

# Search Results

## Table of Contents

---

Search History .....	page 4
1. Responding to tobacco craving: Acceptance versus suppression. ....	page 5
2. Clinical assessment for substance abuse: Identifying alcohol-dependent clients. ....	page 5
3. Attitudes and beliefs toward methadone maintenance treatment among general practitioners and nurses. ....	page 6
4. Stopping the downward spiral: Real-time monitoring of stress with cell phones as a self-help tool for relapse prevention. ....	page 7
5. Factors influencing pharmacy students' intention to sell syringes to suspected injection drug users in community-based pharmacies. ....	page 7
6. The role of religion in social-cognitive models of sexual risk among rural african american cocaine users. ....	page 8
7. A family unitary field pattern portrait of power as knowing participation in change among adult substance users in rehabilitation. ....	page 9
8. Binge eating as a predictor of compensatory addictive behavior in post-operative bariatric patients. ....	page 10
9. Sex, drugs, and work: The associations of personality characteristics, risky sex, substance use, and work behavior in young adult restaurant workers. ....	page 11
10. Social support networks, alcohol and drug use, and HIV/AIDS risk behaviors among delinquent youth: An 8-year follow-up study. ....	page 11
11. Examining the impact of opioid withdrawal on pain processing: The influence of social isolation stress. ....	page 12
12. The experience of feeling forgiveness in married alcoholics. ....	page 13
13. The role of Homer 2-mediated signaling cascades in the nucleus accumbens and central nucleus of the amygdala for binge alcohol consumption. ....	page 13
14. Neighborhood and individual characteristics and excessive drinking. ....	page 14
15. Cholinergic modulation of food and drug satiety and withdrawal. ....	page 15
16. Selective re-expression of beta 2 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subunits in the ventral tegmental area of the mouse restores intravenous nicotine self-administration. ....	page 15
17. Gender effects in bullying: Results from a national sample. ....	page 16
18. The date-delay framing effect in temporal discounting depends on substance abuse. ....	page 16
19. Biperiden (m1 antagonist) impairs the expression of cocaine conditioned place preference but potentiates the expression of cocaine-induced behavioral sensitization. ....	page 17
20. Pharmacological and genetic interventions in serotonin (5-ht) <sub>2c</sub> receptors to alter drug abuse and dependence processes. ....	page 17
21. Integrated programs for mothers with substance abuse issues and their children: A systematic review of studies reporting on child outcomes. ....	page 17
22. Nicotine-induced changes of brain beta -endorphin. ....	page 18
23. Organizational readiness for change in correctional and community substance abuse programs. ....	page 19
24. Examining concurrent validity and predictive utility for the Addiction Severity Index and Texas Christian University (TCU) short forms. ....	page 19
25. Brief trauma and mental health assessments for female offenders in addiction treatment. ....	page 20
26. Texas Christian University (TCU) short forms for assessing client needs and functioning in addiction treatment. ....	page 20
27. An evaluation of six brief interventions that target drug-related problems in correctional populations. ....	page 21

28. Introduction to the special double issue: Brief addiction interventions and assessment tools for criminal justice.	page 22
29. If "60 is the new 40," is 35 the new 15? Late onset crime and delinquency.	page 22
30. Psychoanalysis and the forward edge hit the streets: The analytic service to adolescents program (ASAP).	page 23
31. Does cannabis onset trigger cocaine onset? A case-crossover approach.	page 23
32. Maternal representations and emotional availability among drug-abusing and nonusing mothers and their infants.	page 24
33. Insight and suicidal behavior in first-episode schizophrenia.	page 25
34. Effects of pregabalin on smoking behavior, withdrawal symptoms, and cognitive performance in smokers.	page 25
35. Delivery of nicotine in an extract of a smokeless tobacco product reduces its reinforcement-attenuating and discriminative stimulus effects in rats.	page 26
36. The impact of orbitofrontal dysfunction on cocaine addiction.	page 27
37. A mouth-watering prospect: Salivation to material reward.	page 27
38. Schizophrenia spectrum disorders, substance misuse, and the four-facet model of psychopathy: The relationship to violence.	page 28
39. PTSD'S mediation of the relationships between trauma, depression, substance abuse, mental health, and physical health in individuals with severe mental illness: Evaluating a comprehensive model.	page 29
40. The role of endogenous neurotensin in psychostimulant-induced disruption of prepulse inhibition and locomotion.	page 29
41. Review of Principles and practice of group work in addictions.	page 30
42. Obesity and mental health-- A complicated and complex relation.	page 31
43. Sexual trauma and obesity at the teenager.	page 31
44. "Abortion studies of Steinberg and Finer": Commentary.	page 32
45. Response to Dr Steinberg and Dr Finer's letter to the editor.	page 32
46. Coleman, Coyle, Shuping, and Rue make false statements and draw erroneous conclusions in analyses of abortion and mental health using the National Comorbidity Survey.	page 33
47. Tobacco use by college students: A comparison of daily and nondaily smokers.	page 33
48. A multilevel approach to predicting community addiction treatment attitudes about contingency management.	page 34
49. Attrition in web-based treatment for problem drinkers.	page 35
50. The mobile revolution and the DBT Coach.	page 36
51. Executive function and internet addiction.	page 36
52. Characteristics of impulsiveness and gender differences in heroin dependent patients.	page 37
53. Difficulty accessing crack pipes and crack pipe sharing among people who use drugs in Vancouver, Canada.	page 37
54. A novel SNP in COMT is associated with alcohol dependence but not opiate or nicotine dependence: A case control study.	page 38
55. Review of Shame in the therapy hour.	page 39
56. "Practicing nurses as leaders in accessing and intervening in prescription medication abuse: A mandate for the profession": Erratum.	page 39
57. Families and addiction.	page 40
58. Psychometric properties of the cannabis use disorders identification test in French cannabis misusers.	page 40
59. A case study of internet game addiction.	page 41

60. Imaging the addicted brain. ....	page 42
61. Self-esteem, social fragility, precariousness and cancer. ....	page 42
62. Decomposing the peer effect on adolescent substance use: Mediation, nonlinearity, and differential nonlinearity. .....	page 43
63. Medication use and functional status decline in older adults: A narrative review. ....	page 44
64. Arab specificities, Arab voice and global connectedness: The development of WHO's new International Classification of Mental Disorders (ICD11). ....	page 45
65. Oneiric stupor: The peculiar behaviour of agrypnia excitata. ....	page 45
66. The development and treatment of impulsivity. ....	page 46
67. Academic performance enhancement: A qualitative study of the perceptions and habits of prescription stimulant-using college students. ....	page 46
68. Pattern of use and dependence on video games in infancy and adolescence. ....	page 47
69. Compliance with antiretroviral treatment in HIV/AIDS patients on a methadone maintenance program. .....	page 47

## Search History

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

**1. Responding to tobacco craving: Acceptance versus suppression.**

<b>Citation:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-B(4987), 0419-4217 (2012)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Litvin, Erika B
<b>Institution:</b>	Litvin, Erika B.: U South Florida, US
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p>Most treatments for substance use disorders (SUDs) are based on a model that craving is a primary cause of relapse, and therefore they emphasize skills for preventing and reducing craving. Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) provides a theoretical rationale for "acceptance" of drug-related thoughts and cravings, and proscribes suppression, a more intuitive and commonly used coping strategy. However, it remains largely unknown whether various coping strategies differentially affect craving intensity, drug use behavior, or other relevant outcomes during a craving episode. Using a randomized, between-subjects design (acceptance-based coping, suppression-based coping, or no coping instructions/control), the current study compared the effect of acceptance versus suppression of cigarette craving on outcomes including craving intensity, affect, self-control (i.e., stamina on a physically challenging task), and number of thoughts about smoking in the laboratory, and smoking behavior and self-efficacy for cessation during a 3-day follow-up period. Contrary to the hypothesis that acceptance would be superior to suppression, results indicated that both strategies were associated with reduced craving intensity, decreased negative affect, and increased positive affect in the laboratory, and greater self-efficacy for cessation at 3-day follow-up, compared to the control group. There were no significant differences across groups in smoking behavior during the 3-day follow-up. Exploratory moderation analyses that must be interpreted cautiously suggested that the effects of acceptance and suppression on craving and affect may vary according to smoking rate and level of nicotine dependence. Overall, this study provides support for the value of acceptance-based coping strategies, but also suggests that more research is needed to differentiate their benefits compared to suppression-based coping. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)</p>
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Dissertation Abstract
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<p><a href="#">*Coping Behavior</a>  <a href="#">*Craving</a>  <a href="#">*Drug Abuse</a>  <a href="#">*Tobacco Smoking</a>  <a href="#">*Acceptance and Commitment Therapy</a>  <a href="#">Relapse (Disorders)</a>  <a href="#">Self Control</a></p>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

**2. Clinical assessment for substance abuse: Identifying alcohol-dependent clients.**

<b>Citation:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-B(4982), 0419-4217 (2012)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Follman, James Harrison
<b>Institution:</b>	Follman, James Harrison: Walden U., US
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p>Offenders of driving under the influence (DUI) are required to complete an alcohol and drug evaluation and often try to manipulate the assessment process by providing misleading information to clinicians. An assessment based upon misleading or inaccurate information can be highly problematic, particularly if the DUI offender is not placed in the appropriate level of care. The purpose of this study was to compare the ability of the Michigan Alcohol Screening Test (MAST) and the Substance Abuse Screening Inventory-Third Edition (SASSI-3) to identify treatment-resistant, alcohol-dependent individuals. Treatment resistance formed the conceptual framework for this study. A</p>

quasi-experimental research design with two distinct groups was used. The client group (N = 50) was comprised of DUI offenders presenting with a high risk for alcohol dependence. The comparison group (N = 48) consisted of individuals at low risk for alcohol dependence. Chi-square analyses were conducted to determine the efficacy of the MAST and the SASSI-3 to distinguish between alcohol-dependent and non-dependent individuals. The Cohen Kappa was applied to determine agreement among the instruments. The findings report that the MAST outperformed the SASSI-3 in identifying alcohol-dependence in DUI offenders; however, both tests provide unique information that, together, may provide more reliable assessments. Results of the Kappa analysis suggest that agreement was no better than chance. This research provides new information that may help clinicians assessing DUI offenders to place the individuals in the appropriate level of care. Offenders will then be more likely to respond to treatment, roads will be safer, the need for treatment will be reduced, and accident-related costs will be decreased. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Accidents](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[Clients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Attitudes and beliefs toward methadone maintenance treatment among general practitioners and nurses.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-B(4995), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Trevor, Elisabeth

**Institution:** Trevor, Elisabeth: California Inst Integral Studies, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Individuals enrolled in methadone treatment are medically underserved despite much needed care. Despite results indicating methadone to be the most effective and safe treatment for opiate addiction, many still believe it is important to be free of any and all drugs. The purpose of the current study is to explore the extent to which medical professionals either support or reject abstinence-oriented practices in the treatment of addiction. A total of 725 randomly selected licensed medical doctors and nurse practitioners from the San Francisco Medi-Cal database were mailed the Attitudes Toward Addiction and Methadone Questionnaire developed by Caplehorn, Irwig, and Saunders in 1996. Nonresponders were mailed a first, second, and third reminder postcard. A total of 312 professionals returned completed questionnaires. The three scales measured were the Abstinence-Oriented scale (AO), Disapproval of Drug Use scale (DDU), and Knowledge of Methadone scale (Knowledge). There were significant correlations found between the AO score and DDU scores, the AO and Knowledge scores, and the DDU and Knowledge scores. There were significant differences between groups of medical professionals who saw methadone maintenance patients more frequently or less frequently on two of the scales--Abstinence Orientation and Disapproval of Drug Use scales. Medical professionals who treated patients on methadone maintenance more frequently tended to be less committed to abstinence-oriented policies and less disapproving of drug use. No significant differences among the groups on the Knowledge scale and scores suggest the need for more education and training among licensed medical professionals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attitude Formation](#)  
[\\*General Practitioners](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Nurses](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 4. Stopping the downward spiral: Real-time monitoring of stress with cell phones as a self-help tool for relapse prevention.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-B(4988), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Maddern-Leserer, Daniela

**Institution:** Maddern-Leserer, Daniela: The Wright Inst., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study investigated the relationship between awareness of stress--as a result of monitoring stress levels multiple times a day--and its impact on relapse to addiction. The sample included 17 participants enrolled in an outpatient drug rehabilitation clinic. Participants recorded their stress levels with their cell phones four times a day for a 3-week period. Three month post-participation relapse rates of individuals who voluntarily opted to participate in the study were compared to those who did not participate to determine whether participation in the study would confer differential success in the rehabilitation program. This study used a methodology similar to the Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA). Results of this study showed that participants were twice as likely to remain in treatment compared to nonparticipants. Data analysis showed that participants' actual moment-to-moment stress remained fairly constant, however, participants reported a decrease in the perception of their stress. Furthermore, participants reported that they found it useful to participate and 100% of the participants reported that they would use this form of data collection again. The results of this study mirror the results of a study conducted by this researcher with a non-clinical sample. Reporting one's stress 4 times a day might help participants to become more mindful of their experience, thus becoming more tolerant of their affective states over time. Using cell phones to record stress levels multiple times a day may be a highly cost effective way to increase mindfulness, awareness, self-control as well as social support, and might increase the likelihood of program completion. These results are consistent with the literature on mindfulness training, suggesting that mindfulness may disrupt the spiral of stress precipitated by alcohol relapse, and thus, enhance clinical outcomes in substance-abusing populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Relapse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Self Help Techniques](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[\\*Cellular Phones](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Monitoring](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 5. Factors influencing pharmacy students' intention to sell syringes to suspected injection drug users in community-based pharmacies.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-B(4601), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Fiegel, Katherine

**Institution:** Fiegel, Katherine: U South Carolina, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Providing access to sterile syringes, through pharmacy-based syringe sales, is considered an important part of a comprehensive approach to HIV/AIDS prevention among injection drug users (IDUs). Pharmacists are the gatekeepers for such sales and thus, formal

pharmacy education can potentially play a critical role in shaping syringe-selling behavior of pharmacy students. This dissertation presents results from an electronic survey administered to pharmacy students enrolled at the South Carolina College of Pharmacy. The cross-sectional survey assessed pharmacy students' knowledge of syringe laws, HIV prevention beliefs, perceived negative consequences of selling, beliefs about addiction, beliefs about educational preparation, normative beliefs, facilitators of selling, community-based pharmacy experience with selling, and intention to sell syringes to IDUs. The survey was completed by a total of 119 second, third, and fourth year doctoral pharmacy students. Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test, multiple linear regression, and multiple logistic regression analysis were conducted. The majority (64.9%) of students reported selling syringes and 24.1% reported declining to sell syringes to suspected IDUs during their pharmacy experiences. Intention to sell was positively associated with students and preceptors' selling and negatively associated with students' declining to sell. Students' intention to sell was positively associated with knowledge of syringe laws, HIV prevention beliefs, normative beliefs, and facilitators of selling and negatively associated with perceived negative consequences of selling. Student sold was positively associated with HIV prevention beliefs and normative beliefs and was negatively associated with perceived negative consequences of selling. Students with high intention to sell had significantly higher knowledge of syringe laws, HIV prevention beliefs, normative beliefs, and facilitators of selling and lower perceived negative consequences of selling than students with low intention to sell syringes to suspected IDUs. HIV prevention beliefs, perceived negative consequences of selling, and declining to sell syringes were significant predictors and explained 69% of the variability in intention to sell. Students with higher HIV prevention beliefs were more likely to have high intention to sell syringes to suspected IDUs than students with lower HIV prevention beliefs. Students with higher perceived negative consequences of selling were less likely to have high intention to sell than students with lower perceived negative consequences of selling. Pharmacy student who had declined one or more times to sell syringes were less likely to have high intention to sell than students who had never declined to sell syringes to suspected IDUs. These findings support the need for pharmacy education programs to incorporate curriculum aimed at addressing factors associated with pharmacy students' intention to sell syringes to suspected IDUs. Such modifications can potentially increase IDU access to sterile syringes from community-based pharmacies and help prevent HIV transmission among this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Disease Transmission](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Injections](#)  
[\\*Intention](#)  
[\\*Pharmaceutical Industry](#)  
[Communities](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 6. The role of religion in social-cognitive models of sexual risk among rural african american cocaine users.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-B(4604), 0419-4217 (2012)  
**Author(s):** Montgomery, Brooke E.E  
**Institution:** Montgomery, Brooke E.E.: U Arkansas for Medical Sciences, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Religion has emerged as an important element of culturally-targeted health promotion in African American communities due to the cultural, historical, and personal value of religion within many of these communities and the associations between risk behavior and religion. Despite potential stigmatization, religion has great importance among African Americans who use drugs. Religion and sexual behavior are both shaped by intrapersonal and interpersonal factors. Social Cognitive Theory can provide a theoretical

framework to study the role of social-cognitive mediators in the relationship between religion and sexual risk. Additionally, few studies have examined the possibility of a relationship between religion and sexual risk that is mediated by drug use. Despite the call for faith-based interventions to reduce sexual risk, little research has explored the specific mechanisms and potentially complex links between separate dimensions of religion and sexual risk behaviors through theoretical and drug use mediators. This research addressed this gap by using path analysis techniques to test theoretically- and empirically-supported direct and indirect pathways within an at-risk study population, African American cocaine users living in the rural South. Results supported the importance of many SCT-based constructs in understanding sexual risk behavior. However, few religion-risk pathways were supported. Findings suggest that some aspects of religion may be less protective of mental health in populations that experience very high levels of distress. Additionally, dimensions of religion were not found to be universally associated with health-promoting benefits. Specific dimensions of religion must be further examined to determine their relationship with health behaviors and associated theoretical constructs so that future cultural adaptation using religion has the desired effect. None of the hypothesized relationships between religion, drug use, and sexual behavior were supported by our analysis. For chronic drug users like many of the members of our study population, addiction and social norms among drug-using communities may outweigh any protective effects of various aspects of religion. Post hoc supplementary analysis identified total number of sex acts as an effect modifier to the relationship between frequency of cocaine use and unprotected sex even after controlling for age, gender, type of cocaine used, and frequency of trading sex. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Religion](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[\\*Social Cognition](#)  
[Blacks](#)  
[Personal Values](#)  
[Faith](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 7. A family unitary field pattern portrait of power as knowing participation in change among adult substance users in rehabilitation.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-B(4565), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Fuller, Jill Marie

**Institution:** Fuller, Jill Marie: Hampton U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Family pattern has been shown in research studies to be integral to individuals' decision-making and choice behaviors. Research on substance use disorders in nursing has focused primarily on prevalence, attitudes, and late-risk indicators (West, 2002). The aim of this research study was to create a vivid portrait of adult substance users and family pattern in rehabilitation using a hermeneutic phenomenological research design derived from Rogers' science of unitary human beings. Butcher (1994) developed a hermeneutic phenomenological research method, the unitary field pattern portrait (UFPP) research method. The UFPP was derived from Rogerian criteria of scientific inquiry and was designed to enhance the understanding of pattern manifestations emerging from the pandimensional human-environmental mutual process (Butcher, 1998). Eleven participants, ages 21-54, who were identified as adult substance users, participated in this research study. Utilizing the UFPP, the researcher analyzed the participants' descriptive findings through pattern appraisal and creative pattern synthesis to create the theoretical UFPP of family pattern of power as knowing participation in change among adult substance users in rehabilitation: An awareness of being content with rhythmical correlates of changing emotions; experienced as resonating waves of complex living

pattern of recovery with presenting choices to resist temptation; the freedom to act intentionally is the power to control today's choices; helicy manifested as the power to participate knowingly in change with repatterning of the human-environmental fields; involvement in creating change is being in an environment where continuous change is possible; and integrality is experienced as continuous mutual human-environmental field process of change. Barrett's theory of power as knowing participation in change was used to assist in pattern evolution from the field dimensions of power: awareness, choices, freedom to act intentionally, and involvement in creating change. The findings from this study provide a family UFPF of power as knowing participation in change among adult substance users in rehabilitation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Interpersonal Control](#)  
[Choice Behavior](#)  
[Family](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 8. Binge eating as a predictor of compensatory addictive behavior in post-operative bariatric patients.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-B(4971), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Cook, Donna

**Institution:** Cook, Donna: Fielding Graduate U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to examine binge eating as a predictor of the development of compensatory addiction in postoperative bariatric patients. Although bariatric patients often experience long-term benefits from surgery, there are also a number of possible complications following the procedure. Many postoperative bariatric patients are reporting psychosocial issues that were not present prior to the surgery. These postoperative psychosocial risks are poorly understood, with most studies limited to the first year after the procedure. However, there is a growing body of research exploring the development of addictive behaviors that were not present prior to the surgery, with some researchers speculating that binge eating may be a significant factor in the development of a post-operative addiction. Participants were recruited by study announcements posted on several internet-based sites dedicated to bariatric surgery. Additionally, fliers advising of the study were faxed to several local counseling centers and bariatric surgeons. The study announcement informed the participant about his/her role in the study and directed him or her to PsychData.com, an internet-based research company specializing in collecting data in the social sciences. The internet-based survey was designed to assess past binge eating behavior and current addiction by utilizing the following measures: the Alcohol Use Disorder Screening Test (AUDIT), the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI), the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST-10), the Compulsive Buying Scale (CBS), the Computer Apathy and Anxiety Scale (CAAS), and the Sexual Compulsivity Scale (SCS). An adapted form of the Binge Eating Scale (BES) was utilized to assess prior binge eating behaviors. It was hypothesized that after controlling for prior addictive behaviors and current postoperative binge eating behaviors, higher presurgical binge eating scores (as determined by the Binge Eating Scale) would predict higher postoperative addictive behaviors. Multiple regression was conducted on six hypotheses pertaining to alcohol abuse, substance abuse, gambling addiction, problematic shopping/buying behaviors, problematic computer use, and sexual addiction. The regression model accounted significantly for the variability in postsurgical shopping and buying behaviors. It was also hypothesized that participants who had a "malabsorptive" type of surgery (Roux-en-Y and Duodenal Switch) would have significantly higher postoperative addictive behavior scores than those participants who had a "restrictive" procedure (Laparoscopic Adjustable Gastric Band). ANOVA was conducted and this hypothesis was retained. It was

hypothesized that alcohol addiction would be found more than any other addiction; this hypothesis was not retained. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Surgical Patients](#)  
[\\*Bariatric Surgery](#)  
[\\*Binge Eating Disorder](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 9. Sex, drugs, and work: The associations of personality characteristics, risky sex, substance use, and work behavior in young adult restaurant workers.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-B(4973), 0419-4217 (2012)  
**Author(s):** Petree, Robyn D  
**Institution:** Petree, Robyn D.: U Texas at Arlington, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Personality characteristics among young adult (18-29 years old) restaurant workers were examined in relation to substance use, risky sexual behavior, and several work outcomes. High sensation seekers and emerging adults were associated with more alcohol and drug use, lower levels of work engagement, and higher levels of intent to quit. Sensation seeking was also related to shorter job tenure. Emerging adulthood was also related to more days absent from work, more sexual partners, and having more unprotected sex. These findings are particularly important for the restaurant industry, one of the largest employers of young adults who are often experiencing the instability, developmental changes, and experimentation that typically comes along with emerging adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[\\*Work \(Attitudes Toward\)](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 10. Social support networks, alcohol and drug use, and HIV/AIDS risk behaviors among delinquent youth: An 8-year follow-up study.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-B(4969), 0419-4217 (2012)  
**Author(s):** Abrams, Naomi N  
**Institution:** Abrams, Naomi N.: Northwestern U., US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This study examines the social support networks of juvenile justice youth as they enter young adulthood, and the association between their social support networks and HIV/AIDS risk behaviors. The present study uses data from the Northwestern Juvenile Project, a large-scale longitudinal study examining the health needs and outcomes of 1829 youth sampled upon intake to juvenile detention from 1995-1998. For our analyses we used data collected in follow-up interviews with participants eight years after their detention. We chose the eight-year interview because participants were entering into a period of adulthood (age range 18-30), which is a critical time point for engaging in risky behavior. This study shows that eight years after detention, nearly one of every five young people has no one that they feel they can count on. Another one-third have only one social support network member and most have very dense networks composed almost entirely of family members. Additionally, nearly 50% of participants perceive their support

networks to be substantially controlling and intrusive. Participants also engage in very risky sex and substance behaviors. Nearly 30% of participants reported high-risk sex behavior and nearly 40% reported marijuana use in the past month. Characteristics of their social support networks, including size, negative support (perceived as controlling or intrusive), and prosocial and antisocial influences, are associated with HIV/AIDS risk behaviors. Although social support networks can improve quality of life, for these youth it is often a neglected area of rehabilitation and health care, falling outside of the purview of most service system domains. By integrating strategies, such as mentoring programs, into the justice system and community health systems, we can enhance the social support networks of these youth and provide for them—at least someone with whom they can discuss important matters. In addition, we need to incorporate strategies which include support networks, particularly family members, in HIV/AIDS risk reduction programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract  
**Subject Headings:** \*AIDS  
 \*Juvenile Delinquency  
 \*Juvenile Justice  
 \*Sexual Risk Taking  
 \*Social Support  
 Alcohol Drinking Patterns  
 Drug Usage  
 HIV  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 11. Examining the impact of opioid withdrawal on pain processing: The influence of social isolation stress.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-B(4975), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Uhelski, Megan Lynne

**Institution:** Uhelski, Megan Lynne: U Texas at Arlington, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The use of opioids as a traditional treatment for acute and chronic pain has been severely hindered by the addictive nature of these substances and the pain relief they provide. Clinical reports suggest that opioid addicts are hypersensitive to pain during abstinence, and this effect may persist for months afterward. Examinations of nociceptive processing during opioid withdrawal in rodents have produced mixed results, with little evidence of decreased thresholds or latencies to noxious stimuli. To date, no studies have explicitly evaluated pain affect during the withdrawal period. Therefore, the purpose of the current study was to evaluate both sensory and affective pain processing in response to opioid withdrawal as well as the impact of social isolation stress on these measures. Sensory pain processing was examined during the seven-day morphine dosing period and over a five day period following abstinence. Pain affect was evaluated during the withdrawal period, following the induction of an experimental inflammatory condition. The doses of morphine selected produced robust analgesia and a reliable withdrawal syndrome. The results demonstrated no changes in sensory pain processing in response to morphine or social isolation during the withdrawal period, but differential effects of morphine and social isolation on pain affect on the first and second days of withdrawal. Group-housed subjects in morphine withdrawal demonstrated increased pain affect relative to saline-dosed subjects, but only on the first day of testing. Socially isolated subjects demonstrated decreased pain affect in comparison to group-housed subjects on the first and second day only, and no difference between socially isolated morphine- and saline-dosed subjects were present. The current study provides evidence of altered emotional pain processing during withdrawal, which could contribute to the development of novel treatments for opioid addicts with underlying chronic pain conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Withdrawal

\*Opiates  
 \*Pain Perception  
 \*Social Isolation  
 Stress

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 12. The experience of feeling forgiveness in married alcoholics.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-B(5021), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Trueblood, Susan

**Institution:** Trueblood, Susan: Alliant International U, San Diego, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The purpose of this phenomenological study was to understand the feeling of forgiveness from the viewpoint of the forgiven alcoholic. Interviews were conducted with six recovered alcoholics who had received forgiveness from their spouses. Forgiveness was an element that served to benefit both the recovering alcoholic and the spouse. It provided the couple a gateway to relationship restructuring and reconnection. This reciprocal balance of seeking and extending forgiveness was an exchange between intimate partners that was confusing, frustrating, liberating, releasing, and healing. Moustakas' (1994) transcendental phenomenological approach served as a framework to analyze the data. From the voices of the forgiven, six essential themes emerged: (1) The process of forgiveness was a catalyst for transformation of alcoholic self to present self; (2) The process of forgiveness included a recognition of the addiction and recovery experiences of the alcoholic's spouse; (3) Trust-building behavior was the vehicle for forgiveness; (4) Time was an essential component of forgiveness; (5) Through the process of forgiveness, recognition, and integration of intense emotions occurred; and (6) Freedom was experienced through forgiveness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Forgiveness  
 \*Phenomenology

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 13. The role of Homer 2-mediated signaling cascades in the nucleus accumbens and central nucleus of the amygdala for binge alcohol consumption.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-B(4455), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Cozzoli, Debra Kathleen

**Institution:** Cozzoli, Debra Kathleen: U California, Santa Barbara, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This dissertation reviews literature on alcohol-induced changes in Group 1 mGluR signaling within the nucleus accumbens and central nucleus of the amygdala and indicates a possible role for Homer2-mediated Group 1 metabotropic glutamate receptor signaling cascades in alcoholism-related behaviors. Presented here are the results of studies examining the role of Homer2-mediated mGluR signaling in binge alcohol consumption. The broad aims of the studies presented were to: 1) examine the impact of binge alcohol consumption on the protein expression of members of the Homer2-mediated mGluR signaling cascades within the nucleus accumbens and central nucleus of the amygdala; 2) investigate if an important role exists for these signaling cascades within the nucleus accumbens and central nucleus of the amygdala for the maintenance of binge alcohol consumption; and 3) investigate whether basal expression of proteins associated with Homer2-mediated mGluR signaling cascades within the nucleus accumbens and central

nucleus of the amygdala correlates with a genetic propensity to binge drink. These studies show that 1) binge alcohol consumption increases the expression of members of Homer2-mediated mGluR signaling cascades within the nucleus accumbens and central nucleus of the amygdala; 2) members of the Homer-mediated mGluR signaling cascades play an important role in binge alcohol consumption; 3) basal expression of these proteins is correlated with a genetic propensity to binge drink. The results of these studies provide valuable insight into the neurological underpinnings of the motivation to binge drink and indicate potential targets for the development of pharmacotherapies to treat alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Binge Drinking](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[Amygdala](#)  
[Cell Signaling](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 14. Neighborhood and individual characteristics and excessive drinking.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/8-B(4539), 0419-4217 (2012)

**Author(s):** Shimotsu, Scott Toshiro

**Institution:** Shimotsu, Scott Toshiro: U Minnesota, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective. Excessive drinking contributes to 79,000 excess deaths annually and is associated with cardiovascular disease, several cancers, liver cirrhosis and social problems including drinking and driving, homicide, and other types of crime. The overarching goal of this dissertation was to test a model that examines how individual and neighborhood level characteristics contribute to excessive drinking. Methods. In Manuscript 1, we investigated the relationship between fruit and vegetable intake and alcohol consumption, and whether the inverse relationship between low fruit and vegetable intake and higher alcohol consumption was more pronounced among the poor in a large multi-ethnic sample of 9,959 adults from Hennepin County, MN using the Survey of the Health of Adults, the Population, and the Environment (SHAPE). In Manuscript 2, we explored whether food and alcohol access are related, and whether the relationship between food and alcohol access differs in poorer neighborhoods in Hennepin County, MN using Census Decennial and InfoUSA business data. The 3rd manuscript investigated whether living in a low SES neighborhood was associated with excessive drinking and if the retail environment (e.g., mix of food and liquor stores) mediated this relationship using SHAPE, Census Decennial, and InfoUSA data. A variety of statistical methods were used to answer our research questions including hierarchical Poisson and linear regression models. Results. In Manuscript 1, we found higher fruit and vegetable intake was associated with lower alcohol consumption and this relationship was more pronounced among individuals with lower household incomes. In Manuscript 2, we found the relationship between food and alcohol access differed by neighborhood SES, with higher income neighborhoods having more supermarkets and grocery stores, and liquor stores (RR=1.47; 95% CI: 1.21, 1.80). In Manuscript 3, we found that individuals living in census tracts with only liquor stores had a 46% higher risk of binge drinking than individuals living in neighborhoods with only food stores (RR=1.46; 95% CI: 1.03, 2.07) after adjusting for demographic and lifestyle factors. Conclusion. Neighborhood characteristics such as the mix of food and liquor in neighborhoods are important in understanding excessive drinking above and beyond demographic and lifestyle factors. Future research on social conditions impacting alcohol consumption should explore the mix of stores, not just the over-concentration of liquor stores in neighborhoods. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
\*Individual Differences  
\*Racial and Ethnic Differences  
Neighborhoods

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 15. Cholinergic modulation of food and drug satiety and withdrawal.

**Citation:** Physiology & Behavior, March 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0031-9384 (Mar 28, 2012)

**Author(s):** Avena, Nicole M; Rada, Pedro V

**Abstract:** Although they comprise only a small portion of the neurons in the region, cholinergic interneurons in the dorsal striatum appear to play an important role in the regulation of various appetitive behaviors, in part, through their interactions with mesolimbic dopamine (DA) systems. In this review, we describe studies that suggest that the activity of cholinergic interneurons in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) and cholinergic projections to the ventral tegmental area (VTA) affect feeding behavior. In vivo microdialysis studies in rats have revealed that the cessation of a meal is associated with a rise in acetylcholine (ACh) levels in the NAc. ACh activation will suppress feeding, and this is also associated with an increase in synaptic accumulation of ACh. Further, we discuss how, in addition to their role in the ending of a meal, cholinergic interneurons in the NAc play an integral role in the cessation of drug use. Another cholinergic system involved in different aspects of appetitive behavior is the projection from the pedunculopontine nuclei directly to the VTA. Activation of this system enhances behaviors through activation of the mesolimbic DA system, and antagonism of ACh receptors in the VTA can reduce drug self-administration. Finally, we discuss the role of accumbens ACh in both drug and palatable food withdrawal. Studies reveal that accumbens ACh is increased during withdrawal from several different drugs of abuse (including cocaine, nicotine and morphine). This rise in extracellular levels of ACh, coupled with a decrease in extracellular levels of DA, is believed to contribute to an aversive state, which can manifest as behaviors associated with drug withdrawal. This theory has also been applied to studies of overeating and/or "food addiction," and the findings suggest a similar imbalance in DA/ACh levels, which is associated with behavioral indications of drug-like withdrawal. In summary, cholinergic neurons play an important role in the modulation of both food and drug intake, as well as the aversive aspects of food- and drug-related addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 16. Selective re-expression of beta 2 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subunits in the ventral tegmental area of the mouse restores intravenous nicotine self-administration.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, March 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Mar 28, 2012)

**Author(s):** Orejarena, Maria Juliana; Herrera-Solis, Andrea; Pons, Stephanie; Maskos, Uwe; Maldonado, Rafael; Robledo, Patricia

**Abstract:** Beta-2 (beta 2) nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subunits have been particularly related with nicotine reinforcement. However, the importance of these subunits in the chronic aspects of nicotine addiction has not been established. In this study we evaluated the role of ventral tegmental area (VTA) beta 2 receptor subunits in the acquisition and maintenance of nicotine self-administration. We used an operant mouse model of intravenous self-administration of different doses of nicotine (15, 30, and 60mu g/kg/infusion) during 10 days in constitutive knockout mice lacking beta 2 receptor subunits (beta 2KO), wild-type (WT) controls, mice with beta 2 receptor subunits re-expressed in the VTA using a lentiviral vector (beta 2-VEC), and control knockout mice with a sham injection (KO-GFP). The results showed that beta 2KO mice did not

reliably acquire nicotine self-administration at any of the doses tested, while WT controls showed dose-dependent acquisition of this behaviour. beta 2-VEC mice readily acquired and maintained nicotine self-administration at the effective dose of 15mu g/kg/infusion, while sham KO-GFP mice did not. The recovery of the WT phenotype by the re-expression of beta 2 receptor subunits within the VTA supports the role of this specific population in nicotine reinforcement, and reveals that they are sufficient for the acquisition and maintenance of systemic nicotine self-administration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 17. Gender effects in bullying: Results from a national sample.

**Citation:** Psychiatry Research, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Apr 10, 2012)

**Author(s):** Hoertel, Nicolas; Le Strat, Yann; Lavaud, Pierre; Limosin, Frederic

**Abstract:** This study presents gender effects in sociodemographics and psychiatric correlates of bullying in the United States. Data were drawn from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC), a nationally representative sample of U.S. adults. Face-to-face interviews of more than 43,000 adults were conducted during the 2001-2002 period. The present study compared 2460 respondents who ever bullied with 39,501 respondents who did not, stratified by gender. The prevalence of this behavior in the U.S. was significantly higher in men (8.5%) than in women (4.2%). Multivariate logistic regression analyses indicated strong associations in both genders with numerous psychiatric and addictive disorders with significant gender effects. Following adjustments for sociodemographic characteristics and other antisocial behaviors, women who ever bullied were significantly more likely to have any lifetime externalizing, including conduct disorder, as well as any lifetime internalizing spectrum disorder compared to men with such behavior. Bullying in women may be a symptom of a broader syndrome than in men, including more prevalent impairment of impulse control and more frequent affective disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 18. The date-delay framing effect in temporal discounting depends on substance abuse.

**Citation:** Behavioural Processes, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-6357 (Apr 2, 2012)

**Author(s):** Klapproth, Florian

**Abstract:** In the present study, individuals with substance use disorders (n=30) and non-addicted controls (n=30) were presented with a delay-discounting task with time being described either as dates or as temporal intervals. Three main results were obtained. First, in both groups reward size had a large impact on discounting future rewards, with discount rates becoming larger with smaller reward sizes. Second, participants discounted future rewards less strongly when their time of delivery was presented as a date instead of a temporal distance. Third, whereas discount rates of individuals with substance use disorders varied substantially with regard to the presentation of time in the task, the controls changed their choices depending on time presentation only slightly. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 19. Biperiden (m1 antagonist) impairs the expression of cocaine conditioned place preference but potentiates the expression of cocaine-induced behavioral sensitization.

- Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, March 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0166-4328 (Mar 26, 2012)
- Author(s):** Ramos, Anna C; Andersen, Monica L; Oliveira, Maria G.M; Soeiro, Aline C; Galduroz, Jose C.F
- Abstract:** Cocaine addiction is a public health issue in many countries, stressing the need for more effective treatments. As all drugs of abuse, cocaine acts on the brain reward system, increasing dopamine (DA) levels. Other neurotransmitters such as acetylcholine (ACh) are involved in the mechanisms underlying the development and the maintenance of cocaine addiction. ACh plays an important role in learning and memory processes and also regulates DA in some specific regions of the central nervous system. The present study investigated the effects of biperiden, a muscarinic cholinergic (mACh) antagonist in two animal models: conditioned place preference (CPP) and behavioral sensitization. Male C57BL/6J mice were used in both studies. The CPP protocol was unbiased and carried out in three phases: habituation, conditioning and testing. For conditioning, cocaine was injected at a dose of 10mg/kg in eight 15min-sessions. The treatment with biperiden (doses of 0.1, 1 and 10mg/kg) was made 30min prior to the testing session. For behavioral sensitization development, cocaine was administered at the dose of 10mg/kg for 10 days. After sensitization, two challenges were performed: saline and cocaine (5mg/kg). Biperiden (10mg/kg) was administered 30min before the cocaine challenge. At the dose of 10mg/kg, biperiden blocked the cocaine-CPP expression, suggesting an effect on conditioned memory retrieval. However, the same dose potentiated the expression of behavioral sensitization, suggesting an increase in DA release, probably in the NAc. Biperiden, as other mACh antagonists, may be a promising drug for the pharmacologic treatment of cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

### 20. Pharmacological and genetic interventions in serotonin (5-HT)<sub>2C</sub> receptors to alter drug abuse and dependence processes.

- Citation:** Brain Research, March 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0006-8993 (Mar 23, 2012)
- Author(s):** Filip, Malgorzata; Spampinato, Umberto; McCreary, Andrew C; Przegalinski, Edmund
- Abstract:** The present review provides an overview on serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine; 5-HT)<sub>2C</sub> receptors and their relationship to drug dependence. We have focused our discussion on the impact of 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors on the effects of different classes of addictive drugs, illustrated by reference to data using pharmacological and genetic tools. The neurochemical mechanism of the interaction between 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors, with focus on the mesocorticolimbic dopaminergic system, and drugs of abuse (using cocaine as an example) is discussed. Finally, we integrate recent nonclinical and clinical research and information with marketed products possessing 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor binding affinities. Accordingly, available nonclinical data and some clinical observations targeting 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors may offer innovative translational strategies for combating drug dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

### 21. Integrated programs for mothers with substance abuse issues and their children: A systematic review of studies reporting on child outcomes.

- Citation:** Child Abuse & Neglect, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0145-2134 (Apr 4, 2012)

- Author(s):** Niccols, Alison; Milligan, Karen; Smith, Ainsley; Sword, Wendy; Thabane, Lehana; Henderson, Joanna
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Integrated treatment programs (those that include on-site pregnancy-, parenting-, or child-related services with addiction services) were developed to break the intergenerational cycle of addiction, potential child maltreatment, and poor outcomes for children. OBJECTIVES: To examine the impact and effects of integrated programs for women with substance abuse issues and their children, we performed a systematic review of studies published from 1990 to 2011. METHODS: Literature search strategies included online bibliographic database searches, checking printed sources, and requests to researchers. Studies were included if all participants were mothers with substance abuse problems at baseline; the treatment program included at least 1 specific substance use treatment and at least 1 parenting or child treatment service; the study design was randomized, quasi-experimental, or cohort; and there were quantitative data on child outcomes. We summarized data on child development, growth, and emotional and behavioral outcomes. RESULTS: Thirteen studies (2 randomized trials, 3 quasi-experimental studies, 8 cohort studies; N=775 children) were included in the review. Most studies using pre-post design indicated improvements in child development (with small to large effects,  $ds=0.007-1.132$ ) and emotional and behavioral functioning (with most available effect sizes being large,  $ds=0.652-1.132$ ). Comparison group studies revealed higher scores for infants of women in integrated programs than those not in treatment, with regard to development and most growth parameters (length, weight, and head circumference; with all available effect sizes being large,  $ds=1.16-2.48$ ). In studies comparing integrated to non-integrated programs, most improvements in emotional and behavioral functioning favored integrated programs and, where available, most effect sizes indicated that this advantage was small ( $ds=0.22-0.45$ ). CONCLUSIONS: Available evidence supports integrated programs, as findings suggest that they are associated with improvements in child development, growth, and emotional and behavioral functioning. More research is required comparing integrated to non-integrated programs. This review highlights the need for improved methodology, study quality, and reporting to improve our understanding of how best to meet the needs of children of women with substance abuse issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. Nicotine-induced changes of brain beta -endorphin.

