioner. As there are entire books dedicated to this study, we will focus on those areas that will enable every counselor to at least minimally address their clients' concerns. As such, we begin with a set of definitions and criteria to aid in the identification process, which will be followed by two structured interviews to assist in the assessment of addictive disorders. Following this, we will highlight those chemicals and behaviors which most often plague adolescents, with a special emphasis on their impacts on boys and young men. This chapter explored methods for assessing addictive disorders. In addition, both broad and specific definitions of the chemical and behavioral addictions that commonly plague boys and young men were introduced. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Chemical Exposure](#)
[General Practitioners](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO