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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. Pharmacogenetics of oprm1.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, November 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0091-3057 (Nov 5, 2013)

Author(s): Crist, Richard C; Berrettini, Wade H

Abstract: Pharmacogenetic research has the potential to explain the variation in treatment efficacy within patient populations. Understanding the interaction between genetic variation and medications may provide a method for matching patients to the most effective therapeutic options and improving overall patient outcomes. The OPRM1 gene has been a target of interest in a large number of pharmacogenetic studies due to its genetic and structural variation, as well as the role of opioid receptors in a variety of disorders. The mu-opioid receptor (MOR), encoded by OPRM1, naturally regulates the analgesic response to pain and also controls the rewarding effects of many drugs of abuse, including opioids, nicotine, and alcohol. Genetic variants in OPRM1, particularly the non-synonymous polymorphism A118G, have been repeatedly associated with the efficacy of treatments for pain and various types of dependence. This review focuses on the current understanding of the pharmacogenetic impact of OPRM1, primarily with regard to the treatment of pain and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

2. Regional expression of extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1 and 2 mrna in a morphine-induced conditioned place preference model.

Citation: Brain Research, December 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0006-8993 (Dec 1, 2013)

Author(s): Yuan Ma, Jing; Zhi Gu, Shan; Meng, Min; Hui Dang, Yong; Ya Huang, Chong; Onaivi, Emmanuel S

Abstract: Chronic morphine administration has been shown to change the expression of extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK), which is a molecule known to play an important role in homeostatic adaptations caused by addictive drugs. In the present study, we investigated the expression of ERK messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) of the prefrontal cortex (PFC), nucleus accumbens (NAc), hippocampus, and caudate putamen (CPu) in morphine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP) by real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (real-time PCR). CPP was established by alternate morphine (10mg/kg) injections, extinguished after a 10-day extinction training, and reinstated by a priming injection of morphine (10mg/kg). During three phases of morphine-induced CPP, the expression levels of ERK1 and ERK2 mRNA were altered in various brain regions. In the PFC, the expression levels of ERK1 and ERK2 mRNA were increased after chronic morphine injection ($p=0.003$, $p=0.000$), and did not return to the basal level after extinction training ($p=0.025$, $p=0.000$), but decreased after a priming injection ($p=0.000$, $p=0.000$). In the CPu, ERK1 mRNA had an abrupt increase following a priming injection ($p=0.000$). Different from other brain regions, the expression levels of ERK1 and ERK2 mRNA were decreased in three phases of morphine-induced CPP in the hippocampus (ERK1: $p=0.000$, $p=0.040$, $p=0.000$; ERK2: $p=0.000$, $p=0.000$, $p=0.000$, respectively). These results suggest region-specific changes of ERK1 and ERK2 mRNA expression during morphine-induced CPP. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

3. "sexy stimulants": The interaction between psychomotor stimulants and sexual behavior in the female brain.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, November 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0091-3057 (Nov 20, 2013)

Author(s): Guarraci, Fay A; Bolton, Jessica L

Abstract: Research indicates gender differences in sensitivity to psychomotor stimulants. Preclinical work investigating the interaction between drugs of abuse and sex-specific behaviors, such as sexual behavior, is critical to our understanding of such gender differences in humans. A number of behavioral paradigms can be used to model aspects of human sexual behavior in animal subjects. Although traditional assessment of the reflexive, lordosis posture of the female rat has been used to map the neuroanatomical and neurochemical systems that contribute to uniquely female copulatory behavior, the additional behavioral paradigms discussed in the current review have helped us expand our description of the appetitive and consummatory patterns of sexual behavior in the female rat. Measuring appetitive behavior is particularly important for assessing sexual motivation, the equivalent of "desire" in humans. By investigating the effects of commonly abused drugs on female sexual motivation, we are beginning to elucidate the role of dopaminergic neurotransmission, a neural system also known to be critical to the neurobiology of drug addiction, in female sexual motivation. A better understanding of the nexus of sex and drugs in the female brain will help advance our understanding of motivation in general and explain how psychomotor stimulants affect males and females differently. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

4. Oxytocin in learning and addiction: From early discoveries to the present.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, November 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0091-3057 (Nov 23, 2013)

Author(s): Sarnyai, Zoltan; Kovacs, Gabor L

Abstract: Oxytocin (OXT) has a plethora of effects on brain function. This review provides a historical overview of the development of research on OXT and drug addiction. By focusing on research that has emerged from our laboratories, we describe how early discoveries of the influence of OXT on learning and memory processes and the emerging conceptualization of addiction as 'pathological learning' have contributed to the demonstration that OXT effectively attenuates long-term neuroadaptation related to opiate and psychostimulant addiction. Through integrating earlier evidence with recent discoveries of the social/affiliative role of OXT, we propose that OXT may interfere with reward and addiction by influencing neurobiological processes involved in stress, learning and memory and social/affiliative behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

5. Prison o glorious prison.

Citation: Journal of Criminal Justice, November 2013, vol./is. 41/6(414-415), 0047-2352 (Nov-Dec 2013)

Author(s): DeLisi, Matt

Correspondence Address: DeLisi, Matt, delisi@iastate.edu

Institution: DeLisi, Matt: Iowa State University, Ames, IA

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial provides an overview of the articles which were featured in this special issue of Journal of Criminal Justice. This editorial highlights the memorable feature of visiting a prison is to interact with the panel of inmates who take the time to talk about their lives in prison, their lives before prison, and for those who will be released (Iowa has true life imprisonment for Class A felony convictions), their lives after prison. For many, prison had life saving properties because it removed offenders from a drug lifestyle that was going to prove fatal. For some, prison offered a respite to family members and friends who were worn down by the recurrent legal problems and day-to-day burdens imposed by their son or daughter. For others, prison was the only policy that could guarantee that the offender would stop committing crime. In this way, prison provides some comfort to crime victims and other community members who are tired of crime. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)
[*Criminals](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[Crime](#)
[Criminal Behavior](#)
[Criminal Justice](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Legal Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. The impact of religious behaviours on the health and well-being of emerging adults.