- Citation:** Neuropeptides, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0143-4179 (Apr 4, 2012)
- Author(s):** Gudehithlu, K.P; Duchemin, A.-M; Tejwani, G.A; Neff, N.H; Hadjiconstantinou, M
- Abstract:** A consensus has emerged that endogenous opioid peptides and their receptors play an important role in the psychoactive properties of nicotine. Although behavioral studies have shown that beta -endorphin contributes to the rewarding and emotional effects of nicotine, whether the drug alters the function of brain endorphinergic neurons is not fully explored. These studies investigated the effect of acute, 1mg/kg, sc, and chronic, daily injection of 1mg/kg, sc, for 14days, administration of free base nicotine on brain beta -endorphin and its precursor proopiomelanocortin (POMC). Acute and chronic treatment with nicotine decreased beta -endorphin content in hypothalamus, the principal site of beta -endorphin producing neurons in the brain, and in the endorphinergic terminal fields in striatum and hippocampus. The acute effect of nicotine on beta -endorphin was reversed by the nicotinic antagonist mecamylamine and the dopamine antagonist haloperidol, indicating pharmacological specificity and involvement of dopamine D2-like receptors. Similar observations were made in prefrontal cortex. POMC mRNA in hypothalamus and prefrontal cortex was unchanged following acute nicotine, but it decreased moderately with chronic treatment. The nicotine treatments had no effect on pituitary and plasma beta -endorphin. Taken together, these results could be interpreted to indicate that nicotine alters the synthesis and release of beta -endorphin in the limbic

brain in vivo. Altered endorphinergic function may contribute to the behavioral effects of acute and chronic nicotine treatment and play a role in nicotine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 23. Organizational readiness for change in correctional and community substance abuse programs.

**Citation:** Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, February 2012, vol./is. 51/1-2(96-114), 1050-9674;1540-8558 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Lehman, Wayne E. K; Greener, Jack M; Rowan-Szal, Grace A; Flynn, Patrick M

**Correspondence Address:** Lehman, Wayne E. K.: Institute of Behavioral Research, Texas Christian University, TCU Box 298740, Fort Worth, TX, US, 76129, w.lehman@tcu.edu

**Institution:** Lehman, Wayne E. K.: Institute of Behavioral Research, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Significant needs exist for increased and better substance abuse treatment services in our nation's prisons. The TCU Organizational Readiness for Change (ORC) survey has been widely used in community-based treatment programs and evidence is accumulating for relationships between readiness for change and implementation of new clinical practices. Results of organizational surveys of correctional counselors from 12 programs in two states are compared with samples of community-based counselors. Correctional counselors perceived strong needs for new evidence-based practices but, compared to community counselors, reported fewer resources and less favorable organizational climates. These results have important implications for successfully implementing new practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Counselors](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Organizational Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 24. Examining concurrent validity and predictive utility for the Addiction Severity Index and Texas Christian University (TCU) short forms.

**Citation:** Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, February 2012, vol./is. 51/1-2(78-95), 1050-9674;1540-8558 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Pankow, Jennifer; Simpson, D. Dwayne; Joe, George W; Rowan-Szal, Grace A; Knight, Kevin; Meason, Paul

**Correspondence Address:** Pankow, Jennifer: Institute of Behavioral Research, Texas Christian University, TCU Box 298740, Fort Worth, TX, US, 76129, j.pankow@tcu.edu

**Institution:** Pankow, Jennifer: Institute of Behavioral Research, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Treatment providers need tools that are designed to identify risk, treatment needs, and monitor client engagement. These are essential components in substance abuse treatment for offender populations. In this study, the authors evaluated a flexible set of one-page modular assessments known as the Texas Christian University (TCU) Short Forms and compared them with the measures of global domains contained in the Addiction Severity Index (ASI). The sample was based on 540 adult males and females in corrections-based

substance abuse treatment services located in Arkansas and Missouri. Results suggest the set of TCU forms and ASI both reliably represent core clinical domains, but TCU Short Forms explained more variance in therapeutic engagement criteria measured during treatment. Similarities and differences of the assessment tools are discussed, along with applications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Test Reliability](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 25. Brief trauma and mental health assessments for female offenders in addiction treatment.

**Citation:** Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, February 2012, vol./is. 51/1-2(57-77), 1050-9674;1540-8558 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Rowan-Szal, Grace A; Joe, George W; Bartholomew, Norma G; Pankow, Jennifer; Simpson, D. Dwayne

**Correspondence Address:** Rowan-Szal, Grace A.: Institute of Behavioral Research, Texas Christian University, TCU Box 298740, Fort Worth, TX, US, 76129, g.szal@tcu.edu

**Institution:** Rowan-Szal, Grace A.: Institute of Behavioral Research, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Increasing numbers of women in prison raise concerns about gender-specific problems and needs severity. Female offenders report higher trauma as well as mental and medical health complications than males, but large inmate populations and limited resources create challenges in administering proper diagnostic screening and assessments. This study focuses on brief instruments that address specialized trauma and health problems, along with related psychosocial functioning. Women from two prison-based treatment programs for substance abuse were assessed (N = 1,397), including one facility for special needs and one for regular female offenders. Results affirmed that those admitted to the special-needs facility reported more posttraumatic stress symptoms, higher rates of psychological stress and previous hospitalizations, and more health issues than those in the regular treatment facility. Findings supporting use of these short forms and their applications as tools for monitoring needs, progress, and change over time are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 26. Texas Christian University (TCU) short forms for assessing client needs and functioning in addiction treatment.

**Citation:** Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, February 2012, vol./is. 51/1-2(34-56), 1050-9674;1540-8558 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Simpson, D. Dwayne; Joe, George W; Knight, Kevin; Rowan-Szal, Grace A; Gray, Julie S

**Correspondence Address:** Simpson, D. Dwayne: Institute of Behavioral Research, Texas Christian University, TCU Box 298740, Fort Worth, TX, US, 76129, [ibr@tcu.edu](mailto:ibr@tcu.edu)

**Institution:** Simpson, D. Dwayne: Institute of Behavioral Research, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The TCU Short Forms contain a revised and expanded set of assessments for planning and managing addiction treatment services. They are formatted as brief (one-page) forms to measure client needs and functioning, including drug use severity and history (TCUDS II), criminal thinking and cognitive orientation (CTSForm), motivation and readiness for treatment (MOTForm), psychological functioning (PSYForm), social relations and functioning (SOCForm), and therapeutic participation and engagement (ENGForm). These instruments facilitate optically scanned data entry, computerized scoring, and rapid graphical feedback for clinical decisions. The present study (based on 5,022 inmates from eight residential prison treatment programs) examines evidence on scale reliabilities and measurement structures of these tools. Results confirmed their integrity and usefulness as indicators of individual and group-level therapeutic dynamics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Clients](#)  
[\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 27. An evaluation of six brief interventions that target drug-related problems in correctional populations.

**Citation:** Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, February 2012, vol./is. 51/1-2(9-33), 1050-9674;1540-8558 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Joe, George W; Knight, Kevin; Simpson, D. Dwayne; Flynn, Patrick M; Morey, Janis T; Bartholomew, Norma G; Tindall, Michele Staton; Burdon, William M; Hall, Elizabeth A; Martin, Steve S; O'Connell, Daniel J

**Correspondence Address:** Joe, George W.: Institute of Behavioral Research, Texas Christian University, TCU Box 298740, Fort Worth, TX, US, 76129, [g.joe@tcu.edu](mailto:g.joe@tcu.edu)

**Institution:** Joe, George W.: Institute of Behavioral Research, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Finding brief effective treatments for criminal justice populations is a major public need. The CJ-DATS Targeted Intervention for Corrections (TIC), which consists of six brief interventions (communication, anger, motivation, criminal thinking, social networks, and HIV=sexual health), was tested in separate federally-funded randomized control studies. In total, 1,573 criminal justice-involved individuals from 20 correction facilities participated (78% males; 54% White). Multilevel repeated measures analyses found significant gains in knowledge, attitudes, and psychosocial functioning (criteria basic to knowledge, attitude, and practices (KAP) and TCU treatment process models). While improvements were less consistent in criminal thinking, overall evidence supported efficacy for the TIC interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

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

\*Intervention

\*Motivation

Source: PsycINFO

**28. Introduction to the special double issue: Brief addiction interventions and assessment tools for criminal justice.**

**Citation:** Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, February 2012, vol./is. 51/1-2(1-8), 1050-9674;1540-8558 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Knight, Kevin; Simpson, D. Dwayne; Flynn, Patrick M

**Institution:** Knight, Kevin: Institute of Behavioral Research, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The articles presented in this special double issue of the Journal of Offender Rehabilitation are intended to facilitate planning and implementation of treatment innovations, especially for criminal justice (CJ) populations. They build on a previous series of studies published in The Prison Journal that showed structured addiction treatment programs for offenders are effective, particularly when linked with continuing care during the community reentry phase. These programs were found to be most cost effective when used with higher-severity drug-using offenders and early dropouts from treatment elevate their inefficiency and costs. The five studies reported in this special double issue can be viewed conceptually in relation to how they relate sequentially to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY (TCU) model of addiction treatment stages. Each study offers evidence and resources that can help raise the quality of substance abuse treatment services for correctional systems. These resources are brief, reliable, adaptable, and practical across a variety of settings represented. Collectively, these studies suggest that careful decision making about which innovations are most appropriate for prioritized needs, and strategic approaches to bringing them on line sequentially when staff members are "ready," can make the difference between good and poor programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Addiction  
\*Criminal Justice  
\*Innovation  
\*Intervention

**Source:** PsycINFO

**29. If "60 is the new 40," is 35 the new 15? Late onset crime and delinquency.**

**Citation:** Deviant Behavior, May 2012, vol./is. 33/5(393-411), 0163-9625;1521-0456 (May 2012)

**Author(s):** Carr, Nicole T; Hanks, Roma Stovall

**Correspondence Address:** Carr, Nicole T.: Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, University of South Alabama, 307 University Blvd N. AD 338, Mobile, AL, US, 36688-0002, ntcarr@jaguar1.usouthal.edu

**Institution:** Carr, Nicole T.: University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Using data from 30 life history interviews with incarcerated women, we examine 8 interviews of women that became involved in crime, and then with the justice system, after age 18. Literature in the area of crime and delinquency supports a relationship between age and crime. The general agreement among researchers is that initial involvement in offending occurs during the early or middle teens and then declines rapidly in the late teens and early twenties. Further, research suggests that the shape of the age crime relationship is similar by sex (Steffensmeier and Allan 1996; Steffensmeier et al. 2006; Steffensmeier and Streifel 1991). However, recent quantitative analyses

document the existence of an adult onset population (Block et al. 2007; Eggleston and Laub 2002; Gomez-Smith and Piquero 2005; Simpson et al. 2008). During our research we found that 8 of the 30 women we interviewed became involved in crime after age 20. The present analysis provides a description of these "anomalous" women. They share several qualities, including frequent mention of loss, caretaking (both social and economic), and addiction as turning points or periods that contributed to their involvement in crime. The presence of children was also mentioned as a factor that prevented criminal activities. While we find potentially new pathways into crime for this late onset sample of women, we also explain how our findings are consistent with the life course perspective in criminology as elaborated by Sampson and Laub (1993; Laub and Sampson 2003). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Crime](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. Psychoanalysis and the forward edge hit the streets: The analytic service to adolescents program (ASAP).

**Citation:** Psychoanalytic Inquiry, March 2012, vol./is. 32/2(136-146), 0735-1690 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Smaller, Mark D

**Correspondence Address:** Smaller, Mark D., S. Plymouth Ct. #705, Chicago, IL, US, 60605, marksmaller@gmail.com

**Institution:** Smaller, Mark D.: Analytic Service to Adolescents Program, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article describes the Analytic Service to Adolescents Program (ASAP), a joint psychoanalytic treatment and research project of Morton Alternative High School (MAS) and the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis. ASAP provides individual and group treatment for students expelled from the regular high school for aggressive behavior, drug use, and gang-related activity. In addition, the program provides consultation to parents and teachers to more effectively parent and educate students. A forward edge approach, based upon certain self-psychological concepts developed by Heinz Kohut and Marian Tolpin, while addressing trauma, focuses on strengthening self-esteem and ambitions in these adolescents. Two clinical vignettes are presented, illustrating how this approach has proved effective in reducing anxiety and depression, while increasing regulation of affect allowing for greater cognitive and general functioning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Melvin Bornstein, Joseph Lichtenberg, Donald Silver

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Aggressive Behavior](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Ability](#)  
[\\*Psychoanalysis](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Juvenile Gangs](#)  
[Self Psychology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 31. Does cannabis onset trigger cocaine onset? A case-crossover approach.

**Citation:** International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research, March 2012, vol./is. 21/1(66-75), 1049-8931;1557-0657 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** O'Brien, Megan S; Comment, Leah Andrews; Liang, Kung Yee; Anthony, James C

**Correspondence Address:** Anthony, James C.: Department of Epidemiology, Michigan State University, B601 West Fee Hall, East Lansing, MI, US, 48823, [janthony@msu.edu](mailto:janthony@msu.edu)

**Institution:** O'Brien, Megan S.: School of Social Welfare, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Psychiatric researchers tend to select the discordant co-twin design when they seek to hold constant genetic influence while estimating exposure-associated disease risk. The epidemiologic case-crossover research design developed for the past two decades represents a viable alternative, not often seen in psychiatric studies. Here, we turn to the epidemiologic case-crossover approach to examine the idea that cannabis onset is a proximal trigger for cocaine use, with the power of "subject-as-own-control" research used to hold constant antecedent characteristics of the individual drug user, including genetic influence and other traits experienced up to the time of the observed hazard and control intervals. Data are from newly incident cocaine users identified in the 2002-2006 US National Surveys on Drug Use and Health. Among these cocaine users, 48 had both cannabis onset and cocaine onset in the samemonth-long hazard interval; the expected value is 30 users, based on the control interval we had pre-specified for case-crossover estimation (estimated relative risk, RR = 1.6; exact mid-p = 0.042). Within the framework of a subject-as-own-control design, the evidence is consistent with the hypothesis that cannabis onset is a proximal trigger for cocaine use, with genetic influences (and many environmental conditions and processes) held constant. Limitations are noted and implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

### 32. Maternal representations and emotional availability among drug-abusing and nonusing mothers and their infants.

**Citation:** Infant Mental Health Journal, March 2012, vol./is. 33/2(123-138), 0163-9641;1097-0355 (Mar-Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** Flykt, Marjo; Punamaki, Raija-Leena; Belt, Ritva; Biringen, Zeynep; Salo, Saara; Posa, Tiina; Pajulo, Marjukka

**Correspondence Address:** Flykt, Marjo: School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland, 33014, [Marjo.Flykt@uta.fi](mailto:Marjo.Flykt@uta.fi)

**Institution:** Flykt, Marjo: University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Both negative and idealized maternal prenatal representations may constitute a risk for mother-infant interaction. This study analyzed the role of maternal prenatal representations and pre- to postnatal representational change in predicting mother-infant emotional availability (EA) among 51 drug-abusing mothers and their infants who participated in either psychodynamic group therapy (PGT) or received psychosocial support (PSS) and among 50 nonusing comparison dyads. Maternal representations of her child, the child's father, her own mother, self-as-mother, and self-as-woman were measured during pregnancy and at 4 and 12 months' postpartum with the Interview of Maternal Representations (M. Ammaniti et al., 1992; M. Ammaniti, R. Tambelli, & P. Perucchini, 1998). EA was measured with the Emotional Availability Scales, fourth edition (Z. Biringen, 2008) at 4 and 12 months. The results showed that drug-abusing mothers had more negative prenatal representations of the self-as-woman and of the

child's father. Postnatally, PSS mothers tended to first idealize their child, but later to experience disillusionment of idealization. Both negative and idealized prenatal representations of the self-as-mother predicted mother-infant EA problems, but only among the PGT mothers. For all mothers, negative representational change was detrimental for the mother-infant EA whereas for drug-abusing mothers, also increasing idealization from the prenatal period to the postnatal period was harmful. Clinicians working with drug-abusing mothers should aim at supporting the development of a realistically positive view of motherhood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Michigan Association for Infant Mental Health; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Emotions](#)  
[\\*Group Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Infant Development](#)  
[\\*Mother Child Relations](#)  
[Social Support](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. Insight and suicidal behavior in first-episode schizophrenia.

**Citation:** Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, March 2012, vol./is. 12/3(353-359), 1473-7175;1744-8360 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Melle, Ingrid; Barrett, Elizabeth Ann

**Correspondence Address:** Melle, Ingrid: Division of Mental Health and Addiction, slo University Hospital, Building 49, O, UllevH PO Box 4956, Nydalen, Oslo, Norway, 0424, ingrid.melle@medisin.uio.no

**Institution:** Melle, Ingrid: Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Oslo, Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Suicidal behavior and suicide is prevalent in schizophrenia, with an estimated lifetime risk of approximately 5% The risk is particularly high in the early phases of the disorder, and especially during the years around treatment initiation Suicide attempts before first treatment contact are also prevalent, with the risk of suicide attempt associated with the length of untreated illness. Several risk factors are in common with the general population, and include previous suicide attempts, impulsive personality traits, substance abuse, depression and feelings of hopelessness Recent research examines how patients' subjective experiences, including their insight into having a severe mental illness and their beliefs about mental illnesses, may influence suicidal behavior. In this article, we will present a review of studies illustrating the complex background of suicide risk in schizophrenia, with a particular emphasis on the role of insight in the early phases of schizophrenia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Ingrid Melle; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Insight](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[\\*Suicidal Ideation](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Major Depression](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 34. Effects of pregabalin on smoking behavior, withdrawal symptoms, and cognitive performance in smokers.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, April 2012, vol./is. 220/3(611-617), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** Herman, Aryeh I; Waters, Andrew J; McKee, Sherry A; Sofuoglu, Mehmet

**Correspondence Address:** Sofuoglu, Mehmet: School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Yale University, 950 Campbell Ave., Bldg. 36/116A4, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, mehmet.sofuoglu@yale.edu

**Institution:** Herman, Aryeh I.: School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Yale University, West Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: In preclinical and clinical studies, medications enhancing the GABA neurotransmission attenuate nicotine reward. Pregabalin, a GABA analogue, presumably interacts with brain glutamate and GABA neurotransmission. The goal of this study was to determine pregabalin's effects on smoking behavior, nicotine withdrawal, craving for cigarettes, and cognitive performance. Methods: Twenty-four smokers participated in an outpatient double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover study. Subjects had a 4-day treatment period with either pregabalin (300 mg/day) or placebo and following a washout period were then crossed over for 4 days to the other treatment. In each treatment period, starting at midnight of day 1, participants were asked to stop smoking until the experimental session on day 4. During the experimental session measures of ad lib smoking behavior, tobacco withdrawal, craving for cigarettes, and cognitive performance were obtained. Results: Pregabalin treatment, compared to placebo, did not reduce the smoking behavior during the first 3 days of treatment or during ad lib smoking period. Pregabalin treatment attenuated some tobacco withdrawal symptoms including ratings of anxious, irritable, and frustrated in abstinent smokers. Pregabalin treatment also attenuated the subjective ratings of "liking" in response to smoking. Under pregabalin treatment, smokers made more errors in a sustained attention task. Conclusions: These findings provide limited support for pregabalin as a treatment for nicotine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Ability](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[\\*Pregabalin](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 35. Delivery of nicotine in an extract of a smokeless tobacco product reduces its reinforcement-attenuating and discriminative stimulus effects in rats.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, April 2012, vol./is. 220/3(565-576), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** Harris, Andrew C; Stepanov, Irina; Pentel, Paul R; LeSage, Mark G

**Correspondence Address:** Harris, Andrew C.: Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation, 914 South 8th St., S-3 Labs, 860, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55404, harr0547@umn.edu

**Institution:** Harris, Andrew C.: Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation, Minneapolis, MN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Animal models of tobacco addiction rely on administration of nicotine alone or nicotine combined with isolated constituents. Models using tobacco extracts derived from tobacco products and containing a range of tobacco constituents might more accurately simulate tobacco exposure in humans. Objective: To compare the effects of nicotine alone and an aqueous smokeless tobacco extract in several addiction-related animal behavioral models. Methods: Nicotine alone and nicotine dose-equivalent concentrations of extract were compared in terms of their acute effects on intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS) thresholds, discriminative stimulus effects, and effects on locomotor activity. Results:

Similar levels of nicotine and minor alkaloids were achieved using either artificial saliva or saline for extraction, supporting the clinical relevance of the saline extracts used in these studies. Extract produced reinforcement-enhancing (ICSS threshold-decreasing) effects similar to those of nicotine alone at low to moderate nicotine doses, but reduced reinforcement-attenuating (ICSS threshold-increasing) effects at a high nicotine dose. In rats trained to discriminate nicotine alone from saline, intermediate extract doses did not substitute for the training dose as well as nicotine alone. Locomotor stimulant effects and nicotine distribution to brain were similar following administration of extract or nicotine alone. Conclusions: The reinforcement-attenuating and discriminative stimulus effects of nicotine delivered in an extract of a commercial smokeless tobacco product differed from those of nicotine alone. Extracts of tobacco products may be useful for evaluating the abuse liability of those products and understanding the role of non-nicotine constituents in tobacco addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Conditioned Stimulus](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Reinforcement](#)  
[\\*Smokeless Tobacco](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 36. The impact of orbitofrontal dysfunction on cocaine addiction.

**Citation:** Nature Neuroscience, March 2012, vol./is. 15/3(358-366), 1097-6256;1546-1726 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Lucantonio, Federica; Stalnaker, Thomas A; Shaham, Yavin; Niv, Yael; Schoenbaum, Geoffrey

**Correspondence Address:** Schoenbaum, Geoffrey, schoenbg@schoenbaumlab.org

**Institution:** Lucantonio, Federica: Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, University of Maryland, School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Cocaine addiction is characterized by poor judgment and maladaptive decision-making. Here we review evidence implicating the orbitofrontal cortex in such behavior. This evidence suggests that cocaine-induced changes in orbitofrontal cortex disrupt the representation of states and transition functions that form the basis of flexible and adaptive 'model-based' behavioral control. By impairing this function, cocaine exposure leads to an overemphasis on less flexible, maladaptive 'model-free' control systems. We propose that such an effect accounts for the complex pattern of maladaptive behaviors associated with cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Nature America, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Brain Damage](#)  
[\\*Cerebral Cortex](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 37. A mouth-watering prospect: Salivation to material reward.

**Citation:** Journal of Consumer Research, April 2012, vol./is. 38/6(1022-1029), 0093-5301 (Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** Gal, David

**Correspondence Address:** Gal, David: Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, US, 60208, d-gal@northwestern.edu

**Institution:** Gal, David: Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The term "hunger" and terms referring to its physiological correlates, notably "salivation," are used to refer to desire for material rewards across languages and cultures. Is such usage is "merely metaphorical," or can exposure to material reward cues evoke a salivary response? Results of an experiment show that individuals salivate to money when induced to experience a low power state but not when induced to experience a high power state. A second experiment shows that men salivate to sports cars when primed with a mating goal but not in a control condition. These findings suggest that salivary secretion is stimulated by material rewards in the presence of a highly active goal to obtain the rewards and that the motivation to acquire material rewards might more closely resemble physiological hunger than previously assumed. Implications for material addictions and decision making and directions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: JOURNAL OF CONSUMER RESEARCH, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Physiological Correlates](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[\\*Salivation](#)  
[Cues](#)  
[Hunger](#)  
[Metaphor](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 38. Schizophrenia spectrum disorders, substance misuse, and the four-facet model of psychopathy: The relationship to violence.

**Citation:** Schizophrenia Research, April 2012, vol./is. 136/1-3(116-121), 0920-9964 (Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** McGregor, Kate; Castle, David; Dolan, Mairead

**Correspondence Address:** Dolan, Mairead, 505 Hoddle Street, Clifton Hill, VIC, Australia, 3068, mairead.dolan@forensicare.vic.gov.au

**Institution:** McGregor, Kate: Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, School of Psychology and Psychiatry, Monash University, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To investigate the relationship between the four-facet model of PCL-R psychopathy and violence in a community-based sample of Australian men with schizophrenia-spectrum disorders. Method: A community sample of 94 males with schizophrenia-spectrum disorders was recruited from mental health services within Victoria, Australia. Psychopathy was measured using the PCL-R. Measures of substance misuse and lifetime violence were also administered. Results: PCL-R-total, Facets 2, 3, and 4 scores and substance misuse (DAST) scores were predictive of Violent versus Non-Violent group membership. The regression equation indicated that the predictive validity of PCL-R scores remained significant after controlling for substance misuse. An additional regression indicated that only Facets 3 and 4 were significant in predicting violence group membership. Conclusion: Psychopathy (particularly the antisocial and behavioural components) was associated with lifetime violence, even after controlling for substance misuse. These findings have implications for the assessment, treatment, and management of health clients with schizophrenia-spectrum disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychopathy](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. PTSD'S mediation of the relationships between trauma, depression, substance abuse, mental health, and physical health in individuals with severe mental illness: Evaluating a comprehensive model.

**Citation:** Schizophrenia Research, April 2012, vol./is. 136/1-3(104-109), 0920-9964 (Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** Subica, Andrew M; Claypoole, Keith H; Wylie, A. Michael

**Correspondence Address:** Subica, Andrew M., 2530 Dole Street, Sakamaki C400, Honolulu, HI, US, 96822, asubica@hawaii.edu

**Institution:** Subica, Andrew M.: University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu, HI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Following trauma exposure and PTSD, individuals with severe mental illness (SMI) frequently suffer a complex course of recovery complicated by reduced mental and physical health and increased substance abuse. The authors evaluated a theoretical PTSD-SMI model which theorizes that trauma, PTSD, depression, substance abuse, mental health, and physical health are interrelated and that PTSD mediates these relationships. Method: Participants were ethnoracially diverse individuals diagnosed with SMI (N = 175) who were assessed for trauma exposure, severity of PTSD and depression, substance abuse, and overall mental and physical health functioning. Pearson's correlations were utilized to examine the relationships between study domains. The mediating effects of PTSD were assessed using regression coefficients and the Sobel test for mediation. Results: A majority of participants with SMI (89%) reported trauma exposure and 41% reported meeting diagnostic criteria for PTSD. On average, participants were exposed to over four types of traumatic events. Trauma, severity of PTSD and depression, substance abuse, and overall mental and physical health functioning were significantly interrelated. PTSD partially mediated the relationships between trauma and severity of depression and between trauma and overall mental health; PTSD fully mediated the trauma and overall physical health relationship. Discussion: Within an ethnoracially diverse SMI sample, trauma exposure and PTSD comorbidity were high and associated with severity of depression, substance abuse, overall mental health and physical health functioning. Supporting our theoretical PTSD-SMI model, PTSD mediated the adverse effects of trauma exposure on participants' current severity of depression and overall mental and physical health functioning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Physical Health](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 40. The role of endogenous neurotensin in psychostimulant-induced disruption of prepulse inhibition and locomotion.

**Citation:** Schizophrenia Research, April 2012, vol./is. 136/1-3(88-95), 0920-9964 (Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** Caceda, Ricardo; Binder, Elisabeth B; Kinkead, Becky; Nemeroff, Charles B

**Correspondence Address:** Caceda, Ricardo: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, Clinical Research Building, Suite 1438, 1120 NW 14th Street, Miami, FL, US, 33136, rcaceda@med.miami.edu

**Institution:** Caceda, Ricardo: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The neuropeptide neurotensin (NT) is closely associated with dopaminergic and glutamatergic systems in the rat brain. Central injection of NT into the nucleus accumbens (NAcc) or peripheral administration of NT receptor agonists, reduces many of the behavioral effects of psychostimulants. However, the role of endogenous NT in the behavioral effects of psychostimulants (e.g. DA agonists and NMDA receptor antagonists) remains unclear. Using a NTR antagonist, SR142948A, the current studies were designed to examine the role of endogenous NT in DA receptor agonist- and NMDA receptor antagonist-induced disruption of prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle response (PPI), locomotor hyperactivity and brain-region specific c-fos mRNA expression. Adult male rats received a single i.p. injection of SR142948A or vehicle followed by D-amphetamine, apomorphine or dizocilpine challenge. SR142948A had no effect on baseline PPI, but dose-dependently attenuated D-amphetamine- and dizocilpine-induced PPI disruption and enhanced apomorphine-induced PPI disruption. SR142948A did not significantly affect either baseline locomotor activity or stimulant-induced hyperlocomotion. Systemic SR142948A administration prevented c-fos mRNA induction in mesolimbic terminal fields (prefrontal cortex, lateral septum, NAcc, ventral subiculum) induced by all three psychostimulants implicating the VTA as the site for NTmodulation of stimulant-induced PPI disruption. Further characterization of the NT system may be valuable to find clinical useful compounds for schizophrenia and drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[\\*Locomotion](#)  
[\\*Neurotensin](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 41. Review of Principles and practice of group work in addictions.

**Citation:** The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue canadienne de psychiatrie, January 2012, vol./is. 57/1(59), 0706-7437;1497-0015 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** George, Tony P

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Principles and Practice of Group Work in Addictions edited by Robert Hill and Jennifer Harris (see record 2011-15498-000). There are few published books on the topic of group therapy for addictive disorders, and this very topical new book edited by psychologists Robert Hill and Jennifer Harris and their colleagues in the London National Health Service Trust, is a reasonable attempt to review the theory and implementation of group interventions for addictions. Principles and Practice of Group Work in Addictions is a useful synthesis of the rich and diverse approaches that can be used in a group format to treat addictive disorders. It is reasonably priced and an easy read. We suggest this book to clinicians who wish to implement group treatments in their practices, and even to experienced group therapists who desire a comprehensive review of the topic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Group Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Group Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

#### 42. Obesity and mental health-- A complicated and complex relation.

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**Citation:** The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue canadienne de psychiatrie, January 2012, vol./is. 57/1(3-4), 0706-7437;1497-0015 (Jan 2012)

**Author(s):** Sharma, Arya M

**Correspondence Address:** Sharma, Arya M., 10240 Kmgsway, Avenue, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T5H 3V9, amsharm@ualberta.ca

**Institution:** Sharma, Arya M.: University of Alberta, Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton, AB, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on the articles by Valerie H. Taylor et al. (see record 2012-06529-003) and Valerie H. Taylor et al. (see record 2012-06529-004). As pointed out in the first article, there is considerable overlap between the mental health and obesity co-epidemics. Not only do the vast majority of treatment-seeking obese people present with a wide range of mental health issues, mental illness, in turn, can often promote weight gain and prove a major barrier to obesity management. As Taylor and colleagues discuss, the latter is not simply a matter of obesogenic psychiatric medications promoting weight gain--the links between obesity and mood disorders, anxiety disorders, attention disorders, addiction disorders, psychotic disorders, personality disorders, and trauma (to name a few) invoke societal, cognitive, behavioral, and biological factors that interact in complex and complicated ways. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Chronic Mental Illness](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Obesity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

#### 43. Sexual trauma and obesity at the teenager.

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**Original Title:** Traumatisme sexuel et obesite chez l'adolescente.

**Citation:** Neuropsychiatrie de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence, March 2012, vol./is. 60/2(114-119), 0222-9617 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Sanahuja, A; Houari, M

**Correspondence Address:** Sanahuja, A., 6b, rue du docteur Morel, Beure, France, 25000, sanahujaalmudena@yahoo.fr

**Institution:** Sanahuja, A.: Equipe d'Accueil 3188, Laboratoire de Psychologie, Besancon, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** In the clinical field of the obesity, the body can be the privileged space of expression of the trauma for teenage girls. This body constitutes an "overprotective" envelope in which the subject anesthetizes its suffering. Concretely, as a result of a sexual trauma in the childhood, certain teenagers can develop, afterward, a reactive obesity, the display of behavioral of which is "hyper-investment of the oral sphere". The behavior belongs to the hyperphagic bulimic nature. Then, at the time of the advent of the juvenile, we become the witness of a weight "explosion". Therefore, we put the hypothesis that the body becomes the place of a "sexual" act through the food addiction. This body is carrier of shame and guilt. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Body Weight  
 \*Bulimia  
 \*Obesity  
 \*Trauma  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 44. "Abortion studies of Steinberg and Finer": Commentary.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric Research, March 2012, vol./is. 46/3(410-411), 0022-3956 (Mar 2012)  
**Author(s):** Kessler, Ronald C; Schatzberg, Alan F  
**Correspondence Address:** Kessler, Ronald C., Kessler@hcp.med.harvard.edu  
**Institution:** Kessler, Ronald C.: Department of Health Care Policy, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Comments on the articles by P.K. Coleman et al. (see record 2009-06605-004) & (see record 2011-16197-018) & Julia R. Steinberg & Lawrence B. Finer (see record 2012-04711-015). These articles highlights key issues in a debate regarding the potential psychiatric effects of induced abortions. As the debate involved competing secondary analyses of the National Comorbidity (NCS) Survey. This issue conclude that the Steinberg-Finer critique has considerable merit and that the Coleman et al. analysis does not support their assertions that abortions led to psychopathology in the NCS data. The research question addressed in this debate is of obvious importance, but the authors and critics can both be faulted for not being clear about exactly what the question is that they are trying to address. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Affective Disorders  
 \*Anxiety Disorders  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Induced Abortion  
 At Risk Populations  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 45. Response to Dr Steinberg and Dr Finer's letter to the editor.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric Research, March 2012, vol./is. 46/3(408-409), 0022-3956 (Mar 2012)  
**Author(s):** Coleman, Priscilla K  
**Correspondence Address:** Coleman, Priscilla K.: Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH, US, 43402, pcolema@bgsu.edu  
**Institution:** Coleman, Priscilla K.: Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Reply by the current authors to the comments made by Julia R. Steinberg & Lawrence B. Finer (see record 2012-04711-015) on the original articles (see record 2009-06605-004) & (see record 2011-16197-018). Steinberg and Finer voiced concern regarding the fact that use of life-time estimates renders it difficult to ascertain whether or not the abortions preceded the documented mental health problems. The data presented in our study is consistent with recent trends in the literature. This systematic review incorporated 22 studies published between 1995 and 2009. The report was based on 36 effects, and it brings together data on 877,181 participants, 163,831 of whom experienced an abortion. After applying methodologically-based selection criteria and extraction rules to minimize

bias, women with an abortion history were found to experience an 81% increased risk for mental health problems. Nearly 10% of the incidence of all mental health problems was shown to be directly attributable to abortion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Affective Disorders](#)  
[\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Induced Abortion](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Coleman, Coyle, Shuping, and Rue make false statements and draw erroneous conclusions in analyses of abortion and mental health using the National Comorbidity Survey.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric Research, March 2012, vol./is. 46/3(407-408), 0022-3956 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Steinberg, Julia R; Finer, Lawrence B

**Correspondence Address:** Steinberg, Julia R., [julia.steinberg@ucsf.edu](mailto:julia.steinberg@ucsf.edu)

**Institution:** Steinberg, Julia R.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on the articles by P.K. Coleman et al. (see record 2009-06605-004) & (see record 2011-16197-018). Coleman et al. explicitly acknowledge the importance of temporal order in establishing causal effects. Despite this, they not only use inappropriate measures of psychiatric diagnoses, but repeatedly claim that they are using something else. In later statements, Coleman et al. change their claim and declare that they were using 12-month measures. Finally, in their July 2011 corrigendum, they never explicitly state the time period under consideration, but claim their only mistake was that they used incorrect weights. The use of lifetime diagnoses, which readers are led to believe are 30-day diagnoses, renders the findings meaningless and provides no support for a number of statements that remain in the paper. In sum, the corrigendum that these authors have offered unfortunately fails to disclose key information and maintains the false impression that temporal order has been addressed. The paper and corrigendum contain misleading and erroneous information that serves to confuse the relationship of abortion and mental health even more, and reveals the invalidity of the original analyses. These deficiencies are fundamental analytical errors that were incorrectly presented in the original paper and perpetuated in the corrigendum, not a scholarly difference of opinion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Affective Disorders](#)  
[\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Induced Abortion](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. Tobacco use by college students: A comparison of daily and nondaily smokers.

**Citation:** American Journal of Health Behavior, March 2012, vol./is. 36/2(218-229), 1087-3244;1945-7359 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Sutfin, Erin L; McCoy, Thomas P; Berg, Carla J; Champion, Heather; Helme, Donald W; O'Brien, Mary Claire; Wolfson, Mark

**Correspondence Address:** Sutfin, Erin L., [esutfin@wakehealth.edu](mailto:esutfin@wakehealth.edu)

**Institution:** Sutfin, Erin L.: Department of Social Sciences and Health Policy, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: To explore demographics, contextual factors, and health risk behaviors associated with nondaily smoking by college students. Methods: In fall 2005, a random sample of 4100 students completed an online survey. Results: Of those surveyed, 29% reported current smoking; of that 29%, 70% were nondaily smokers. Compared to daily smokers, nondaily smokers were younger, African American (compared to white), had mothers with higher education, belonged to Greek organizations, and attended private (vs public) schools. Nondaily smokers were less likely to have used illicit drugs. Conclusions: Nondaily and daily smokers differed on several demographic and contextual factors, but reported mostly similar health risk behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: PNG Publications

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Health Behavior](#)  
[\\*Risk Taking](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)

#### 48. A multilevel approach to predicting community addiction treatment attitudes about contingency management.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, March 2012, vol./is. 42/2(213-221), 0740-5472 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Hartzler, Bryan; Donovan, Dennis M; Tillotson, Carrie J; Mongoue-Tchokote, Solange; Doyle, Suzanne R; McCarty, Dennis

**Correspondence Address:** Hartzler, Bryan: Alcohol & Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, Box 354805, 1107 NE 45th Street, Suite 120, Seattle, WA, US, 98105-4631, [hartzb@u.washington.edu](mailto:hartzb@u.washington.edu)

**Institution:** Hartzler, Bryan: Alcohol & Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Adoption of contingency management (CM) by the addiction treatment community is limited to date despite much evidence for its efficacy. This study examined systemic and idiographic staff predictors of CM adoption attitudes via archival data collected from treatment organizations affiliated with the National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network. Multilevel modeling analyses evaluated potential predictors from organizational, treatment unit, and workforce surveys. Among these were individual and shared perceptions of staff concerning aspects of their clinic culture and climate. Modeling analyses identified three systemic predictors (clinic provision of opiate agonist services, national accreditation, and lesser shared perception of workplace stress) and five idiographic predictors (staff with a graduate degree, longer service tenure, managerial position, e-communication facility, and openness to change in clinical procedures). Findings are discussed as they relate to extant literature on CM attitudes and established implementation science constructs, and their practical implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Contingency Management](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)

[\\*Health Personnel Attitudes Organizations](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 49. Attrition in web-based treatment for problem drinkers.

**Citation:** Journal of Medical Internet Research, October 2011, vol./is. 13/4(120-133), 1438-8871 (Oct-Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Postel, Marloes G; Haan, Hein A. de; Huurne, Elke D. ter; van der Palen, Job; Becker, Eni S; de Jong, Cor A. J

**Correspondence Address:** Postel, Marloes G.: Tactus Addiction Treatment, Institutenweg 1, Enschede, Netherlands, 7521 PH, m.postel@tactus.nl

**Institution:** Postel, Marloes G.: Tactus Addiction Treatment, Enschede, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Web-based interventions for problem drinking are effective but characterized by high rates of attrition. There is a need to better understand attrition rates in order to improve the completion rates and the success of Web-based treatment programs. Objective: The objectives of our study were to (1) examine attrition prevalence and pretreatment predictors of attrition in a sample of open-access users of a Web-based program for problem drinkers, and (2) to further explore attrition data from our randomized controlled trial (RCT) of the Web-based program. Methods: Attrition data from two groups of Dutch-speaking problem drinkers were collected: (1) open-access participants enrolled in the program in 2009 (n = 885), and (2) RCT participants (n = 156). Participants were classified as noncompleters if they did not complete all 12 treatment sessions (9 assignments and 3 assessments). In both samples we assessed prevalence of attrition and pretreatment predictors of treatment completion. Logistic regression analysis was used to explore predictors of treatment completion. In the RCT sample, we additionally measured reasons for noncompletion and participants' suggestions to enhance treatment adherence. The qualitative data were analyzed using thematic analysis. Results: The open-access and RCT group differed significantly in the percentage of treatment completers (273/780, 35.0% vs 65/144, 45%,  $\chi^2 = 5.4$ ,  $P = .02$ ). Logistic regression analysis revealed a significant contribution of treatment readiness, gender, education level, age, baseline alcohol consumption, and readiness to change to predict treatment completion. The key reasons for noncompletion were personal reasons, dissatisfaction with the intervention, and satisfaction with their own improvement. The main suggestions for boosting strategies involved email notification and more flexibility in the intervention. Conclusions: The challenge of Web-based alcohol treatment programs no longer seems to be their effectiveness but keeping participants involved until the end of the treatment program. Further research should investigate whether the suggested strategies to improve adherence decrease attrition rates in Web-based interventions. If we can succeed in improving attrition rates, the success of Web-based alcohol interventions will also improve and, as a consequence, their public health impact will increase. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Marloes G Postel, Hein A de Haan, Elke D ter Huurne, Job van der Palen, Eni S Becker, Cor AJ de Jong

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Treatment Compliance](#)  
[\\*Treatment Dropouts](#)  
[Online Therapy](#)  
[Telemedicine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

**50. The mobile revolution and the DBT Coach.**

- Citation:** the Behavior Therapist, September 2011, vol./is. 34/6(104-110), 0278-8403 (Sep 2011)
- Author(s):** Dimeff, Linda A; Rizvi, Shireen L; Contreras, Ignacio S; Skutch, Julie M; Carroll, David
- Correspondence Address:** Dimeff, Linda A.: BTECH Research, Inc., 2133 Third Avenue, Suite 210, Seattle, WA, US, 98121, ldimeff@btechresearch.com
- Institution:** Dimeff, Linda A.: BTECH Research Inc., Seattle, WA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Given the vast advances that have been made in the field of mobile technology, together with the ubiquitous nature of mobile devices, we wondered whether mobile technology could be leveraged as a therapy adjunct for individuals with borderline personality disorder (BPD) and substance use disorders (SUD) who are receiving Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT). Specifically, would clients with BPD, many of whom are exquisitely emotionally and interpersonally sensitive (Linehan, 1993), tolerate the use of a mobile device as a stand-in for a call to their therapists? Would DBT therapists be open to the use of mobile devices as stand-ins for themselves? Could we build an app that might actually bolster DBT treatment outcomes and potentially reduce the cost burden associated with delivery of DBT for BPD (McMain, 2010)? We decided to focus our initial efforts on building and evaluating a therapy adjunct mobile app (DBT Coach) that would further facilitate use of DBT skills in one's natural environment. The primary purpose of the DBT Coach is to aid clients in using DBT skills in the context of their lives outside the therapy session. The remainder of this article will focus specifically on the DBT Coach: what it is, the iterative process of development, efficacy research, and the vision for the future. It is hoped that this information will be useful for those seeking to develop evidence-based CBT apps of their own. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Computer Software](#)  
[\\*Online Therapy](#)  
[\\*Adjunctive Treatment](#)  
[\\*Cellular Phones](#)  
[\\*Dialectical Behavior Therapy](#)  
[Borderline Personality Disorder](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Technology](#)  
[Coaching](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**51. Executive function and internet addiction.**

- Citation:** Chinese Journal of Clinical Psychology, December 2011, vol./is. 19/6(792-794), 1005-3611 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Zhang, Nan; Wang, Kai; Liang, Zhen; Zhu, Chun-yan
- Correspondence Address:** Zhang, Nan: Department of Medical Psychology, Anhui Medical University, Hefei, China, 230032
- Institution:** Zhang, Nan: Department of Medical Psychology, Anhui Medical University, Hefei, China
- Language:** Chinese
- Abstract:** Internet addiction has become a worldwide serious problem due to the overuse or excessive dependence on internet. Most of present studies on internet addiction focus on traditional psychological aspects, such as assessment criteria, and risk factors of personality. However, limited researches are available on the relationship between internet addiction and its cognitive function. Executive function impairment is the most important cognitive disorder of internet addiction. This paper reviews some main experimental paradigms of executive function on research of internet addiction, its brain

mechanism, as well as the latest findings about cognitive and executive functions on internet addiction researches, such as inhibition, attention and decision-making. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Executive Function](#)  
[Attention](#)  
[Brain](#)  
[Decision Making](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 52. Characteristics of impulsiveness and gender differences in heroin dependent patients.

**Citation:** Chinese Journal of Clinical Psychology, December 2011, vol./is. 19/6(782-784), 1005-3611 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Li, Zhi-bin; Yuan, Ying; Du, Jiang; Jiang, Hai-feng; Zhao, Min

**Correspondence Address:** Li, Zhi-bin: Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China, 200030

**Institution:** Li, Zhi-bin: Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China

**Language:** Chinese

**Abstract:** Objective: To explore the characteristics of impulsiveness and the gender differences in heroin dependent patients and to provide useful information for intervention. Methods: The Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (Barratt Impulsiveness Scale 11th version, BIS-11) was used to assess 128 healthy control subjects and 543 heroin dependent patients. Results: The level of impulsiveness in heroin addicts was significantly higher than that of the control group. We found that female showed more impulsiveness than male group in heroin addicts on BIS-11 total scores, factor motor impulsiveness (MI) and non-planning impulsiveness (NI). Conclusion: The characteristics of impulsiveness is significantly correlated with heroin dependence. Compared with male heroin dependent patients, female heroin dependent patients show more impulsiveness, which should be considered in clinical intervention to improve treatment outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 53. Difficulty accessing crack pipes and crack pipe sharing among people who use drugs in Vancouver, Canada.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, December 2011, vol./is. 6/, 1747-597X (Dec 30, 2011)

**Author(s):** Ti, Lianping; Buxton, Jane; Wood, Evan; Zhang, Ruth; Montaner, Julio; Kerr, Thomas

**Correspondence Address:** Kerr, Thomas, uhri-tk@cfenet.ubc.ca

**Institution:** Ti, Lianping: Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Crack pipe sharing can increase health risks among people who use drugs, yet the reasons for sharing these pipes have not been well described. Therefore, we sought to identify the prevalence and correlates of crack pipe sharing among a community-recruited sample of people who use illicit drugs in Vancouver, a setting where crack pipes are provided at low or no cost. Findings: Data for this study were derived from two prospective cohorts of people who use drugs: the Vancouver Injection Drug

Users Study (VIDUS) and the AIDS Care Cohort to evaluate Exposure to Survival Services (ACCESS). Multivariate logistic regression was used to identify factors independently associated with crack pipe sharing. Among 503 crack users, 238 (47.3%) participants reported having shared a crack pipe in the previous six months. Having acquired a mouthpiece in the last six months (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 1.91; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.31-2.79) and difficulty finding new pipes (AOR = 2.19; 95%CI: 1.42-3.37) were positively associated with pipe sharing. Binge drug use (AOR = 1.39; 95%CI: 0.96 - 2.02) was marginally associated with sharing pipes. Discussion: There was a high prevalence of crack pipe sharing in a setting where crack pipes are distributed at low or no cost. Difficulty accessing crack pipes was independently and positively associated with this behavior. These findings suggest that additional efforts are needed to discourage crack pipe sharing as well as increase access to crack pipes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Ti et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Crack Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)  
Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)  
Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

**54. A novel SNP in COMT is associated with alcohol dependence but not opiate or nicotine dependence: A case control study.**

**Citation:** Behavioral and Brain Functions, December 2011, vol./is. 7/, 1744-9081 (Dec 31, 2011)

**Author(s):** Voisey, Joanne; Swagell, Christopher D; Hughes, Ian P; Lawford, Bruce R; Young, Ross M. D; Morris, C. Phillip

**Correspondence Address:** Morris, C. Phillip, p.morris@qut.edu.au

**Institution:** Voisey, Joanne: Institute of Health and Biomedical Innovation, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: It is well established that COMT is a strong candidate gene for substance use disorder and schizophrenia. Recently we identified two SNPs in COMT (rs4680 and rs165774) that are associated with schizophrenia in an Australian cohort. Individuals with schizophrenia were more than twice as likely to carry the GG genotype compared to the AA genotype for both the rs165774 and rs4680 SNPs. Association of both rs4680 and rs165774 with substance dependence, a common comorbidity of schizophrenia has not been investigated. Methods: To determine whether COMT is important in substance dependence, rs165774 and rs4680 were genotyped and haplotyped in patients with nicotine, alcohol and opiate dependence. Results: The rs165774 SNP was associated with alcohol dependence. However, it was not associated with nicotine or opiate dependence. Individuals with alcohol dependence were more than twice as likely to carry the GG or AG genotypes compared to the AA genotype, indicating a dominant mode of inheritance. The rs4680 SNP showed a weak association with alcohol dependence at the allele level that did not reach significance at the genotype level but it was not associated with nicotine or opiate dependence. Analysis of rs165774/rs4680 haplotypes also revealed association with alcohol dependence with the G/G haplotype being almost 1.5 times more common in alcohol dependent cases. Conclusions: Our study provides further support for the importance of the COMT in alcohol dependence in addition to schizophrenia. It is possible that the rs165774 SNP, in combination with rs4680, results in a common molecular variant of COMT that contributes to schizophrenia and alcohol dependence susceptibility. This is potentially important for future studies of comorbidity. As our participant numbers are limited our observations should be viewed with caution until they

are independently replicated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Genotypes](#)  
[Schizophrenia](#)  
[Haplotype](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)  
 Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)  
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

### 55. Review of Shame in the therapy hour.

**Citation:** American Journal of Psychotherapy, 2011, vol./is. 65/4(393-394), 0002-9564 (2011)

**Author(s):** Sweezy, Martha

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Shame in the Therapy Hour edited by Rhonda L. Dearing & June Price Tangney (see record 2010-23092-000). June Tangney and Rhonda Dearing have devoted their careers to researching and writing about shame. Now, seeking to raise awareness among mental health clinicians about the strikingly pathogenic effects of shame and offering tools across the board for regulating shame in psychotherapy, they give us this edited volume in which a group of clinicians provide guidance on how to recognize and regulate shame. The book is divided into five sections. The first offers the perspectives of clinicians with expertise in psychodynamic, object relations, functional analytic and emotion-focused therapies as well as in the modalities of group, family, and couple therapy. The second section of the book examines shame-based clinical disorders that involve addictions, trauma, body image and eating disorders, refugees and immigrants, and patients who meet criteria for borderline personality disorder. The third section, titled "Shame in the Other Chair" consists of one chapter specifically on the implications of therapist shame for therapy and supervision. The fourth section offers two chapters on therapeutic strategies that target shame specifically. The fifth section presents a summary and thoughts about future directions for research on shame. The result is a rich and varied volume that should prove useful to many. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Shame](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

### 56. "Practicing nurses as leaders in accessing and intervening in prescription medication abuse: A mandate for the profession": Erratum.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2011, vol./is. 22/4(239), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Vourakis, Christine

**Institution:** Vourakis, Christine: California State University, Sacramento, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reports an error in "Practicing nurses as leaders in accessing and intervening in prescription medication abuse: A mandate for the profession" by Christine Vourakis (Journal of Addictions Nursing, 2011[Mar], Vol 22[1-2], 3-4). There was a mistake in the title 'Practicing Nurses as Leaders in Accessing and Intervening in Prescription Medication Abuse: A Mandate for the Profession' , should have read 'Practicing Nurses as Leaders in Assessing and Intervening in Prescription Medication Abuse: A Mandate for the Profession' . (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2011-06263-001.) There are a number of characteristics associated with the nursing profession that when viewed together support a mandate for practicing registered nurses to address addictions in the health care environment. Along with the sheer number of nurses and the basic trust in their honesty and ethics, nurses are known to attend to their patients' welfare and to advocate for them. Nurses work with patients at all levels of health and in all kinds of health care settings as diverse as schools, the work place, primary care, and acute care hospitals. The mandate for nursing is especially applicable in the problem of prescription medication abuse. It is my pleasure to introduce two recognized international scholars leading this issue of the journal. Both Dr. Peggy Compton and Dr. Carol Boyd have established themselves as foremost authorities for their research and knowledge in addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Leadership](#)  
[\\*Nurses](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[Nursing](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 57. Families and addiction.

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**Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2011, vol./is. 22/4(229-231), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Baird, Carolyn

**Institution:** Baird, Carolyn: Waynesburg U, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Understanding how to approach addiction and help individuals and their families is essential for treating addictions. In order to fully prepare it is important to know what information individuals, families and the community have access to. According to Tu and Cohen (2008) over 56% of U.S. adults actively look for healthcare information for themselves and 32% of them find it online. Over 42% actively search for information to give to others, 27% of whom do their searching online. Being aware of what information is available, and how credible that information might be, will assist in answering the questions posed by individuals and family members and in developing the correct treatment plan. This article provides an overview of a number of helpful resources that provide information on addiction treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Family](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 58. Psychometric properties of the cannabis use disorders identification test in French cannabis misusers.

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- Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2011, vol./is. 22/4(214-223), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Guillem, Eric; Notides, Christine; Debray, Marcel; Vorspan, Florence; Musa, Catherine; Leroux, Mayliss; Nieto, Isabel; Lepine, Jean-Pierre
- Correspondence Address:** Guillem, Eric: Hopital Lariboisiere, 2 rue Ambroise Pare, Paris, France, 75010, eric.guillem@noos.fr
- Institution:** Guillem, Eric: Groupe Hospitalier Lariboisiere-Fernand Widal (APHP), Service de Psychiatrie d'Adultes, Faculte de Pharmacie, Universite Paris Descartes, Universite Paris Diderot, Paris, France
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study evaluates the French version of the Cannabis Use Disorders Identification Test (CUDIT) in a clinical sample with a high rate of cannabis misuse. A group of 194 cannabis users, including 134 outpatients (Group 1) seen at a specific cannabis clinic and 60 drug/alcohol addicts hospitalized for withdrawal (Group 2), filled out the CUDIT. The majority (82% of the sample) were cannabis dependent or abusers (DSM-IV). Internal reliability was assessed by Cronbach's alpha, item-total correlation by Spearman's rho and temporal reliability by the test-retest method. Construct validity was evaluated by factor analysis. Convergent validity was evaluated by measuring the correlation with the quantity of cannabis consumed. The cut-off score used to distinguish cannabis users from misusers was set using a Receiver Operating Characteristic curve analysis. Cronbach's alpha was high (0.83). There was no significant difference between the total test and retest scores ( $p = 0.1$ ) indicating good temporal reliability. Principal component analysis identified 2 principle factors that explained 53.1% of the total variance. Convergent validity was significant and satisfactory. The cut-off value was 10, which corresponded to the optimal sensitivity (94.4%) and positive predictive value (90.4%). However, the item-total correlation and the correlation with abuse and dependence severity were mediocre for item 9. It should be removed because of its poor psychometric properties. The CUDIT is a satisfactory screening instrument for cannabis use disorders in at-risk populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)  
[Test Validity](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

#### 59. A case study of internet game addiction.

- Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2011, vol./is. 22/4(208-213), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Lee, Eun Jin
- Correspondence Address:** Lee, Eun Jin, 1200 Murchison Rd, Nursing Building 311, Fayetteville, NC, US, 28301, peacepeace@hanmail.net
- Institution:** Lee, Eun Jin: Fayetteville State University, Fayetteville, NC, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Internet game addiction is becoming a severe problem in adolescents. The purpose of this article was to present a case study on Internet game addiction. The effects of a new program to treat Internet game addiction based on cognitive-behavioral therapy, behavior modification, and a 12-step program are described. The subject in this case study was a 16-year-old Korean adolescent who lived in the United States. The adolescent received 5 counseling sessions which seemed ineffective in correcting his Internet game addiction.

However, at follow-up, the adolescent showed improvement in game addiction. This article suggests that these 3 therapies could be combined to form a treatment model which could significantly benefit the patient and positively impact behavior change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Psychiatry](#)  
[\\*Behavior Modification](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Games](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 60. Imaging the addicted brain.

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**Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2011, vol./is. 22/4(176-183), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2011)  
**Author(s):** Wright, Elizabeth Laura  
**Correspondence Address:** Wright, Elizabeth Laura: University of Alabama at Birmingham, Clinical and Diagnostic Sciences, 1705 University Blvd, Birmingham, AL, US, 35294-1212, wrightel@uab.edu  
**Institution:** Wright, Elizabeth Laura: University of Alabama at Birmingham, Clinical and Diagnostic Sciences, Birmingham, AL, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Imaging studies offer unique information about neural activity of the brain. This article provides evidence of alterations in neural functioning of the addicted brain through a review of imaging research that focuses on addiction or associated phenomena. In order to understand the significance of these studies, an overview of the reward system is provided, as well a description of common imaging techniques used to study the brain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Electrical Activity](#)  
[\\*Neuroimaging](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 61. Self-esteem, social fragility, precariousness and cancer.