Citation: Mental Health, Religion & Culture, December 2013, vol./is. 16/10(1030-1043), 1367-4676;1469-9737 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Kirk, Chris Michael; Lewis, Rhonda K

Correspondence Address: Kirk, Chris Michael, cxkirk@wichita.edu

Institution: Kirk, Chris Michael: Department of Psychology, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS; Lewis, Rhonda K.: Department of Psychology, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS

Language: English

Abstract: Emerging adulthood is a life stage in which the frequency of religious behaviours often wanes while the risk of mental illness, substance abuse, and risky sexual behaviour increases. The current study explores the role that religious behaviours might play in mitigating these risks among college-attending emerging adults. Survey data were collected on religious service attendance, prayer and meditation, substance use, sexual activity, and life satisfaction. Results revealed a significant effect for religious service attendance on substance use and sexual behaviour and for the frequency of prayer/meditation on life satisfaction, marijuana use, and sexual intercourse. Group comparisons revealed that emerging adults who participated in religious activities reported lower rates of substance use, less sexual behaviour, and greater satisfaction with life. Limitations and suggestions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health](#)
[*Life Satisfaction](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Religiosity](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Motivational interviewing for concurrent disorders.

Citation: Motivational interviewing for concurrent disorders., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Skinner, Wayne; Cooper, Carolynne

Institution: Skinner, Wayne: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON; Cooper, Carolynne: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Addiction-whether to alcohol and drugs, sex, gambling, or Internet use-and mental health problems often go hand-in-hand. This guide summarizes the key principles of a particular therapeutic approach to concurrent disorders, Motivational Interviewing (MI), which guides clients in eliciting and strengthening their desire for change. Laying out a four-stage treatment model-engagement, preparation, active treatment and continuing care-the book walks readers through key facets of the therapeutic rapport at the heart of MI: working collaboratively on goals; connecting to the patient by understanding his or her strengths, needs, and concerns; and using the core MI skills of open questions, affirmations, reflections, and summaries ("OARS"). Readers are immersed in the spirit of MI through explanations and illustrations, preparing them for the practical challenges of therapeutic work with clients who suffer from from addiction and mental health problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Longitudinal missing data strategies for substance use clinical trials using generalized estimating equations: An example with a buprenorphine trial.

Citation: Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental, September 2013, vol./is. 28/5(506-515), 0885-6222;1099-1077 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): McPherson, Sterling; Barbosa-Leiker, Celestina; McDonell, Michael; Howell, Donelle; Roll, John

Correspondence Address: McPherson, Sterling: College of Nursing, Washington State University, PO Box 1495, SNRS 414E, Spokane, WA, US, 99210-1295, smcpherson05@wsu.edu

Institution: McPherson, Sterling: College of Nursing, Washington State University, Spokane, WA; Barbosa-Leiker, Celestina: College of Nursing, Washington State University, Spokane, WA; McDonell, Michael: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Howell, Donelle: College of Nursing, Washington State University, Spokane, WA; Roll, John: College of Nursing, Washington State University, Spokane, WA

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: A review of substance use clinical trials indicates that sub-optimal methods are the most commonly used procedures to deal with longitudinal missing information. Methods: Listwise deletion (i.e., using complete cases only), positive urine analysis (UA) imputation, and multiple imputation (MI) were used to evaluate the effect of baseline substance use and buprenorphine/naloxone tapering schedule (7 or 28 days) on the probability of a positive UA (UA+) across the 4-week treatment period. Results: The listwise deletion generalized estimating equations (GEE) model demonstrated that those in the 28-day taper group were less likely to submit a UA+ for opioids during the treatment period (odds ratios (OR) = 0.57, 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.39-0.83), as did the positive UA imputation model (OR = 0.43, CI: 0.34-0.55). The MI model also demonstrated a similar effect of taper group (OR = 0.57, CI: 0.42-0.77), but the effect size

was more similar to that of the listwise deletion model. Conclusions: Future researchers may find utilization of the MI procedure in conjunction with the common method of GEE analysis as a helpful analytic approach when the missing at random assumption is justifiable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Clinical Trials](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[Data Collection](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

9. Introducing dyadic interviews as a method for collecting qualitative data.

Citation: Qualitative Health Research, September 2013, vol./is. 23/9(1276-1284), 1049-7323;1552-7557 (Sep 2013)
Author(s): Morgan, David L; Ataie, Jutta; Carder, Paula; Hoffman, Kim
Correspondence Address: Morgan, David L.: Department of Sociology, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751-SOC, Portland, OR, US, 97207-0751, morgand@pdx.edu
Institution: Morgan, David L.: Department of Sociology, Portland State University, Portland, OR; Ataie, Jutta: School of Social Work, Portland State University, Portland, OR; Carder, Paula: Institute on Aging, Portland State University, Portland, OR; Hoffman, Kim: Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR
Language: English
Abstract: In dyadic interviews, two participants interact in response to open-ended research questions. There are few precedents for using dyadic interviews as a technique for qualitative research. We introduce this method largely in comparison to focus groups, because both represent forms of interactive interviewing. We do not, however, view dyadic interviews as miniature focus groups, and treat them as generating their own opportunities and issues. To illustrate the nature of dyadic interviewing, we present summaries of three studies using this method. In the first study, we used dyadic interviews and photovoice techniques to examine experiences of people with early-stage dementia. In the second study, we explored the experiences of staff who provided services to elderly housing residents. In the third study, we examined barriers and facilitators to substance abuse treatment among Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in Hawaii. We conclude with a discussion of directions for future research using dyadic interviews. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Conference Information: Qualitative Health Research Conference. 17th. Oct, 2011. Vancouver. BC, Canada. Portions of this article were presented at the aforementioned conference.
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Dyads](#)
[*Experimental Design](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[*Interviews](#)
[*Qualitative Research](#)
[Dementia](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)

[Health Care Services](#)
[Health Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Qualitative Health Research](#)

10. Review of Addiction: A kind of loving.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, September 2013, vol./is. 48/5(629), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Sep-Oct 2013)

Author(s): Ritson, Bruce

Correspondence Address: Ritson, Bruce, bruce.ritson@talktalk.net

Institution: Ritson, Bruce: Medical Council on Alcohol, London

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Addiction: A Kind of Loving* by David Marjot (2013). It is well known that love is blind and Marjot equates the passions that drive dependence with those that drive human attachments to mother, lover, etc. In so doing, he hopes to escape from what he describes as the moral stance that has been the feature of so much theory in relation to alcohol problems. The book consists of a reflection on this theory, looked at from perspectives that range across psychology, clinical science, neurophysiology, genetics, philosophy and sociology. At times the book can seem discursive and repetitive. This is not really a text book and the hypothesis Marjot presents might be clearer if some of the detail had been pruned back to allow the essence of his argument room to flourish. This book makes for a challenging read and it comes from a wealth of clinical experience and wide scholarship. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Love](#)
[*Morality](#)
[Philosophies](#)
[Sociology](#)

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

11. Improved drinking behaviour improves quality of life: A follow-up in alcohol-dependent subjects 7 years after treatment.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, September 2013, vol./is. 48/5(579-584), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Sep-Oct 2013)

Author(s): Frischknecht, Ulrich; Sabo, Thomas; Mann, Karl

Correspondence Address: Frischknecht, Ulrich: Department of Addictive Behaviour and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, P.O. Box 12 21 20, Mannheim, Germany, D-68072, ulrich.frischknecht@zi-mannheim.de

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Language: English

Abstract: Aim: The present study relates alcohol-dependent patients' Quality of Life (QoL) 7 years after treatment to drinking status as the conventional endpoint of trials. Potential moderating factors such as patients' smoking status, additional healthcare usage and stressful life events were accounted for. Methods: Seven years after being treated for alcoholism, n = 127 alcohol-dependent patients filled out the Munich List of Quality of Life Dimensions (MLDL), a generic QoL questionnaire and were re-examined in telephone interviews. Patients' drinking and smoking behaviours during the previous year and additional healthcare usage and whether or not they had experienced stressful life events during the whole follow-up period were assessed. Results: Patients reporting abstinence or improved drinking showed significantly higher QoL ratings than patients whose drinking had not improved. Smoking status had no significant effect on QoL. Patients who used additional healthcare during the follow-up period reported lower QoL. The same was true of those who had experienced stressful life events. Conclusions: Improved drinking after a 7-year follow-up is associated with improved QoL even when considering other factors such as additional healthcare use and stressful life events. We conclude that QoL can be an additional endpoint in treatment trials. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drinking Behavior](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[*Stress](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Life Experiences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

12. Efficacy of as-needed nalmefene in alcohol-dependent patients with at least a high drinking risk level: Results from a subgroup analysis of two randomized controlled 6-month studies.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, September 2013, vol./is. 48/5(570-578), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Sep-Oct 2013)

Author(s): van den Brink, Wim; Aubin, Henri-Jean; Bladstrom, Anna; Torup, Lars; Gual, Antoni; Mann, Karl

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Institution: van den Brink, Wim: Department of Psychiatry, Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Aubin, Henri-Jean: Hopital Paul Brousse, INSERM 669, Universite Paris-Sud, Villejuif; Bladstrom, Anna: H. Lundbeck A/S, Valby; Torup, Lars: H. Lundbeck A/S, Valby; Gual, Antoni: Department of Psychiatry, Alcohol Unit, Institute of Neurosciences, Hospital Clinic, Barcelona; Mann, Karl: Department of Addictive Behaviour and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The aim of the study was to investigate the efficacy and safety of as-needed use of nalmefene 18 mg versus placebo in reducing alcohol consumption in patients who did not reduce their alcohol consumption after an initial assessment, i.e. the pooled subgroup of patients with at least a high drinking risk level (men: >60 g/day; women: >40 g/day) at both screening and randomization from the two randomized controlled 6-month studies ESENSE 1 (NCT00811720) and ESENSE 2 (NCT00812461). Methods: Nalmefene 18 mg and placebo were taken on an as-needed basis. All the patients also received a motivational and adherence-enhancing intervention (BRENDA). The co-primary outcomes were number of heavy drinking days (HDDs) and mean total alcohol

consumption (g/day) in Month 6 measured using the Timeline Follow-back method. Additionally, data on clinical improvement, liver function and safety were collected throughout the study. Results: The pooled population consisted of 667 patients: placebo n = 332; nalmefene n = 335. There was a superior effect of nalmefene compared with placebo in reducing the number of HDDs [treatment difference: -3.2 days (95% CI: -4.8; -1.6); P < 0.0001] and total alcohol consumption [treatment difference: -14.3 g/day (-20.8; -7.8); P < 0.0001] at Month 6. Improvements in clinical status and liver parameters were greater in the nalmefene group compared with the placebo group. Adverse events and adverse events leading to dropout were more common with nalmefene than placebo. Conclusion: As-needed nalmefene was efficacious in reducing alcohol consumption in patients with at least a high drinking risk level at both screening and randomization, and the effect in this subgroup was larger than in the total population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Medical Council on Alcohol. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>), which permits non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. For commercial re-use, please contact journals.permissions@oup.com; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Safety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

13. Prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection in alcoholic patients: Cohort study and systematic review.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, September 2013, vol./is. 48/5(564-569), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Sep-Oct 2013)

Author(s): Novo-Veleiro, Ignacio; de la Calle, Cristina; Dominguez-Quiben, Susana; Pastor, Isabel; Marcos, Miguel; Laso, Francisco-Javier

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Prevalence of chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection among alcoholics is thought to be higher than in the general population, although prevalence rates reported are quite variable. Our study is aimed to analyze HCV prevalence in a cohort of alcoholics and to perform a systematic review on this topic. Patients and methods: A total of 396 alcoholic patients consecutively referred to our Alcoholism Unit were included. HCV infection status and other clinical variables were recorded for each patient. Variables associated with HCV infection were analyzed by means of logistic regression. Additionally, we performed a systematic review focused on previous studies on this topic.

Results: Among our alcoholic patients, 14 of them (3.53%) had chronic HCV infection. Variables independently associated with HCV infection were female gender, injection drug use (IDU) and the presence of alcoholic liver disease (ALD). Twenty-four studies analyzing HCV prevalence in alcoholic patients were included in our systematic review, showing prevalence rates of HCV infection ranging from 2.1 to 51% and an average weighted prevalence of 16.32%. Conclusion: In our series, the prevalence rate of chronic HCV infection among alcoholic patients is lower than previously reported, which is probably explained by the relatively low number of patients with ALD or IDU in our sample. Prevalence rates previously published are quite different and the presence of ALD and/or IDU can act as confounding factors for HCV prevalence among alcoholics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Liver Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

14. Reduced intra-individual reaction time variability during a Go-NoGo task in detoxified alcohol-dependent patients after one right-sided dorsolateral prefrontal HF-rTMS Session.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, September 2013, vol./is. 48/5(552-557), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Sep-Oct 2013)

Author(s): Herremans, S. C.; Vanderhasselt, M.-A.; De Raedt, R.; Baeken, C

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: As alcohol dependency is characterized by severe executive function deficits, we examined the influence of high-frequency (HF) repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) applied to the right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) on executive functioning in recently detoxified alcohol-dependent patients. Methods: In this randomized, single blind, sham (placebo)-controlled, crossover study, we included 50 detoxified alcohol-dependent patients. We examined the effect of a single right DLPFC HF-rTMS session on commission errors, mean reaction times (RTs) and intra-individual reaction time variability (IIRTV) during a Go-NoGo task (50% Go/50% NoGo condition) in 29 alcohol-dependent patients. Patients completed this cognitive task immediately before and immediately after the stimulation session. In order to avoid carry-over effects between stimulation sessions, a 1-week inter-session interval was respected. Because rTMS treatment has been shown to affect subjective craving, all patients were also assessed with the Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale (OCDS). Results: After both stimulation conditions, we observed a significant decrease of commission errors, without differences between active and sham HF-rTMS stimulation. No significant difference was observed between active and sham stimulation on mean RT. However, only active stimulation resulted in a significant decrease in IIRTV. No effects of stimulation were found for the craving measurements. Conclusion: Our findings suggest that in recently detoxified alcohol-dependent patients, one right-sided HF-rTMS session stabilizes cognitive performance during executive control tasks, implying that active stimulation

reduces patients' proneness to attentional lapses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Reaction Time](#)
[*Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

15. Metabolic abnormalities in lobar and subcortical brain regions of abstinent polysubstance users: Magnetic resonance spectroscopic imaging.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, September 2013, vol./is. 48/5(543-551), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Sep-Oct 2013)

Author(s): Abe, Christoph; Mon, Anderson; Hoefler, Michael E; Durazzo, Timothy C; Pennington, David L; Schmidt, Thomas P; Meyerhoff, Dieter J

Correspondence Address: Meyerhoff, Dieter J.: Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Diseases, Veterans Administration Medical Center, 4150 Clement Street, 114M, San Francisco, CA, US, 94121, dieter.meyerhoff@ucsf.edu

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The aim of the study was to explore neurometabolic and associated cognitive characteristics of patients with polysubstance use (PSU) in comparison with patients with predominant alcohol use using proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy. Methods: Brain metabolite concentrations were examined in lobar and subcortical brain regions of three age-matched groups: 1-month-abstinent alcohol-dependent PSU, 1-month-abstinent individuals dependent on alcohol alone (ALC) and light drinking controls (CON). Neuropsychological testing assessed cognitive function. Results: While CON and ALC had similar metabolite levels, persistent metabolic abnormalities (primarily higher myo-inositol) were present in temporal gray matter, cerebellar vermis and lenticular nuclei of PSU. Moreover, lower cortical gray matter concentration of the neuronal marker N-acetylaspartate within PSU correlated with higher cocaine (but not alcohol) use quantities and with a reduced cognitive processing speed. Conclusions: These metabolite group differences reflect cellular/astroglial injury and/or dysfunction in alcohol-dependent PSU. Associations of other metabolite concentrations with neurocognitive performance suggest their functional relevance. The metabolic alterations in PSU may represent polydrug abuse biomarkers and/or potential targets for pharmacological and behavioral PSU-specific treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Metabolism Disorders](#)
[*Gray Matter](#)
[Brain](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

16. Relationship between alcohol intake and lipid accumulation product in middle-aged men.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, September 2013, vol./is. 48/5(535-542), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Sep-Oct 2013)

Author(s): Wakabayashi, Ichiro

Correspondence Address: Wakabayashi, Ichiro: Department of Environmental and Preventive Medicine, Hyogo College of Medicine, Mukogawa-cho 1-1, Hyogo, Nishinomiya, Japan, 663-8501, wakabaya@hyo-med.ac.jp

Institution: Wakabayashi, Ichiro: Department of Environmental and Preventive Medicine, Hyogo College of Medicine, Nishinomiya

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Lipid accumulation product (LAP), defined as a product of waist circumference and triglycerides, has recently been proposed as a predictor of cardiovascular disease and diabetes mellitus. The purpose of this study was to determine whether and how LAP is associated with alcohol drinking. Methods: Subjects were 21,378 men aged 35-60 years and they were divided by alcohol intake into non-, light (< 22 g ethanol/day), heavy (>= 22 and < 44 g ethanol/day) and very heavy (>= 44 g ethanol/day) drinkers. Relationships between alcohol intake and LAP were analyzed by using multivariate analyses with adjustment for age, smoking and habitual exercise. Results: Log-transformed LAP levels in light drinkers and very heavy drinkers were significantly (P < 0.01) lower and higher, respectively, than the level in non-drinkers, and the levels were comparable in non- and heavy drinkers (non-drinkers, 1.335 +/- 0.005; light drinkers, 1.290 +/- 0.009; heavy drinkers, 1.348 +/- 0.005 and very heavy drinkers, 1.414 +/- 0.006). The inverse association of alcohol intake with LAP was more prominent in smokers and subjects without regular exercise than in non-smokers and subjects with regular exercise, respectively, while the positive association of alcohol with LAP was more prominent in non-smokers than in smokers. Odds ratio for hyperglycemia of subjects with vs. subjects without high LAP was significantly higher than a reference level of 1.00, and this association was not different among the four alcohol groups. Conclusion: There is a J-shaped relationship between alcohol intake and LAP, which is confounded by smoking and habitual exercise. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Lipids](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Exercise](#)
[Human Males](#)
[Hyperglycemia](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

17. -Opioid receptor gene (OPRM1) polymorphism A118G: Lack of association in Finnish populations with alcohol dependence or alcohol consumption.

- Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, September 2013, vol./is. 48/5(519-525), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Sep-Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Rouvinen-Lagerstrom, Noora; Lahti, Jari; Alho, Hannu; Kovanen, Leena; Aalto, Mauri; Partonen, Timo; Silander, Kaisa; Sinclair, David; Raikkonen, Katri; Eriksson, Johan G; Palotie, Aarno; Koskinen, Seppo; Saarikoski, Sirkku T
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- Institution:** Rouvinen-Lagerstrom, Noora: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki; Lahti, Jari: Institute of Behavioural Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Alho, Hannu: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki; Kovanen, Leena: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki; Aalto, Mauri: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki; Partonen, Timo: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki; Silander, Kaisa: Unit of Public Health Genomics, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki; Sinclair, David: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki; Raikkonen, Katri: Institute of Behavioural Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Eriksson, Johan G.: National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki; Palotie, Aarno: Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Koskinen, Seppo: Department of Health, Functional Capacity and Welfare, National Institute of Health and Welfare, Helsinki; Saarikoski, Sirkku T.: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: The molecular epidemiological studies on the association of the opioid receptor -1 (OPRM1) polymorphism A118G (Asn40Asp, rs1799971) and alcohol use disorders have given conflicting results. The aim of this study was to test the possible association of A118G polymorphism and alcohol use disorders and alcohol consumption in three large cohort-based study samples. Methods: The association between the OPRM1 A118G (Asn40Asp, rs1799971) polymorphism and alcohol use disorders and alcohol consumption was analyzed using three different population-based samples: (a) a Finnish cohort study, Health 2000, with 503 participants having a DSM-IV diagnosis for alcohol dependence and/or alcohol abuse and 506 age- and sex-matched controls; (b) a Finnish cohort study, FINRISK (n = 2360) and (c) the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study (n = 1384). The latter two populations lacked diagnosis-based phenotypes, but included detailed information on alcohol consumption. Results: We found no statistically significant differences in genotypic or allelic distribution between controls and subjects with alcohol dependence or abuse diagnoses. Likewise no significant effects were observed between the A118G genotype and alcohol consumption. Conclusion: These results suggest that A118G (Asn40Asp) polymorphism may not have a major effect on the development of alcohol use disorders at least in the Finnish population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Adrenergic Receptors](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genotypes](#)
[*Opiates](#)

[Genes](#)
[Polymorphism](#)

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

18. Assessing prescription stimulant use, misuse, and diversion among youth 10-18 years of age.

Citation: Current Opinion in Psychiatry, September 2013, vol./is. 26/5(511-519), 0951-7367;1473-6578 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Cottler, Linda B; Striley, Catherine W; Lasopa, Sonam O

Correspondence Address: Cottler, Linda B.: Department of Epidemiology, University of Florida, 1225 Center Drive, PO Box 100231, Gainesville, FL, US, 32611, lbcottler@ufl.edu

Institution: Cottler, Linda B.: University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Striley, Catherine W.: University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Lasopa, Sonam O.: University of Florida, Gainesville, FL

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose of review: Assessing the medical and nonmedical use (NMU) of stimulants and diversion is a challenge, especially among youth, with different methods for recruitment and definitions of NMU. The field needs inexpensive, yet effective and reliable, methods of data collection to understand the prescription drug use problem. Most studies of youth are school or web-based, and conducted with teens. Recent findings: The National Monitoring of Adolescent Prescription Stimulants Study recruited 11048 youth 10-18 years of age from urban, rural, and suburban areas in 10 US cities using an entertainment venue intercept study. This review discusses the effectiveness of the method and results from four cross-sections as well as the representativeness of the sample. Lifetime prevalence of any stimulant use was 14.8%, with rates highest among rural 16-18 year olds. The rate of last 30-day use was 7.3%, with over half (3.9%) NMU. Nearly 12% of all youth (whether a user or not) reported lifetime incoming/outgoing diversion of prescription stimulants. Summary: Because no study has focused on stimulant use among youth as young as 10 and 11, this study is a landmark for future comparisons and offers a unique strategy for sampling and data collection. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Comparing psychiatric symptoms among children of substance-abusing parents with different treatment histories.

Citation: Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies, September 2013, vol./is. 8/3(258-271), 1745-0128;1745-0136 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Burns, Alison R; Solis, Jessica M; Shadur, Julia M; Hussong, Andrea M

Correspondence Address: Burns, Alison R., alisonr@unc.edu

Institution: Burns, Alison R.: Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC; Solis, Jessica M.: Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC; Shadur, Julia M.: Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC; Hussong, Andrea M.: Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC

Language: English

Abstract: It appears that no studies to date have compared the psychiatric functioning of children of substance-abusing parents (COSs) across substance abuse treatment histories (e.g., inpatient, outpatient, and residential). Different treatment histories may reflect differences

in the severity of drug use, degree of impairment, or drug of choice, which may result in different symptomatology among COSs. Moreover, this information may be important for family-based treatment and prevention planning. In this study, we examine psychiatric symptoms experienced by children whose parents have different addiction treatment histories. Eighty-one parents in treatment for a substance use disorder who had two-eight-year-old children completed an anonymous, computerized assessment. Respondents reported on their child's symptomatology as well as their own treatment history and current substance use. Overall, children were remarkably similar in psychiatric functioning and demographic characteristics across parents' treatment histories. However, children whose parents had only received medication management or detoxification had significantly higher somatization scores, more social withdrawal, and greater attention problems than children whose parents received outpatient treatment (but not inpatient/residential treatment). Children whose parents had been treated in an inpatient or residential setting had marginally higher attention problems than children whose parents received outpatient treatment (but not inpatient/residential treatment). Differences across treatment histories were reflected in the severity of psychiatric symptomatology in the young children of parents in treatment. However, given the modest size of these differences, prevention and intervention programs with COSs may not need to be tailored as a function of parental treatment history as recruitment from various treatment centers may provide a sample with similar characteristics and risk profiles. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Child Psychiatry](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Self-reported health risk behaviors among adolescents in Luang Namtha province of Lao PDR: Prevalence and determinants.

Citation: Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies, September 2013, vol./is. 8/3(206-224), 1745-0128;1745-0136 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Sychareun, Vanphanom; Thomsen, Sarah; Faxelid, Elisabeth

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Institution: Sychareun, Vanphanom: Faculty of Postgraduate Studies, University of Health Sciences, Vientiane; Thomsen, Sarah: Division of Global Health (IHCAR), Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm; Faxelid, Elisabeth: Division of Global Health (IHCAR), Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to assess self-reported prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and drug use, and sexual risk behaviors, as well as to identify sources of sex education and individual, family, and peer factors that might influence adolescents' health risk behaviors (HRB). In a community-based, cross-sectional study, 1360 adolescents aged 14-19 years were interviewed from June to September 2008 in Luang Namtha province. Multistage systematic random sampling was used to select participants. Logistic regression was used to identify the determinants of single HRB. Alcohol and tobacco use, and sexual risk behaviors were common. Just under half (42.5%) used alcohol, 9.6% smoked during the past 30 days, and 1.4% had used amphetamine during their lifetime, and 19.6% had ever had sex. Of those, 58.8% were currently sexually active, 40.1% reported having two or more sexual partners, and 34.5% had used a condom during last sexual intercourse. The mean age at sexual debut was 15.3 years for boys and 15.1 years for girls. Khamu ethnicity, not attending school, and peers' drinking, smoking, and using drugs were

significant determinants of current alcohol use, whereas being male, not attending school, Khamu ethnicity, and peers' smoking and using drugs predicted current smoking. Being male, younger age, Akha ethnicity, having low level of education, peers' smoking, being sexually active, and being pregnant or having made someone pregnant were significantly associated with ever having sex, whereas being male, Akha and Khamu ethnicities, peers' smoking, drinking alcohol, and being sexually active were correlated with sexual risk behaviors. Individual and socio-demographic background factors as well as peer influence are determinants of risk behaviors. Thus, efforts should be made to keep adolescents in school, particularly until secondary school, and increase school connectedness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Sex Education](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. The roles of perceived neighborhood disorganization, social cohesion, and social control in urban Thai adolescents' substance use and delinquency.

Citation: Youth & Society, September 2013, vol./is. 45/3(404-427), 0044-118X;1552-8499 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Byrnes, Hilary F; Miller, Brenda A; Chamratrithirong, Aphichat; Rhucharoenpornpanich, Orratai; Cupp, Pamela K; Atwood, Katharine A; Fongkaew, Warunee; Rosati, Michael J; Chookhare, Warunee

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Language: English

Abstract: Substance use and delinquency in Thai adolescents are growing public health concerns. Research has linked neighborhood characteristics to these outcomes, with explanations focused on neighborhood disorganization, social cohesion, and social control. This study examines the independent associations of these neighborhood constructs with Thai adolescents' substance use and delinquency, through peer deviance, to determine which neighborhood aspects are particularly important. Families (N = 420) with adolescents aged 13 to 14 were randomly selected from 7 districts in Bangkok, Thailand. Structural equation modeling showed that adolescents', but not parents', perceptions of greater disorganization were related to increased rates of both minor and serious delinquency. Surprisingly, greater neighborhood cohesion was related to greater minor delinquency. Peer deviance was unrelated to neighborhood variables. Findings can inform prevention strategies for Thai adolescents, as results suggest that neighborhoods are important for adolescent behaviors regardless of culture. Further work should help communities make

use of social cohesion to benefit residents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Neighborhoods](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Social Control](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Parenting style, depressive symptoms, and substance use in Mexican American adolescents.

Citation: Youth & Society, September 2013, vol./is. 45/3(365-388), 0044-118X;1552-8499 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Ozer, Emily J; Flores, Elena; Tschann, Jeanne M; Pasch, Lauri A

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Institution: Ozer, Emily J.: University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA; Flores, Elena: Counseling Psychology Department, School of Education, University of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA; Tschann, Jeanne M.: University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA; Pasch, Lauri A.: University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA

Language: English

Abstract: This study of 151 Mexican American adolescents ages 12 to 15 examined the relationship between parenting and adolescents' self-reported level of depressive symptoms and substance use 6 months and 1 year later. Adolescents and their parents were recruited from a large health-maintenance organization and interviewed at three time points. Lower levels of depressive symptoms were found for adolescents with more accepting mothers and fathers, and for those whose parents exerted lower levels of strict control. Higher maternal acceptance was also consistently associated with lower levels of alcohol and marijuana use at follow-up assessments; strict control was not a useful predictor of substance use. Overall, parental acceptance demonstrated consistent if modest relationships to adolescent mental health across the domains studied. We found little evidence for interactive relationships between parenting acceptance and control but some evidence for "additive" benefits of warmth and acceptance on the part of both parents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Parenting Style](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[Mexican Americans](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)
[Self Report](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Review of Gender in the therapy hour: Voices of female clinicians working with men.

Citation: Psychology of Women Quarterly, September 2013, vol./is. 37/3(413), 0361-6843;1471-6402 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): White, Candace Nadine

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Gender in the Therapy Hour: Voices of Female Clinicians Working with Men* by Holly B. Sweet (see record 2012-03753-000). The aim of the book to address the gap in literature on the topic of female clinicians working with men. Each chapter includes the clinician's personal journey in the development toward deeper compassion for men and discussion of how her personal relationships with men have impacted her clinical work with male clients. Topics covered in the book include the use of various modalities, issues of transference and countertransference in the male/female therapy dyad and common factors that should be addressed regardless of modality. The book does not directly address substance addiction and issues relevant to particular subgroups of men. It does however address, in the context of race and gender privilege and roles, issues relevant to minority men, batterers, and men with post-combat posttraumatic stress disorder. A central theme throughout the book is a new fourth wave feminism that is inclusive of men and compassionate towards both sexes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinicians](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[Therapeutic Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. The many faces of manhood: Examining masculine norms and health behaviors of young fathers across race.

Citation: American Journal of Men's Health, September 2013, vol./is. 7/5(394-401), 1557-9883;1557-9891 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Gordon, Derrick M; Hawes, Samuel W; Reid, Allecia E; Callands, Tamora A; Magriples, Urania; Divney, Anna; Niccolai, Linda M; Kershaw, Trace

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Language: English

Abstract: This study examined the relationship between the traditional masculine norms ("status," "toughness" and "antifemininity") of 296 ethnically and racially diverse, young men transitioning to fatherhood and substance use (smoking, alcohol, marijuana, hard drugs) and health behaviors (diet, exercise). Participants were recruited from urban obstetric clinics in the Northeast United States. Logistic and multiple regression equations were constructed to examine the relationship between masculine norms and health behaviors. Moderator effects were also examined. Masculine norm "status" was most endorsed and "antifemininity" was least endorsed. African American young men had higher masculine norm scores than Latino and Whites. Different masculine norms were associated with health-promoting and health-undermining behaviors. Different racial groups who had higher scores on some masculine norms were more likely to engage in either health-promoting or health-undermining behaviors when compared with other ethnic groups in this study. These results observed different relationships between the traditional masculine norms measured and the substance use and health behaviors of diverse, young men transitioning to fatherhood. This may have implications for intervention strategies and future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Fathers](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Masculinity](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Social Norms](#)
 Conservatism
 Drug Usage

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *American Journal of Men's Health*

25. Mental health, substance use, and delinquency among truant youth in a brief intervention project: A longitudinal study.

Citation: Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders, September 2013, vol./is. 21/3(176-192), 1063-4266;1538-4799 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Dembo, Richard; Briones-Robinson, Rhissa; Barrett, Kimberly; Winters, Ken C; Schmeidler, James; Ungaro, Rocio Aracelis; Karas, Lora; Belenko, Steven; Gullede, Laura

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Language: English

Abstract: The relationship between substance use, mental health disorders, and delinquency among youth is well documented. What has received far less attention from researchers is the relationship between these issues among truant youth, in spite of studies that document truants are a population at risk for negative outcomes. This study bridges this gap by (a) examining psychosocial functioning and delinquency among truants and (b) assessing the efficacy of a brief intervention (BI) in reducing delinquent behavior over time. To meet these objectives, data were collected from 183 truant youth enrolled in an ongoing National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)-funded BI project. Informed by a developmental damage perspective, a structural equation model was formulated and estimated. Interim results provide overall support for the model and suggest that the BI may be a promising, innovative intervention for truant youth. Service delivery implications and directions for future analyses are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Hammill Institute on Disabilities; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Truancy](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Using GIS to describe risk and neighborhood-level factors associated with substance abuse treatment outcomes.

- Citation:** Journal of Community Psychology, September 2013, vol./is. 41/7(799-810), 0090-4392;1520-6629 (Sep 2013)
- Author(s):** Mendoza, Natasha S; Conrow, Lindsey; Baldwin, Adrienne; Booth, Jaime
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- Institution:** Mendoza, Natasha S.: Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ; Conrow, Lindsey: University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY; Baldwin, Adrienne: Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ; Booth, Jaime: Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Neighborhood-level geographic factors may put individuals at risk of developing substance abuse problems. The purpose of this descriptive study was to assess the spatial distribution of risk in Buffalo, New York. The study serves as an example of how neighborhood geographical markers can be used to determine areas with elevated risk that may lead providers to better target and address substance use disorder prevalence in communities. Results showed highest risk for negative treatment outcomes in areas with either high socioeconomic or physical environmental risk; maximum total risk was largely located on the Lower West Side, West Side, and East Sides of Buffalo, while maximum socioeconomic and physical environmental risks were dispersed throughout the city. This landscape model and risk assessment delineates the distribution of risk factors associated with negative treatment outcomes and is therefore a useful tool for treatment providers who wish to better target interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** Society for Social Work and Research. Jan, 2012. Analyses included in the manuscript were presented at the aforementioned conference.
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Geography](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Neighborhoods](#)
[Socioeconomic Status](#)
[Risk Assessment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

27. Training workshops positively impact beliefs about contingency management in a nationwide dissemination effort.

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, September 2013, vol./is. 45/3(306-312), 0740-5472 (Sep 2013)
- Author(s):** Rash, Carla J; DePhilippis, Dominick; McKay, James R; Drapkin, Michelle; Petry, Nancy M
- Correspondence Address:** Rash, Carla J.: Calhoun Cardiology Center-Behavioral Health, University of Connecticut Health Center, 263 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, CT, US, 06030-3944, carlarash@gmail.com
- Institution:** Rash, Carla J.: Calhoun Cardiology Center-Behavioral Health, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT; DePhilippis, Dominick: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Veterans Administration Medical Center, Philadelphia, PA; McKay, James R.: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Veterans Administration Medical Center, Philadelphia, PA; Drapkin, Michelle: University of Pennsylvania, Mental Health Services, Veterans Affairs Central Office, Pennsylvania, PA; Petry, Nancy M.: University of Connecticut Health Center, CT

Language: English

Abstract: In 2011, the Veterans Administration called for nationwide implementation of contingency management (CM) in its intensive outpatient substance use disorders treatment programs, and this study evaluated the impact of the initial 1 and 1/2 day training workshops on knowledge and perceptions about CM among 159 clinical leaders from 113 clinics. Workshop attendance significantly increased CM-related knowledge ($d = 1.88$) and changed attendees' perceptions of CM ($ds = 0.26-0.74$). Endorsement of barriers to CM adoption decreased and positive impressions of CM increased. These perceptions about CM emerged as key correlates of post-training preparedness to implement CM. Results suggest that training workshops can be an effective avenue for increasing CM-related knowledge, as well as addressing persistent misperceptions about CM that may impede adoption efforts. Continued efforts to introduce educational materials and offer training and consultation opportunities may increase understanding about this evidence-based intervention among clinicians, thereby leading to improved patient outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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: [*Contingency Management](#)
[*Training Clinicians](#)
[Drug Abuse Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

28. Medicaid care management: Description of high-cost addictions treatment clients.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, September 2013, vol./is. 45/3(280-286), 0740-5472 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Neighbors, Charles J; Sun, Yi; Yerneni, Rajeev; Tesiny, Ed; Burke, Constance; Bardsley, Leland; McDonald, Rebecca; Morgenstern, Jon

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Language: English

Abstract: High utilizers of alcohol and other drug treatment (AODTx) services are a priority for healthcare cost control. We examine characteristics of Medicaid-funded AODTx clients, comparing three groups: individuals < 90th percentile of AODTx expenditures ($n =$

41,054); high-cost clients in the top decile of AODTx expenditures (HC; n = 5,718); and 1760 enrollees in a chronic care management (CM) program for HC clients implemented in 22 counties in New York State. Medicaid and state AODTx registry databases were combined to draw demographic, clinical, social needs and treatment history data. HC clients accounted for 49% of AODTx costs funded by Medicaid. As expected, HC clients had significant social welfare needs, comorbid medical and psychiatric conditions, and use of inpatient services. The CM program was successful in enrolling some high-needs, high-cost clients but faced barriers to reaching the most costly and disengaged individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Costs](#)
[*Managed Care](#)
[*Medicaid](#)
[Clients](#)
[Social Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

29. Does self-rated addiction and the Heaviness of Smoking Index predict nicotine replacement therapy product use in adolescent smokers?

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, September 2013, vol./is. 22/4(284-294), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Raisamo, Susanna; Patja, Kristiina; Broms, Ulla; Kaprio, Jaakko; Rimpela, Arja

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Language: English

Abstract: Few studies have examined predictors of nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) product use among adolescents. Using a population-based sample of 14- to 18-year-olds, we examined if self-rated addiction and Heaviness of Smoking Index (HSI) were associated with NRT use in 913 daily smokers. The ever-use prevalence of NRT was 24%. Boys smoked more cigarettes per day than girls and scored higher on HSI, but they perceived themselves to be less addicted. Compared to nonusers, a greater proportion of NRT users perceived themselves as addicted and demonstrated greater dependence on HSI. Perceiving oneself as addicted and having high HSI scores were associated with NRT use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Self Evaluation](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Adolescent Psychology](#)
[Prediction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Internet addiction in adolescents: Prevalence and risk factors.

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, September 2013, vol./is. 29/5(1987-1996), 0747-5632 (Sep 2013)
- Author(s):** Kuss, Daria J; van Rooij, Antonius J; Shorter, Gillian W; Griffiths, Mark D; van de Mheen, D
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- Institution:** Kuss, Daria J.: International Gaming Research Unit, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham; van Rooij, Antonius J.: IVO Addiction Research Institute, Rotterdam; Shorter, Gillian W.: Bamford Centre for Mental Health and Wellbeing, University of Ulster, Londonderry; Griffiths, Mark D.: International Gaming Research Unit, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham; van de Mheen, D.: IVO Addiction Research Institute, Rotterdam
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** As new media are becoming daily fare, Internet addiction appears as a potential problem in adolescents. From the reported negative consequences, it appears that Internet addiction can have a variety of detrimental outcomes for young people that may require professional intervention. Researchers have now identified a number of activities and personality traits associated with Internet addiction. This study aimed to synthesise previous findings by (i) assessing the prevalence of potential Internet addiction in a large sample of adolescents, and (ii) investigating the interactions between personality traits and the usage of particular Internet applications as risk factors for Internet addiction. A total of 3105 adolescents in the Netherlands filled out a self-report questionnaire including the Compulsive Internet Use Scale and the Quick Big Five Scale. Results indicate that 3.7% of the sample were classified as potentially being addicted to the Internet. The use of online gaming and social applications (online social networking sites and Twitter) increased the risk for Internet addiction, whereas extraversion and conscientiousness appeared as protective factors in high frequency online gamers. The findings support the inclusion of 'Internet addiction' in the DSM-V. Vulnerability and resilience appear as significant aspects that require consideration in further studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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:** [*Computer Games](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Extraversion](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

31. Flow and Telepresence contributing to Internet Abuse: Differences according to Gender and Age.

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, September 2013, vol./is. 29/5(1941-1948), 0747-5632 (Sep 2013)
- Author(s):** Stavropoulos, Vasilis; Alexandraki, Kyriaki; Motti-Stefanidi, Frosso
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- Institution:** Stavropoulos, Vasilis: Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens; Alexandraki, Kyriaki: Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens; Motti-Stefanidi, Frosso: Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens
- Language:** English

Abstract: Flow describes immersive tendencies to Internet activities, and Telepresence defines the level one is absorbed in his virtual environment. The aim of this study was twofold: (a) to test whether and how Flow and Telepresence may contribute to Internet Abuse and (b) to examine group differences in Internet Abuse, Flow and Telepresence according to gender and age among adolescents. The sample consisted of 1609 adolescents, with a mean age of 16 years old. Internet Abuse was assessed with the Internet Addiction Test (Young, 1998), Flow with the Flow Questionnaire (Chen, Wigand, & Nilan, 1999) and Telepresence with the Presence II questionnaire (Witmer & Singer, 1998). Findings revealed that Flow and Telepresence were related with Internet Abuse with Telepresence positively moderating the effect of Flow. Considering group differences, males were at higher risk of Internet Abuse and were more likely to experience Flow and Telepresence, while older adolescents scored higher only in Telepresence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Virtual Reality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. Potential therapeutic uses of mecamlamine and its stereoisomers.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, July 2013, vol./is. 108/(28-43), 0091-3057 (Jul 2013)

Author(s): Nickell, Justin R; Grinevich, Vladimir P; Siripurapu, Kiran B; Smith, Andrew M; Dwoskin, Linda P

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Language: English

Abstract: Mecamlamine (3-methylaminoisocamphane hydrochloride) is a nicotinic parasympathetic ganglionic blocker, originally utilized as a therapeutic agent to treat hypertension. Mecamlamine administration produces several deleterious side effects at therapeutically relevant doses. As such, mecamlamine's use as an antihypertensive agent was phased out, except in severe hypertension. Mecamlamine easily traverses the blood-brain barrier to reach the central nervous system (CNS), where it acts as a nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) antagonist, inhibiting all known nAChR subtypes. Since nAChRs play a major role in numerous physiological and pathological processes, it is not surprising that mecamlamine has been evaluated for its potential therapeutic effects in a wide variety of CNS disorders, including addiction. Importantly, mecamlamine produces its therapeutic effects on the CNS at doses 3-fold lower than those used to treat hypertension, which diminishes the probability of peripheral side effects. This review focuses on the pharmacological properties of mecamlamine, the differential effects of its stereoisomers, S(+)- and R(-)-mecamlamine, and the potential for effectiveness in treating CNS disorders, including nicotine and alcohol addiction, mood disorders, cognitive impairment and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Central Nervous System
*Cholinergic Receptors
*Hypertension
*Mecamylamine
*Smoking Cessation

Source: PsycINFO