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**Original Title:** Estime de soi, fragilite sociale, precarite et cancer.  
**Citation:** Psycho-Oncologie, December 2011, vol./is. 5/4(263-268), 1778-3798 (Dec 2011)  
**Author(s):** Bernard, B  
**Correspondence Address:** Bernard, B.: Psycho-Oncologue, 135 avenue de Versailles, Paris, France, F-75016, bnbernard@laposte.net  
**Institution:** Bernard, B.: Psycho-Oncologue, Paris, France  
**Language:** French  
**Abstract:** The lack or loss of self-esteem directs some subjects to errors of unconscious strategic choices that can weaken them socially and increase the factors of health inequalities (in the WHO term sense) by a deficiency of health supportive care. The consequences can be a latent depression, frequent relapses and addictions. Denial of depression leads to a lack of care which are considered as unnecessary. People takes refuge in addictive conducts, substitute of anxiolytic and antidepressant treatments. The social consequences are inevitable: school failure, difficulty of developing links with sentimental difficulties and

breakdown of family ties, suicidal behavior, addictions, mental and social instability. In a socially and financially protected environment, lack of self-esteem can be hidden and precarious considerably reduced with the involvement of the entourage. For people who do not benefit of this protection, the social casualisation is inevitable. The health consequences are significant and these people are forgotten by public health plans. They do not agree with the prevention and screening messages and their treatment compliance is low. In oncology it means loss of chance and increase of health inequalities. One of the goal of the French cancer plan 2009-2013 is the reduction of these health inequalities and measures to achieve this objective will be recalled. But they will be really efficient for populations in precarious situation only if they find again "their self esteem." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag France; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[\\*Neoplasms](#)  
[\\*Self Esteem](#)  
[\\*Social Interaction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 62. Decomposing the peer effect on adolescent substance use: Mediation, nonlinearity, and differential nonlinearity.

**Citation:** Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal, November 2011, vol./is. 49/4(1235-1273), 0011-1384;1745-9125 (Nov 2011)

**Author(s):** Zimmerman, Gregory M; Vasquez, Bob Edward

**Correspondence Address:** Zimmerman, Gregory M.: School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, 204 Churchill Hall, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA, US, 02215, G.Zimmerman@neu.edu

**Institution:** Zimmerman, Gregory M.: School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, Boston, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Although the correlation between peer delinquency and delinquency is one of the most consistently demonstrated findings in delinquency research, researchers have focused primarily on the direct, linear, and additive effects of peers in statistical models, rather than on empirically modeling mediating, nonlinear, and moderating processes that are specified by theory. To address these issues, we measure respondent delinquency and peer delinquency with illegal substance use and then decompose the effect of peer substance use on self-reported substance use. Logistic hierarchical models on a sample of adolescents from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) indicate that the effect of peer substance use on self-reported substance use is partially mediated by perceptions of the health risks of substance use. In addition, the direct statistical effect of peers is nonlinear: On average, the peer effect decreases at higher values of peer substance use, which is consistent with a "saturation" effect. We also find that the functional form of the peer substance use/substance use relationship is dependent on the neighborhood context. In neighborhoods with more opportunities for crime, the peer effect is initially strong but decreases as peer substance use increases, which is consistent with a saturation effect. Conversely, in neighborhoods with fewer opportunities for crime, the effect of peers is initially small, but as delinquent peer associations increase, the peer effect increases multiplicatively. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Society of Criminology; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[\\*Peer Pressure](#)  
[\\*Peers](#)

[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 63. Medication use and functional status decline in older adults: A narrative review.

**Citation:** American Journal of Geriatric Pharmacotherapy (AJGP), December 2011, vol./is. 9/6(378-391), 1543-5946 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Peron, Emily P; Gray, Shelly L; Hanlon, Joseph T

**Correspondence Address:** Peron, Emily P.: Department of Medicine (Geriatrics), University of Pittsburgh, Kaufmann Medical Building, Suite 500, 3471 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213, emp56@pitt.edu

**Institution:** Peron, Emily P.: Division of Geriatric Medicine, Department of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Functional status is the cornerstone of geriatric care and serves as an indicator of general well-being. A decline in function can increase health care use, worsen quality of life, threaten independence, and increase the risk of mortality. One of several risk factors for decline in functional status is medication use. Objective: Our aim was to critically review published articles that have examined the relationship between medication use and functional status decline in the elderly. Methods: The MEDLINE and EMBASE databases were searched for English-language articles published from January 1986 to June 2011. Search terms included aged, humans, drug utilization, polypharmacy, inappropriate prescribing, anticholinergics, psychotropics, antihypertensives, drug burden index, functional status, function change or decline, activities of daily living, gait, mobility limitation, and disability. A manual search of the reference lists of the identified articles and the authors' article files, book chapters, and recent reviews was conducted to retrieve additional publications. Only articles that used rigorous observational or interventional designs were included. Cross-sectional studies and case series were excluded from this review. Results: Nineteen studies met the inclusion criteria. Five studies addressed the impact of suboptimal prescribing on function, 3 of which found an increased risk of worse function in community-dwelling subjects receiving polypharmacy. Three of the 4 studies that assessed benzodiazepine use and functional status decline found a statistically significant association. One cohort study identified no relationship between antidepressant use and functional status, whereas a randomized trial found that amitriptyline, but not desipramine or paroxetine, impaired certain measures of gait. Two studies found that increasing anticholinergic burden was associated with worse functional status. In a study of hospitalized rehabilitation patients, users of hypnotics/anxiolytics (eg, phenobarbital, zolpidem) had lower relative Functional Independence Measure motor gains than nonusers. Use of multiple central nervous system (CNS) drugs (using different definitions) was linked to greater declines in self-reported mobility and Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB) scores in 2 community-based studies. Another study of nursing home patients did not report a significant decrease in SPPB scores in those taking multiple CNS drugs. Finally, 2 studies found mixed effects between antihypertensive use and functional status in the elderly. Conclusions: Benzodiazepines and anticholinergics have been consistently associated with impairments in functional status in the elderly. The relationships between suboptimal prescribing, antidepressants, and antihypertensives and functional status decline were mixed. Further research using established measures and methods is needed to better describe the impact of medication use on functional status in older adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier HS Journals, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Ability Level](#)  
[\\*Aging](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**64. Arab specificities, Arab voice and global connectedness: The development of WHO's new International Classification of Mental Disorders (ICD11).**

**Citation:** Arab Journal of Psychiatry, November 2011, vol./is. 22/2(95-99), 1016-8923 (Nov 2011)

**Author(s):** Khoury, Brigitte; Loza, Nasser; Reed, Geoffrey M

**Correspondence Address:** Khoury, Brigitte, bk03@aub.edu.lb

**Institution:** Khoury, Brigitte: Arab Regional Center for Research, Training, and Policy Making on Mental Health, Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Who is currently revising the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision (ICD-10). The WHO Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse is leading the development of the ICD-11 classification of mental and behavioral disorders. One of the Department's primary aims is to develop a clinically useful and culturally-sensitive diagnostic system for the effective identification of people in need of mental health services, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. To facilitate discussion of the needs and specificities of each region as a part of the development of a truly global classification of mental and behavioral disorders for ICD-11, WHO has held a series of regional meetings in different parts of the world. Most recently, a meeting for the Arab region was held in Beirut, Lebanon, in June 2011, to discuss the cultural applicability of ICD-10 classification of mental and behavioral disorders and provide recommendations for the development of ICD-11 classification of mental and behavioral disorders. Presentations at the conference focused on diagnostic groups that represent major areas of concern for Arab mental health in terms of cultural relevance and applicability. The major areas of concern were regarding criteria for PTSD, mood disorders in relation to somatization, substance abuse, sexual problems, and eating disorders. Some changes were also suggested for the primary care version of the ICD-11. Based on these discussions, specific proposals that can inform the development of the ICD-11 mental and behavioral disorders classification from an Arab perspective and guide future field studies in the region will be developed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Behavior Disorders](#)  
[\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*International Classification of Diseases](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**65. Oneiric stupor: The peculiar behaviour of agrypnia excitata.**

**Citation:** Sleep Medicine, December 2011, vol./is. 12/Suppl 2(S64-S67), 1389-9457 (Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Guaraldi, Pietro; Calandra-Buonaura, Giovanna; Terlizzi, Rossana; Montagna, Pasquale; Lugaresi, Elio; Tinuper, Paolo; Cortelli, Pietro; Provini, Federica

**Correspondence Address:** Guaraldi, Pietro, Via Ugo Foscolo 7, Bologna, Italy, 40123, pietro.guaraldi@unibo.it

**Institution:** Guaraldi, Pietro: IRCCS, Istituto delle Scienze Neurologiche, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Agrypnia excitata (AE) is a syndrome characterized by the inability to sleep associated with a generalized motor and autonomic over-activation. AE is caused by a thalamo-limbic system dysfunction and comprises three different conditions: Fatal Familial Insomnia (FFI), Delirium Tremens (DT), and Morvan Syndrome (MS). Oneiric

Stupor episodes (OS) are the peculiar motor behaviour of AE. During OS patients perform simple automatic gestures mimicking daily-life activities. This paper is the first description of the different characteristics of OS in two patients with MS and another with FFI, emphasizing the specific clinical features that reliably differentiate OS from REM sleep behaviour disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Delirium Tremens](#)  
[\\*Limbic System](#)  
[\\*Motor Processes](#)  
[\\*REM Sleep](#)  
[\\*Parasomnias](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 66. The development and treatment of impulsivity.

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**Citation:** PSICO, 2011, vol./is. 42/1(134-141), 0103-5371;1980-8623 (2011)

**Author(s):** Amorim Neto, Roque do Carmo; True, Mary

**Correspondence Address:** Amorim Neto, Roque do Carmo, P.O. BOX 4990, Moraga, CA, US, 94575, rcaneto1@gmail.com

**Institution:** Amorim Neto, Roque do Carmo: Saint Mary's College of California, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Impulsivity is a common factor in many mental disorders, including ADHD, drug addiction, aggressive and self-harm behaviors and childhood obesity. Impulsivity is also a risk factor for treatment dropout. This article aims to present the biological, sociological, and developmental roots of impulsivity and, also, common treatments for extreme impulsivity. We include recent work in the areas of neurodevelopment and emotional regulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Emotional Regulation](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 67. Academic performance enhancement: A qualitative study of the perceptions and habits of prescription stimulant-using college students.

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**Citation:** Journal of College Student Development, September 2011, vol./is. 52/5(560-576), 0897-5264;1543-3382 (Sep-Oct 2011)

**Author(s):** Aikins, Ross D

**Correspondence Address:** Aikins, Ross D., 740 Bair Island #106, Redwood City, CA, US, 94063, raikins@ucla.edu

**Institution:** Aikins, Ross D.: UCLA, Graduate School of Education & Information Studies, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study explores the developmental implications of cognitive enhancement among college students. Data comes from interviews with a purposive sample of licit and illicit users of stimulant medications at a highly selective West Coast University. A semistructured protocol revolved around students' habits and perceptions relating to stimulant medication use. Key findings identify academic use justifications, diversion pathways, and frames use within a biopsychosocial development model that impacts perceived self-efficacy, suggesting that academic dependence may develop differently

between licit/ illicit users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Academic Achievement](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Habits](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[College Students](#)  
[Student Attitudes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 68. Pattern of use and dependence on video games in infancy and adolescence.

**Original Title:** Patron de uso y dependencia de videojuegos en infancia y adolescencia.

**Citation:** Anales de Psicología, May 2011, vol./is. 27/2(418-426), 0212-9728;1695-2294 (May 2011)

**Author(s):** Choliz, Mariano; Marco, Clara

**Correspondence Address:** Choliz, Mariano: Dpto. de Psicología Basica, Universidad de Valencia, Avda. Blasco Ibanez, 21, Valencia, Spain, 46010, Mariano.Choliz@uv.es

**Institution:** Choliz, Mariano: Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, Spain

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** Video games are one of the most attractive forms of leisure. Today it is one of the main activities of children and adolescents, because of the interest they have for them and the time the adolescents spend in playing. Despite the undoubted benefits of this activity, in some cases the excessive use leads to abuse and other causes serious personal and family problems. This paper has two objectives. First, analyze the pattern of use of video games, focusing on gender differences. Second, the development of a questionnaire of video games dependence, according to the criteria of DSM-IV Disorders Substance Abuse and adapting to the use of video games. The factorial structure of this questionnaire is consistent with the concept of dependence, as defined in DSM-IV. Along with Internet and mobile, video game dependency would be one of the most characteristic technological addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Murcia, Murcia (España); YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Infant Development](#)  
[\\*Leisure Time](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 69. Compliance with antiretroviral treatment in HIV/AIDS patients on a methadone maintenance program.

**Citation:** Anales de Psicología, May 2011, vol./is. 27/2(302-310), 0212-9728;1695-2294 (May 2011)

**Author(s):** Ladero, Lucia; Almendros, Carmen; Orejudo, Santos; Carrobles, Jose A

**Correspondence Address:** Orejudo, Santos: Departamento de Psicología y Sociología, Facultad de Educación, Universidad de Zaragoza, C/ San Juan Bosco, 7, Zaragoza, Spain, 50009, sorejudo@unizar.es

**Institution:** Carrobles, Jose A.: Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	<p>Recent advances in "Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapies" (HAART), aimed at controlling and preventing the spreading of HIV/AIDS, have improved the quality of life and life expectancies of many patients with this fatal disease. Nevertheless, a significant number of difficulties persist, such as the existence of individuals from disadvantaged groups, that traditionally have had difficulty accessing high-quality health care in some countries, who have not benefited from these treatments. Adverse drug reactions and non compliance with treatment regimens increase the problems for the control of the disease. This work reviews studies on compliance with antitetroviral treatments regimens in injection drug users. We briefly went over the changes and improvements in HIV/AIDS and specialized drug addiction management services in the developed world and analyzed the relationship between HAART compliance and some psychosocial and clinical variables: anxiety, depression, stress, social support, self-efficacy, self-effort, and drug use. Finally, our review study suggests broad future intervention and research lines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)</p>
<b>Country of Publication:</b>	HOLDER: Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Murcia, Murcia (Espana); YEAR: 2010
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">*AIDS</a></li><li><a href="#">*Drug Therapy</a></li><li><a href="#">*HIV</a></li><li><a href="#">*Methadone Maintenance</a></li><li><a href="#">*Treatment Compliance</a></li><li><a href="#">Maintenance Therapy</a></li></ul>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO