

# Search Results

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## Search History

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

## 1. Working together across primary care, mental health & addictions: Exploring the association between the formalization of organizational partnerships & collaboration among staff members.

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- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** Pauze, Enette
- Institution:** U Toronto, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between the formalization of inter-organizational partnerships and collaboration among staff members working together across primary care, mental health and addition organizations to provide services to adults with complex mental health and addiction needs. Phase I of the study provided an environmental scan of existing partnerships among Family Health Teams (FHTs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs), and the Mental Health and/or Addiction (MHA) organizations they partner with, in the province of Ontario (Canada). Phase II explored the relationship between formalization and a) administrative collaboration and b) and service delivery collaboration. The hypotheses proposed that staff members who are part of formalized partnerships would report higher levels of collaboration. Phase III explored how formal and informal partnerships and collaboration are experienced by the administrative and service provider staff members who work across FHTs, CHCs and MHAs organizations. Using a mixed methods approach, data were collected using electronic surveys and telephone interviews. The results of Phase I indicated that FHTs and CHCs in Ontario have between 1-3 partnerships with MHA organizations. Most are informal partnerships, have existed for less than 5 years, and most staff members (partners) interact on a monthly basis. The quantitative results of Phase II showed no significant relationship between formalization and either form of collaboration. The qualitative findings from Phase III provide two key contributions. First, the results of the interviews may help explain why collaboration was not higher in formalized partnerships, as demonstrated by the range of advantages and disadvantages experienced by administrators and service providers in both formal and informal partnerships. Second, the findings illuminate factors related to the process of creating and/or formalizing partnerships, suggesting that there may be other factors that mediate or have a direct impact on the relationship between formalization and collaboration. By bringing together the study findings, the study addresses a gap in the literature by proposing a pathway through which formalization may be associated with collaboration. The results of the study provide opportunities for future research to help improve the quality and accessibility of services to adults with complex mental health and addiction needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Collaboration](#)  
[\\*Organizations](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Cooperation](#)  
[Mental Health](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

## 2. An exploration of men's attitudes regarding depression and help-seeking.

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- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** Cole, Brian P
- Institution:** U Nebraska - Lincoln, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Despite significantly higher risk of suicide and co-morbid substance abuse, college age men are far less likely than college age women to seek help when depressed (ACHA,

2010). This "gender gap" has led researchers to suggest that college men are experiencing a mental health crisis (Davies, Shen-Miller, & Isacco, 2010). Several theories have been suggested for this gender gap including: (a) barriers caused by male gender socialization, (b) inaccurate diagnostic criteria, and (c) men experience different symptoms when depressed (Cochran, 2005; Levin & Sanacora, 2007). Additionally, the current researcher hypothesizes that fear of femininity is a core aspect of the gender gap. The current study utilized a randomized analogue design with a series of vignettes about men with depression to identify: (a) symptoms that men believe indicate depression, (b) beliefs of about the masculinity and femininity of men experiencing depression, and (c) the influence of gender socialization on psychological help-seeking. This study also evaluated Perlick and Manning's (2007) Model of Male Help-Seeking. Participants were men (N=366) enrolled at a Midwestern university. A series of ANOVAs revealed that men viewed a vignette character experiencing Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) as "less masculine" and "more feminine" than similar characters reporting symptoms congruent with Major Depressive Disorder-Male Type (MDD-MT; Pollack, 1998), a mix of symptoms of MDD and MDD-MT, and career concerns. Additionally, men identified characters reporting traditional symptoms of MDD as most depressed. As well, a series of linear regressions suggest that adherence to aspects of male gender socialization (i.e., Gender Role Conflict and Conformity to Masculine Norms) are related to decreased engagement in seeking help from professionals, friends, and family as well as increased engagement in avoidant coping behaviors. Despite past suggestions that positive psychological traits (i.e., hope and well-being; Magyar-Moe, 2009) may buffer against psychological distress, hope and well-being did not moderate the relationship between male gender role socialization and help-seeking behaviors. Last, results of path analysis did not reveal support for the Model of Male Help-Seeking (Perlick & Manning, 2007). Implications for mental health practitioners, strengths and limitations of the study, and suggestions for future research are provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Human Males](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Suicide](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. The relationship between expressive language skills, internal state words, and classroom behavior problems in young children at social risk.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Wing, Christine A

**Institution:** U Minnesota, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Social-emotional and language development appear to interact during early childhood. Children with language delays/disorders tend to exhibit more behavior problems than children without language delays/disorders. In addition, knowledge and use of internal state words has been found to predict self-regulation in young children. Young children at social risk experience an increased probability of language delays/disorders as well as behavior problems. The purpose of this study was to explore whether expressive language skills in general and knowledge and use of internal state words in particular are related to behavior problems in young children at social risk. Methods: A total of 59 3-to-5-year-old monolingual English-speaking participants who attended one of four preschool sites serving low income families completed the study protocol. Two of the four participating sites accepted child referrals from programs serving families experiencing identified social risk factors (i.e., addiction, child

maltreatment). Information gathered for each of the 59 children included overall expressive language skills, internal state word knowledge and use, nonverbal intelligence, teacher behavior problem ratings, and noncompliance to teacher directives. Results: Expressive language skills were negatively associated with behavior problems as rated by teachers and measured by noncompliance to teacher directives. Expressive language skills negatively predicted both measures of behavior problems, controlling for preschool program and nonverbal intelligence. Knowledge and use of internal state words did not appear to be related to behavior problems when controlling for overall expressive language skills. Conclusion: Results suggest an inverse relationship between expressive language skills and behavior problems in young children at social risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Classrooms](#)  
[\\*Language](#)  
[\\*Language Delay](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Behavior Problems](#)  
[Classroom Behavior](#)  
[Self Regulation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 4. Alcohol cognitions and college student drinking: The moderating effect of executive abilities.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Lavigne, Andrea M

**Institution:** U Rhode Island, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Research informed by dual process models of addictions has clearly demonstrated an association between automatic and controlled alcohol-related cognitions and alcohol use. However, the literature is limited with respect to examination of the cognitive abilities that may moderate these associations across populations. This study examined executive abilities, automatic and controlled alcohol-related cognitions, and alcohol use and problems in sample of college students. It was hypothesized that the executive abilities of working memory and response inhibition would moderate relations between alcohol-related cognitions and involvement. Specifically, it was anticipated that individuals with weaker abilities in these areas would demonstrate stronger relations between automatic cognitions and use, while individuals with stronger abilities in these areas would demonstrate more robust relations between controlled cognitions and use. Research participants completed two Implicit Association Tasks measuring alcohol-related arousal and relaxation associations. In addition, participants completed questionnaires regarding alcohol expectancies, alcohol consumption and problems, and various measures of neuropsychological functioning. We tested study hypotheses using structural equation modeling and probed significant interactions using simple slope analyses. Support for a moderating effect of inhibition abilities on relations between implicit relaxation associations and alcohol involvement was observed. Findings from this study contribute to our understanding of cognitive and neuropsychological factors that contribute to alcohol misuse with important implications for preventive interventions and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Ability](#)  
[\\*Dual Process Models](#)  
[Alcohols](#)  
[Cognition](#)  
[College Students](#)  
[Colleges](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**5. The involvement of ventral tegmental area dopamine and CRF activity in mediating the opponent motivational effects of acute and chronic nicotine.**

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Grieder, Taryn Elizabeth

**Institution:** U Toronto, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A fundamental question in the neurobiological study of drug addiction concerns the mechanisms mediating the motivational effects of chronic drug withdrawal. According to one theory, drugs of abuse activate opposing motivational processes after both acute and chronic drug use. The negative experience of withdrawal is the opponent process of chronic drug use that drives relapse to drug-seeking and -taking, making the identification of the neurobiological substrates mediating withdrawal an issue of central importance in addiction research. In this thesis, I identify the involvement of the neurotransmitters dopamine (DA) and corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) in the opponent motivational a- and b-processes occurring after acute and chronic nicotine administration. I report that acute nicotine stimulates an initial aversive a-process followed by a rewarding opponent b-process, and chronic nicotine stimulates a rewarding a-process followed by an aversive opponent b-process (withdrawal). These responses can be modeled using a place conditioning paradigm. I demonstrate that the acute nicotine a-process is mediated by phasic dopaminergic activity and the DA receptor subtype-1 (D1R) but not by tonic dopaminergic activity and the DA receptor subtype-2 (D2R) or CRF activity, and the opponent b-process is neither DA- nor CRF-mediated. I also demonstrate that the chronic nicotine a-process is DA- but not CRF-mediated, and that withdrawal from chronic nicotine (the b-process) decreases tonic but not phasic DA activity in the ventral tegmental area (VTA), an effect that is D2R- but not D1R-mediated. I show that a specific pattern of signaling at D1Rs and D2Rs mediates the motivational responses to acute nicotine and chronic nicotine withdrawal, respectively, by demonstrating that both increasing or decreasing signaling at these receptors prevents the expression of the conditioned motivational response. Furthermore, I report that the induction of nicotine dependence increases CRF mRNA in VTA DA neurons, and that blocking either the upregulation of CRF mRNA or the activation of VTA CRF receptors prevents the anxiogenic and aversive motivational responses to withdrawal from chronic nicotine. The results described in this thesis provide novel evidence of a VTA DA/CRF system, and demonstrate that both CRF and a specific pattern of tonic DA activity in the VTA are necessary for the aversive motivational experience of nicotine withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[\\*Tegmentum](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Drug Withdrawal](#)  
[Nicotine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**6. African American women and substance abuse: The impact of cumulative disadvantages and attachment patterns on addiction severity and treatment participation.**

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** McKnight, Jacqueline Odell

**Institution:** Fordham U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examined substance abuse treatment specific to African American women. African American women are disproportionately represented among the ranks of those who suffer from abuse of alcohol or other drugs. This analysis assessed 41 African American women in treatment at an upper Manhattan based substance abuse therapeutic community, a family focused facility in New York City. The study explored two key treatment outcome indicators, addiction severity and treatment participation. These factors were examined utilizing first the theoretical construct of cumulative disadvantages which was operationalized as socioeconomic status and traumatic life experiences, specific to interpersonal violence (emotional, physical and or sexual abuse). The second construct applied was attachment theory which is defined as the protective factor of social support. Each theoretical framework was examined with respect to the historical implications of those of African American descent. There was additionally a discussion of the constructs' theoretical underpinnings, basic tenets, applicability to the area of substance abuse and supportive research. This review provided substantive research on African American patterns of addiction, response to treatment, and utilization of available programming. It was hypothesized that African American women in substance abuse treatment with high levels of cumulative disadvantages would have higher addiction severity rates and lower participation rates in treatment. Those however who had more attachment-social supports would have lower addiction severity rates and also high levels of participation. There was a noted positive moderate correlative with attachment-social supports and treatment participation. The sample size was small therefore external validity and significance was not found. This study however has provided substantial data to inform a knowledge base that can influence future practice, policy, and research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Blacks](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Theories](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Ideology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 7. Ventral tegmental area GABA(A) receptors mediate the change from a drug-naive to an opiate- or ethanol-deprived motivational state.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/8-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

**Author(s):** Ting-A-Kee, Ryan Anthony

**Institution:** U Toronto, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A crucial question in drug addiction research concerns whether the varying reports of dopamine-independent and dopamine-dependent motivation can be integrated. According to one theory, the prior drug history of a subject - that is to say, whether they have received minimal or chronic drug exposure - determines whether opiate motivation is dependent upon the brainstem tegmental pedunculo-pontine nucleus (TPP) or dopamine neurotransmission. The biological analogue of this change is thought to be a switch in the signalling properties (from hyperpolarizing to depolarizing) of ventral tegmental area (VTA) gamma-aminobutyric acid subtype-A (GABAA) receptors. In this thesis, I demonstrate that the mechanisms underlying opiate motivation can be selected artificially by manipulating the signalling properties of VTA GABAA receptors, irrespective of the past drug history of the subject. Furthermore, I suggest that these same VTA GABAA receptors also play a similar role in controlling ethanol motivation. Indeed, the mechanisms underlying ethanol motivation can be doubly dissociated in a manner similar

to that observed with opiates. However, whereas opiate motivation is TPP-dependent in the drug-naive state, I found that ethanol motivation was dependent on dopamine neurotransmission (via the D2 receptor) in drug-naive animals. Conversely, ethanol motivation was TPP-dependent in ethanol-deprived mice (as opposed to opiate motivation being dopamine-dependent in opiate-deprived animals). These effects are consistent with a VTA GABAA receptor switching mechanism identical to the one seen in the case of opiate motivation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Ethanol](#)  
[\\*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmission](#)  
[\\*Tegmentum](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Motivation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 8. Is internet addiction a psychopathological condition distinct from pathological gambling?

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Mar 3, 2014)

**Author(s):** Tonioni, Federico; Mazza, Marianna; Autullo, Gianna; Cappelluti, Roberta; Catalano, Valeria; Marano, Giuseppe; Fiumana, Valerio; Moschetti, Claudia; Alimonti, Flaminia; Luciani, Massimiliano; Lai, Carlo

**Abstract:** AIMS: The behavioural-addiction perspective suggests that Internet addiction (IA) and pathological gambling (PG) could share similar characteristics with substance dependence. Despite the similarities between IA and PG, it is not clear whether these disorders share different or similar psychopathological conditions. The aim of the present study was to test whether IA patients presented different psychological symptoms, temperamental traits, coping strategies and relational patterns compared with PG patients. The hypothesis was that IA patients will show greater interpersonal disengagement than PG patients. METHODS: Two clinical groups (31 IA patients and 11 PG patients) and a control group (38 healthy subjects) matched with the clinical groups for gender and age were enrolled. The clinical groups were gathered in a psychiatric service for IA and PG in a hospital. Anxiety, depression, coping strategies, attachment, temperament, and global assessment of functioning were measured. MANOVAs, ANOVAs and post-hoc comparisons were carried out in order to test the hypothesis. RESULTS: Despite IA and PG showing similar differences with the control group on the levels of depression, anxiety and global functioning, the two clinical groups showed different temperamental, coping and social patterns. Specifically IA patients compared with the PG patients showed a greater mental and behavioural disengagement associated with an important interpersonal impairment. The two clinical groups shared an impulsive coping strategy and socio-emotional impairments. CONCLUSIONS: Despite IA and PG patients presenting similar clinical symptoms, IA condition was characterised by a more relevant mental, behavioural, and social disengagement compared to PG condition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 9. Electronic cigarette use outcome expectancies among college students.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Mar 3, 2014)

**Author(s):** Pokhrel, Pallav; Little, Melissa A; Fagan, Pebbles; Muranaka, Nicholas; Herzog, Thaddeus A

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: E-cigarette use outcome expectancies and their relationships with demographic and e-cigarette use variables are not well understood. Based on past cigarette as well as e-cigarette use research, we generated self-report items to assess e-cigarette outcome expectancies among college students. The objective was to determine different dimensions of e-cigarette use expectancies and their associations with e-cigarette use and use susceptibility. METHODS: Self-report data were collected from 307 multiethnic 4- and 2-year college students [M age=23.5 (SD=5.5); 65% Female; 35% current cigarette smokers] in Hawaii. Data analyses were conducted by using factor and regression analyses. RESULTS: Exploratory factor analysis among e-cigarette ever-users indicated 7 factors: 3 positive expectancy factors (social enhancement, affect regulation, positive sensory experience) and 4 negative expectancy factors (negative health consequences, addiction concern, negative appearance, negative sensory experience). Confirmatory factor analysis among e-cigarette never-users indicated that the 7-factor model fitted reasonably well to the data. Being a current cigarette smoker was positively associated with positive expectancies and inversely with negative expectancies. Higher positive expectancies were significantly associated with greater likelihood of past-30-day e-cigarette use. Except addiction concern, higher negative expectancies were significantly associated with lower likelihood of past-30-day e-cigarette use. Among e-cigarette never-users, positive expectancy variables were significantly associated with higher intentions to use e-cigarettes in the future, adjusting for current smoker status and demographic variables. CONCLUSIONS: E-cigarette use expectancies determined in this study appear to predict e-cigarette use and use susceptibility among young adults and thus have important implications for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 10. Recent advances with a novel model organism: Alcohol tolerance and sensitization in zebrafish (*danio rerio*).

**Citation:** Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0278-5846 (Mar 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Tran, Steven; Gerlai, Robert

**Abstract:** Alcohol abuse and dependence are a rapidly growing problem with few treatment options available. The zebrafish has become a popular animal model for behavioral neuroscience. This species may be appropriate for investigating the effects of alcohol on the vertebrate brain. In the current review, we examine the literature by discussing how alcohol alters behavior in zebrafish and how it may affect biological correlates. We focus on two phenomena that are often examined in the context of alcohol-induced neuroplasticity. Alcohol tolerance (a progressive decrease in the effect of alcohol over time) is often observed following continuous (chronic) exposure to low concentrations of alcohol. Alcohol sensitization also called reverse tolerance (a progressive increase in the effect of alcohol over time) is often observed following repeated discrete exposures to higher concentrations of alcohol. These two phenomena may underlie the development and maintenance of alcohol addiction. The phenotypical characterization of these responses in zebrafish may be the first important steps in establishing this species as a tool for the analysis of the molecular and neurobiological mechanisms underlying human alcohol addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 11. An integrative analysis of ethanol tolerance and withdrawal in zebrafish (*danio rerio*).

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0166-4328 (Mar 2, 2014)

**Author(s):** Tran, Steven; Chatterjee, Diptendu; Gerlai, Robert

**Abstract:** The zebrafish is emerging as a popular animal model for alcohol (ethanol or EtOH) addiction due to its simplicity and practical advantages. Two phenomena associated with ethanol addiction are the development of tolerance and withdrawal. Using a multi-level approach in the current study, we characterise ethanol tolerance and withdrawal in zebrafish. We first investigate the temporal trajectory of ethanol concentration in the zebrafish brain in response to an acute exposure and during withdrawal. We report that ethanol concentrations approach a steady state within 60min of exposure to 0.50% and 1.00% v/v ethanol and rapidly decline and return to zero within 60min following withdrawal from chronic ethanol exposure (0.50% v/v). We characterise the changes associated with ethanol tolerance and withdrawal in zebrafish by focusing on three domains relevant to ethanol addiction: motor patterns, physiological responses (i.e. cortisol levels), and neurochemical alterations. The use of multiple domains of investigation allowed an in-depth analysis of ethanol induced changes in zebrafish. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 12. Pharmacology of novel synthetic stimulants structurally related to the "bath salts" constituent 3,4-methylenedioxypropylamphetamine (mdpv).

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Mar 2, 2014)

**Author(s):** Marusich, Julie A; Antonazzo, Kateland R; Wiley, Jenny L; Blough, Bruce E; Partilla, John S; Baumann, Michael H

**Abstract:** There has been a dramatic rise in the abuse of synthetic cathinones known as "bath salts," including 3,4-methylenedioxypropylamphetamine (MDPV), an analog linked to many adverse events. MDPV differs from other synthetic cathinones because it contains a pyrrolidine ring which gives the drug potent actions as an uptake blocker at dopamine and norepinephrine transporters. While MDPV is now illegal, a wave of "second generation" pyrrolidinophenones has appeared on the market, with -pyrrolidinopropylamphetamine (-PVP) being most popular. Here, we sought to compare the in vitro and in vivo pharmacological effects of MDPV and its congeners: -PVP, -pyrrolidinobutylamphetamine (-PBP), and -pyrrolidinopropylamphetamine (-PPP). We examined effects of test drugs in transporter uptake and release assays using rat brain synaptosomes, then assessed behavioral stimulant effects in mice. We found that -PVP is a potent uptake blocker at dopamine and norepinephrine transporters, similar to MDPV. -PBP and -PPP are also catecholamine transporter blockers but display reduced potency. All of the test drugs are locomotor stimulants, and the rank order of in vivo potency parallels dopamine transporter activity, with MDPV > -PVP > -PBP > -PPP. Motor activation produced by all drugs is reversed by the dopamine receptor antagonist SCH23390. Furthermore, results of a functional observational battery show that all test drugs produce typical stimulant effects at lower doses and some drugs produce bizarre behaviors at higher doses. Taken together, our findings represent the first evidence that second generation analogs of MDPV are catecholamine-selective uptake blockers which may pose risk for addiction and adverse effects in human users. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled 'CNS Stimulants'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 13. A shift in the role of glutamatergic signaling in the nucleus accumbens core with the development of an addicted phenotype.

- Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0006-3223 (Feb 14, 2014)
- Author(s):** Doyle, Susan E; Ramoa, Carolina; Garber, Garrett; Newman, Joshua; Toor, Zeeshan; Lynch, Wendy J
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: While dopamine signaling in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) plays a well-established role in motivating cocaine use in early nonaddicted stages, recent evidence suggests that other signaling pathways may be critical once addiction has developed. Given the importance of glutamatergic signaling in the NAc for drug seeking and relapse, here we examined its role in motivating cocaine self-administration under conditions known to produce either a nonaddicted or an addicted phenotype. METHODS: Following acquisition, male and female Sprague Dawley rats were given either short access (three fixed-ratio 1 sessions, 20 infusions/day) or extended 24-hour access (10 days; 4 trials/hour; up to 96 infusions/day) to cocaine. Following a 14-day abstinence period, motivation for cocaine was assessed under a progressive-ratio schedule, and once stable, the effects of intra-NAc infusions of the glutamate alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate/kainate receptor antagonist CNQX (0, .01, .03, .1 g/side) were determined. As an additional measure for the development of an addicted phenotype, separate groups of rats were screened under an extinction/cue-induced reinstatement procedure following abstinence from short-access versus extended-access self-administration. RESULTS: Motivation for cocaine and levels of extinction and reinstatement responding were markedly higher following extended-access versus short-access self-administration, confirming the development of an addicted phenotype in the extended-access group. CNQX dose-dependently reduced motivation for cocaine in the extended-access group but was without effect in the short-access group. CONCLUSIONS: These results suggest that the role of glutamatergic signaling in the NAc, though not essential for motivating cocaine use in nonaddicted stages, becomes critical once addiction has developed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in [Schizophrenia Research](#)  
Available from Elsevier in [Biological Psychiatry](#)

#### 14. Impulsivity as a vulnerability factor for poor addiction treatment outcomes: A review of neurocognitive findings among individuals with substance use disorders.

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Feb 10, 2014)
- Author(s):** Stevens, Laura; Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio; Goudriaan, Anna E; Roeyers, Herbert; Dom, Geert; Vanderplasschen, Wouter
- Abstract:** With the current review, we explore the hypothesis that individual differences in neurocognitive aspects of impulsivity (i.e., cognitive and motor disinhibition, delay discounting and impulsive decision-making) among individuals with a substance use disorder are linked to unfavorable addiction treatment outcomes, including high drop-out rates and difficulties in achieving and maintaining abstinence. A systematic review of the literature was carried out using PubMed, PsycINFO and Web of Knowledge searches. Twenty-five unique empirical papers were identified and findings were considered in relation to the different impulsivity dimensions. Although conceptual/methodological heterogeneity and lack of replication are key limitations of studies in this area, findings speak for a prominent role of cognitive disinhibition, delay discounting and impulsive decision-making in the ability to successfully achieve and maintain abstinence during and following addiction treatment. In contrast, indices of motor disinhibition appear to be unrelated to abstinence levels. Whereas the relationship between impulsivity and treatment retention needs to be examined more extensively, preliminary evidence suggests that impulsive/risky decision-making is unrelated to premature treatment drop-out among individuals with a substance use disorder. The reviewed findings are discussed in terms of

their clinical implications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 15. The other side of the histamine h3 receptor.

**Citation:** Trends in Neurosciences, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0166-2236 (Mar 10, 2014)

**Author(s):** Ellenbroek, Bart A; Ghiabi, Bibinaz

**Abstract:** Although histamine H3 receptors are predominantly known as presynaptic receptors, regulating the release of neurotransmitters such as dopamine, acetylcholine, and histamine, in the striatal complex the vast majority of these receptors are actually located on the other side, in other words postsynaptically. Given their strategic location, they can crucially affect signaling throughout the basal ganglia. We describe the anatomy and function of H3 receptors within the basal ganglia with a specific focus on their colocalization with dopamine D1 and D2 receptors. Because the basal ganglia are centrally involved in several major neurological and psychiatric disorders, we also discuss the therapeutic potential of drugs targeting H3 receptors in the treatment of Parkinson disease (PD), schizophrenia, and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Trends in Neurosciences*

#### 16. What Happens in Treatment Doesn't Stay in Treatment: Cocaine Abstinence During Treatment Is Associated With Fewer Problems at Follow-Up.

**Citation:** Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0022-006X;1939-2117 (Mar 17, 2014)

**Author(s):** Kiluk, Brian D; Nich, Charla; Witkiewitz, Katie; Babuscio, Theresa A; Carroll, Kathleen M

**Abstract:** Objective: Cocaine users often present to treatment with a multitude of problems typically considered addiction related; however, there is little evidence that reductions in cocaine use are followed by reductions in these problems. This study evaluated the relationship between rates of cocaine use during treatment and the level of non-cocaine life problems experienced during a 12-month period following treatment in a pooled sample of 434 cocaine-dependent individuals participating in 1 of 5 randomized controlled trials. Method: Structural equation modeling and latent growth curve modeling were used to evaluate the relationship between frequency of cocaine use within treatment (8 or 12 weeks) and a latent construct of global problems indicated by the days of problems reported on the Addiction Severity Index across follow-up time points (1, 3, 6, and 12 months after treatment). Results: Both a continuous latent cocaine use outcome measure (percent days abstinent, percent positive urines, and maximum days of consecutive abstinence) and a dichotomous measure of cocaine use (>21 consecutive days of abstinence) during the treatment period were associated with frequency of cocaine use and global problems during follow-up. Overall, results indicated that greater cocaine abstinence during the treatment period was associated with higher rates of abstinence and fewer global problems experienced following treatment. Conclusion: This is one of the first studies to support a model that suggests addiction-related problems decrease in accordance with achieving abstinence from cocaine, thereby providing evidence that within-treatment cocaine abstinence has benefits that extend beyond the frequency of

drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 17. Genetic and family and community environmental effects on drug abuse in adolescence: A Swedish national twin and sibling study.

**Citation:** The American Journal of Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 171/2(209-217), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Feb 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Kendler, Kenneth S; Maes, Hermine H; Sundquist, Kristina; Ohlsson, Henrik; Sundquist, Jan

**Correspondence Address:** Kendler, Kenneth S., kendler@vcu.edu

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Using Swedish nationwide registry data, the authors investigated genetic and environmental risk factors in the etiology of drug abuse by twin sibling modeling. The authors followed up with epidemiological analyses to identify shared environmental influences on drug abuse. Method: Drug abuse was defined using public medical, legal, or pharmacy records. Twin and sibling pairs were obtained from the national twin and genealogical registers. Information about sibling pair residence within the same household, small residential area, or municipality was obtained from Statistics Sweden. The authors predicted concordance for drug abuse by years of co-residence until the older sibling turned 21 and risk for future drug abuse in adolescents living with parental figures as a function of family-level socioeconomic status and neighborhood social deprivation. Results: The best twin sibling fit model predicted substantial heritability for drug abuse in males (55%) and females (73%), with environmental factors shared by siblings operating only in males and accounting for 23% of the variance in liability. For each year of living in the same household, the probability of sibling concordance for drug abuse increased 2%-25%. When not residing in the same household, concordance was predicted from residence in the same small residential area or municipality. Risk for drug abuse was predicted both by family socioeconomic status and neighborhood social deprivation. Controlling for family socioeconomic status, each year of living in a high social deprivation neighborhood increased the risk for drug abuse by 2%. Conclusions: Using objective registry data, the authors found that drug abuse is highly heritable. A substantial proportion of the shared environmental effect on drug abuse comes from community-wide rather than household-level influences. Genetic effects demonstrated in twin studies have led to molecular analyses to elucidate biological pathways. In a parallel manner, environmental effects can be followed up by epidemiological studies to clarify social mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Environmental Effects](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Twins](#)  
[Family](#)  
[Genetics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 18. Community, siblings, heritability and the risk for drug abuse.

**Citation:** The American Journal of Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 171/2(140-141), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Feb 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Hopfer, Christian

**Correspondence Address:** Hopfer, Christian, christian.hopfer@ucdenver.edu

**Institution:** University of Colorado, School of Medicine, Denver, CO, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on article by Kenneth S. Kendler et al. (see record 2014-06810-013). Using a Swedish nationwide registry of twins and siblings, the authors were able to assemble a large, genetically informative data set. While the study by Kendler et al. cannot completely disentangle the direction of effects, the authors do demonstrate that above and beyond family-wide influences, there is a community-wide effect on drug abuse, suggesting that deprived communities exert an effect on the development of drug abuse. This is a critical public health issue, as both molecular biological as well as epidemiological studies will need large data sets in order to make substantial advances. While considerable media attention has been given to the issue of how private companies are collecting vast troves of data "donated" by users or how government-funded security apparatuses are collecting data, the absence of large-scale, integrated efforts on the United States public health side is striking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Environmental Effects](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Twins](#)  
[Community Mental Health](#)  
[Family](#)  
[Genetics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 19. The morally weak-minded.

**Citation:** The Psychology of misconduct, vice, and crime., 1922(160-177) (1922)

**Author(s):** Hollander, Bernard

**Institution:** British Hospital for Mental Diseases and Brain Diseases, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The wish to live in families imposed upon man certain obligations and duties which varied according to the wants and habits of each community. Man had to act not solely for his own benefit but had to take the welfare of his family or community into consideration. Moral conduct became essentially social conduct-conduct conducive to the well-being and progress of the race-at all events the higher forms of it, which involve the voluntary control and regulation of the instinctive impulses. Such conduct is disapproved of which, if freely indulged in, would lead to the degeneration if not extinction of mankind. Morality thus simply includes the rules and regulations by which we may all live together in the happiest manner possible. The great principle has always been: Do unto others as you would be done by; or the negative: Do not to others what you would not wish that they should do to you. Whenever a man does anything which he knows would meet with the disapprobation of his friends, he experiences a feeling of uneasiness, a feeling of guilt; and when he does something which would be applauded by his fellows, he has a sense of happiness. But this desire of approbation is not the only factor in moral conduct. With many, if not most, men, the practice of morality extends only so far as they think they can perceive some personal advantage and immunity of punishment. Hence it is that those who can extensively foresee future consequences of their acts are more moral than those who are ignorant; not so much because they have better intentions as because they can perceive the future effects more clearly than those whose minds are more occupied by immediate pleasure and personal desires. The cases of moral weak-mindedness that come before the physician are usually young people, of respectable family, clever but conspicuously lacking in wisdom and discretion and destitute of feeling for social obligations. Many of them evince from early childhood lack of affection, dishonestly, callousness, utter indifference to the welfare and feelings of those around

them, unkind to their brothers and sisters and to animals, fond of practical jokes, irritable and hasty in temper, rebellious to authority, sulky when corrected, and sullen and morose. Punishment arouses in them only a sense of injustice, of injured innocence, and of rankling vindictiveness. As they get older they may be addicted to petty thefts, which are often concealed with an amount of cunning that would hardly be credited by those who have no experience in these cases. They do not appreciate the enormity of their offence, and when found out they exhibit no sense of shame. When they are punished and express regret, it is forgotten when the next temptation comes. They are unmanageable at school and are a danger to other children. If they can get through their school and college career by their cleverness and quick understanding- never by industry-and have avoided expulsion for their conduct, they still fail in life, for they live from hand to mouth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Morality](#)  
[\\*Social Norms](#)  
[Instinctive Behavior](#)  
[Punishment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 20. Drink and drug habits.

**Citation:** The Psychology of misconduct, vice, and crime., 1922(49-71) (1922)

**Author(s):** Hollander, Bernard

**Institution:** British Hospital for Mental Diseases and Brain Diseases, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) What we are concerned with is the deeper reasons for drinking which produce harmful effects and may lead a person to become a "drunkard" or "alcoholic." As a rule, where there is drinking to excess, there is a predisposition to do so. This predisposition is of a twofold nature. It may consist of an attraction towards alcohol, in consequence of which the habit is very quickly established; or of an intolerance of alcohol, in consequence of which small quantities suffice to produce brain disturbances. Not every one who drinks, even to excess, is an alcoholic; only those persons can be regarded as such who either continually or at certain periods suffer from a craving for alcohol. Intolerance of alcohol should always raise a suspicion of a latent pathological condition. Often the mental trouble is masked by alcoholic indulgence. Chronic alcoholism may lead to crimes of acquisitiveness and lust, violence and homicide, but the alcoholic is not primarily a criminal; just as the criminal may drink as an incident in his life of crime but is not primarily an inebriate. Psychotherapy is the most important treatment. There are different methods, as described in Chapter XII of this work; but a sound psychotherapist will not confine himself to any single one. No two cases are alike, for no two characters are precisely alike nor are the causes the same in each case; therefore they cannot be successfully treated by any stereotyped plan. The person who indulges in the drug habit to the detriment of himself and of those dependent on him, whose affairs are being neglected, whose health is being ruined, whose family through his indulgence is suffering from the deprivation of those necessities to which they are entitled-such a person is on the border-line of insanity. Whatever peculiar characteristic of mind or accidental incident may determine the formation of the habit, when once it is formed the patient has a real disease and he can only exist free from great physical and mental pain when he is under the influence of the drug to which he is addicted. The drug-taking habit is a secret one, as a rule. It commences as a vice, but the developed craving becomes a disease. Psychotherapy alone will not cure the chronic drug taker. His physique, and especially his cerebral tissues, are soaked with the poison and their functions undermined. On the other hand, physical measures and medicinal substitutes alone will fail to bring about a cure. They must be seconded by influences that act on the patient's mentality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

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

\*Drug Addiction  
 \*Psychotherapy  
 Predisposition

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 21. The Psychology of misconduct, vice, and crime.

**Citation:** The Psychology of misconduct, vice, and crime., 1922 (1922)

**Author(s):** Hollander, Bernard

**Institution:** British Hospital for Mental Diseases and Brain Diseases, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the preface) In the course of twenty-five years' practice as a physician specialising in nervous and mental disorders a large number of people have come under my observation and treatment, suffering from character defects leading to moral failings-some complaining of a tendency to misconduct, which remained a tendency only; others being brought to me for the evil they had already committed, doing harm to themselves or to others. Some of these were addicted to the drink or drug habit, some to sexual perversion, some to ill-temper and violence; while others were youthful liars, thieves, or profligates. Finally, a considerable number consisted of semi-insane and semi-responsible young men and women, morally deficient-sometimes together with mental defect; sometimes mentally so superior, at least in cunning and conversational gifts, as to be admired by everyone with whom they came into contact, until found out. It will be seen, therefore, that the cases of moral derangement which come before the mental specialist are of all kinds; only the professional thief and burglar, and the downright scoundrel, do not consult the physician. This book contains the results of my reflections on these experiences. It is written from the standpoint of the "new psychology," dealing successively, in accordance with their evolution, with the primary emotions and instinctive tendencies which are at the basis of all human behaviour, normal and abnormal. It will be shown that morality is a gradual growth, arising from the conflict between the unconscious instinctive tendencies to self-gratification and self-preservation, and the gregarious instinct which produces in man the various affections, parental, filial, and social, and ultimately tends to altruistic conduct. Some people are naturally moral, some are inherently selfish, and others-perhaps the great majority-are conscious of the two tendencies within them, and remain moral under temptation solely from fear of consequences. The morally deranged can be distinguished from the professional criminal class by the lack of self-control. They are conscious of thoughts and impulses towards evil-doing which they desire to inhibit, but lack the power to do so. They come to the physician to do for them what they cannot do for themselves. In the actual criminal there is no conflict; he "wills" to do wrong. It is the business of the doctor to reform the former; it is the business of the law to punish the latter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** \*Behavior Problems  
 \*Crime  
 \*Criminals  
 \*Instinctive Behavior  
 \*Morality  
 Emotions  
 Self Control

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. Internet use: Breakthrough or breakdown?

**Citation:** IFE Psychologia: An International Journal, 2013, vol./is. 21/3(384-394), 1117-1421 (2013)

**Author(s):** Omole, C. O; Ayeni, B. O

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ibadan, Nigeria; Department of Psychology, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ibadan, Nigeria

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article provides a brief overview of Internet addiction. The term "internet addiction" is an attempt to describe the observed behavior of Internet overuse. Early research has investigated the prevalence of addictive use of the Internet. Internet addiction is a new and often unrecognized issue for parents, teachers, organizations and therapists. Understanding the nature of the condition can help in the identification of the most appropriate ways to reduce the incidence and treat outcomes. More research is required to focus on developing more accurate ways to identify and intervene when people have this problem. However, it is essential that counselors, therapists, managers, supervisors, and occupational health psychologists become more aware of their role in raising awareness of potential problems relating to internet addiction and the harm that it can cause the society. While it is clear that internet addiction has the potential to become a health issue and needs to be taken seriously, this should be balanced against the significant personal and business benefits, not to mention enjoyment, the internet can provide when used appropriately. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Awareness](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Health Behavior](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[Psychologists](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 23. Motivational interview: Evidence based strategy in the treatment of alcohol and drug addiction.

**Citation:** IFE Psychologia: An International Journal, 2013, vol./is. 21/3(257-288), 1117-1421 (2013)

**Author(s):** Madukwe, Ann Ukachi

**Correspondence Address:** Madukwe, Ann Ukachi, annemichael2002@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Imo State University, Owerri, Nigeria

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Motivational interviewing (MI) has been found to be more effective than no treatment, standard care, extended treatment, or being on a waiting list before receiving the intervention. There is evidence supporting the efficacy of motivational interviewing as a stand-alone intervention for self-identified concerned drinkers who were provided feedback about their drinking patterns but received no additional clinical attention. MI is useful as an enhancement of traditional treatment and effective in reducing substance-using patterns of patients appearing in medical settings for other health-related conditions. As an approach to counseling, motivational interviewing reflects more closely the principles of motivational enhancement than other varieties of brief interventions. The benefits of MI make it even more adaptable for our population considering the level of poverty in the nation which makes it impossible for most to go into long-term treatment programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Counseling](#)  
[\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[\\*Motivational Interviewing](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Strategies](#)

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

#### 24. Misuse of psychoactive drugs at workplace. VII-Regulatory and legal aspects. Roles and responsibilities of the various parties.

**Original Title:** Mesusage de substances psychoactives en milieu professionnel. VII-Aspects reglementaires et juridiques. Roles et responsabilites des differents acteurs.

**Citation:** *Alcoologie et Addictologie*, December 2013, vol./is. 35/4(387-402), 1620-4522 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Fantoni-Quinton, Sophie; Arbouch, Philippe; Bessieres, Philippe

**Institution:** Service de Medecine du Travail, CHRU de Lille, EA 4487, CROP, Universite Universite Lille 2, Lille, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** This article is essentially devoted to the roles and responsibilities of company personnel and prevention advisers and completes the regulatory and legal aspects discussed in previous articles. This article discusses the employer's civil and penal responsibilities and the employer's obligation to ensure the health and safety of employees, requiring the implementation of certain actions: risk assessment, "unique document", addictive behaviour prevention measures, disciplinary measures, etc. The employee also has an obligation to ensure safety (equipment) for himself and for others. The rights of alert and suspension of work are discussed, together with the responsibilities that can be engaged for the employee, personnel representatives and first-aid workers. French law of 20 July 2011 introduced major legal changes to the role of prevention advisers, their organization in multidisciplinary teams in occupational health departments (nurse, occupational health department assistant, occupational risk prevention adviser, social welfare). The conditions and modalities of screening, access to test results and disciplinary responsibility (ethical) for physicians are also discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Laws](#)  
[\\*Occupational Safety](#)  
[\\*Working Conditions](#)  
[Risk Assessment](#)  
[Occupational Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 25. Misuse of psychoactive drugs at workplace. VI-Management of acute behavioural and/or cognitive disorders related to psychoactive substance use.

**Original Title:** Mesusage de substances psychoactives en milieu professionnel. VI-Gestion des troubles comportementaux aigus et/ou cognitifs lies a la consommation de SPA.

**Citation:** *Alcoologie et Addictologie*, December 2013, vol./is. 35/4(375-385), 1620-4522 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Gerard, Antoine; Budan, Colette; Jeannin, Jean-Paul; Philippe, Jean-Marc

**Correspondence Address:** Gerard, Antoine: CH Emile Roux, 12, bd Dr Chantemesse, Le Puy-en-Velay, France, F-43000, antoine.gerard@ch-lepuy.fr

**Institution:** CH Emile Roux, Le Puy-en-Velay, France; Medecin du Travail, SSTRN, Nantes, France; Centre Hospitalier, Aurillac, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Acute behavioural and/or cognitive disorders require management in the workplace, as the primary objective is to control the situation to limit the immediate dangers. The

aetiological diagnosis is established subsequently. The occupational health physician advises the employer who is required by law to organize first aid and take the necessary measures to insure the safety of the employees. The organization of first aid in the company is based on: human resources (and training); alert modalities and liaison between specific units of the company and the medical emergency call centre; written instructions describing the protocol (do not leave the employee unattended, seek a medical opinion, return home procedure, etc.). At the employer's request, the employee should attend a visit with the occupational health physician during the days following the event. Crisis and post-crisis management can only be effective if the concept of "inappropriate behaviour in the workplace" has been previously explained to employees and if the crisis management procedure has been presented and discussed (see French Labour Code). A prevention programme can be initiated or reinforced following this type of event. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Behavior Disorders](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Impairment](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Occupational Health](#)  
[Drugs](#)  
[Occupational Safety](#)  
[Personnel](#)  
[Working Conditions](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**26. Misuse of psychoactive drugs at workplace. V-Laboratory screening. 2-Indications and limitations of laboratory screening. Management as a function of screening results.**

**Original Title:** Mesusage de substances psychoactives en milieu professionnel. V-Depistage biologique. 2-Indications et limites du depistage biologique. Conduites a tenir en fonction des resultats du reperage (y compris pour la consommation de medicaments psychotropes).

**Citation:** Alcoologie et Addictologie, December 2013, vol./is. 35/4(355-374), 1620-4522 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Hache, Philippe; Bessieres, Philippe; Orizet, Cyrille; Vasseur, Annick; Playoust, Didier

**Institution:** Institut National de Recherche et de Securite, Paris, France; Medecin du Travail, Nancy, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** This article describes the indications and limitations of laboratory screening for psychoactive substance use. In France, apart from jobs submitted to job capacity conditions, the indications for laboratory screening tests must comply with precise principles and rules. Only occupational health physicians can propose and request laboratory screening tests by strictly complying with the subject's informed consent and medical secrecy. Random or systematic screening is not indicated: screening tests must correspond to a clinical indication. Apart from alcohol screening, urine samples are the most relevant biological samples, as the reliability of saliva tests needs to be improved. Management as a function of the results is described in detail. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage Screening](#)  
[\\*Privileged Communication](#)  
[Alcohols](#)  
[Saliva](#)  
[Working Conditions](#)  
[Occupational Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**27. Misuse of psychoactive drugs at workplace. V-Laboratory screening. 1-The various validated laboratory screening methods. Value, current limitations of Interpretation of the results and economic limitations.**

**Original Title:** Mesusage de substances psychoactives en milieu professionnel. V-Depistage biologique. 1-Les differentes methodes validees pour le depistage biologique. Interet, limites actuelles de l'interpretation des resultats et limites economiques.

**Citation:** Alcoologie et Addictologie, December 2013, vol./is. 35/4(341-354), 1620-4522 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Royer-Morrot, Marie-Jose; Galliot-Guilley, Martine

**Institution:** Service de Pharmacologie Clinique et Toxicologie, CHU de Nancy, Nancy, France; Laboratoire de Toxicologie Biologique, Hopital Lariboisiere, Paris, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** The use of legal or illegal psychoactive substances is on the increase, especially in the workplace. The diagnosis of psychoactive substance use based on clinical interview is often difficult, which may justify laboratory screening tests. The choice of biological medium (blood, urine, saliva, expired air, hair) and the method of analysis is determined by the clinician's expectations. Direct (ethanol, ethylglucuronide) and indirect laboratory markers (MCV,  $\gamma$ GT, CDT) can help the clinician evaluate alcohol abuse. It is recommended to take a sample for blood alcohol assay in the presence of a positive breath alcohol test. Screening methods for drugs and illicit substances are based on an immunochemical reaction which recognizes the constituents of a molecular family without distinguishing between specific molecules. The results are purely qualitative, expressed as "presence" or "absence" of a family with respect to an analytical positive cut-off and does not constitute a job capacity cut-off. Urine tests generally target metabolites, while saliva tests target parent molecules. Confirmation methods (gas or liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry) allow identification and quantification of parent molecules and metabolites of psychoactive substances present in the sample. These methods are very specific and sensitive. However, a positive result does not indicate the magnitude of the addictive behaviour Interpretation of the results of laboratory screening must take the patient's data into account, hence the importance of clinical and laboratory interactions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage Screening](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Working Conditions](#)  
[Immunocytochemistry](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**28. Consultations for young consumers in a structure of insertion.**

**Original Title:** Une consultation jeunes consommateurs en mission locale.

**Citation:** Alcoologie et Addictologie, December 2013, vol./is. 35/4(335-339), 1620-4522 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Couteron, Jean-Pierre; Picard, Edwige

**Correspondence Address:** Picard, Edwige: CSAPA Douar Nevez, 33, Avenue du General Dubreton, Ploermel, France, F-56800, edwigepicard@yahoo.fr

**Institution:** Federation Addiction, Paris, France; CSAPA Douar Nevez, Ploermel, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** A collaboration between a local public mission and a center for taking care of addiction problems (CSAPA) allowed to test an offer of consultations for young consumers within

this structure of insertion. During five years, this implement was built, developing a cogitation and a specific practice between professionals and public. Consequently, this partnership perpetuates because it allowed advances in the accompaniment and access to care, by opening a first double door to give a sense of responsibility in addictive practices. Teams go on mobilizing teenagers, each with its tools to envisage solutions together. The professional plan of the young persons can be built when their suffering is not a brake any more and when they allow themselves to speak. By this link of insertion, the total assumption of responsibility in addiction medicine reaches a social dimension. It opens a reflexion on a different network job, to weave links for a consistent and containing accompaniment, and on a clinic psychology of "to go towards" for this population difficult to mobilize, not much met in CSAPA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Clinical Psychology](#)  
[\\*Professional Consultation](#)  
[\\*Public Health Services](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 29. For taking better care of addiction and psychiatric disorders comorbidity.

**Original Title:** Pour une meilleure prise en charge de la comorbidite addictions et troubles psychiatriques.

**Citation:** Alcoolologie et Addictologie, December 2013, vol./is. 35/4(325-333), 1620-4522 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Lemaire, Frederic; Lecolier, Delphine

**Correspondence Address:** Lemaire, Frederic: Centre Hospitalier de Chateauroux, Site de Gireugne, BP 337, Chateauroux, France, F-36007, Cedex, frederic.lemaire@ch-chateauroux.fr

**Institution:** Centre Hospitalier de Chateauroux, Chateauroux, France; Pole Psychiatrie du Centre Hospitalier de Chateauroux, CSAPA de Chateauroux, Chateauroux, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Introduction: The high rate of the addiction and psychiatric disorders comorbidity was shown by many large international studies. Taking care of patients with dual diagnosis is sometimes difficult to set up in reality as it implies both a psychiatric and an addiction approach which requires a collaboration between two fields of intervention which are historically split with very divergent positions between professionals. Method: Based on a review of the literature using international databases, this work presents the difficulties met in the care of comorbid patients by proposing ways to improve it through benefits and limitations of sequential, parallel and integrated treatments. Results: A consensus appears that say that the integrated treatment must be privileged and it seems important to favor relations between both systems of care and to promote training programs dealing with the question of comorbidity. Conclusion: Even if it is desirable that services receiving comorbid patients choose the integrated treatment, this type of care is not always possible and then it is necessary to turn to a parallel or sequential treatment which requires, to be effective, a good articulation between psychiatry and addiction medicine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[Intervention](#)  
[Psychiatry](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**30. Changing concepts in addiction medicine: From alcoholism to alcohol use disorder.**

- Original Title:** Implication pour l'alcoologie de l'evolution des concepts en addictologie: De l'alcoolisme au trouble de l'usage d'alcool.
- Citation:** Alcoologie et Addictologie, December 2013, vol./is. 35/4(309-315), 1620-4522 (Dec 2013)
- Author(s):** Aubin, Henri-Jean; Auriacombe, Marc; Reynaud, Michel; Rigaud, Alain
- Correspondence Address:** Aubin, Henri-Jean: Inserm U669, Hopital Paul Brousse, Universite Paris-Sud, 12, Avenue Paul-Vaillant Couturier, Villejuif, France, F-94804, Cedex, henri-jean.aubin@pbr.aphp.fr
- Institution:** Inserm U669, Hopital Paul Brousse, Universite Paris-Sud, Villejuif, France; Sanpsy, CNRS, USR-3413, Universite de Bordeaux, Pole Addictologie, CH Charles-Perrens, Bordeaux, France; Hopital Paul Brousse, Universite Paris-Sud, Villejuif, France; Intersecteur d'Addictologie 51 AGI, Etablissement Public de Sante Mentale de la Marne, Reims, France
- Language:** French
- Abstract:** The fifth edition of the Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM-5) proposes a new classification for addictive disorders, which is going to revolutionize alcoholism. The authors review the conceptual changes that have led to this new classification. Up until the 1960s, alcoholism was classified among personality disorders and neuroses and it was only in 1972 that the first diagnostic criteria were published with the work by J. Feighner. In the 1970s, G. Edwards and M.M. Gross proposed the first description of the dependence syndrome, which was the basis for the DSM-III-R definition of the diagnosis of dependence. DSM-III-R also introduced the bimodal classification of alcoholism, with the distinction of the two dimensions of abuse and dependence. Successive versions of DSM (up to DSM-IV) adopted these two mutually exclusive dimensions. DSM-5 has abandoned this concept and has adopted a single dimension with a continuum of severity. This new concept could lead to a different approach for the management of alcoholic subjects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Psychodiagnostic Typologies](#)  
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**31. Child abuse and alcohol misuse in a victim: The role of ethnic and societal factors.**

- Citation:** International Journal of Child and Adolescent Health, July 2013, vol./is. 6/3(351-355), 1939-5930 (Jul-Sep 2013)
- Author(s):** Jargin, Sergei V
- Correspondence Address:** Jargin, Sergei V.: Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Clementovski per 6-82, Moscow, Russia, 115184, sjargin@mail.ru
- Institution:** Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Moscow, Russia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The association of child abuse with alcohol misuse in adolescent victims is known. A case report from the former Soviet Union (SU) is presented in this short communication, illustrating an immediate cause-effect relationship. An opportunity to stay away from the abusive atmosphere at home was provided by a drinking company of schoolmates including some older boys inspiring alcohol purchase and consumption. Ethnicity-related and other societal factors contributing to alcohol misuse and antisocial behavior in adolescents are discussed. Violence in families was a seldom theme in the professional

literature of the former SU. Public organizations sometimes did not react to known cases of family violence. A part of the society appeared to be opposed to a broad discussion of family violence because it is to some extent accepted. There is no generally agreed policy with regard to child abuse; the matter being complicated by shortage of adequately trained personnel and limited access to foreign professional literature. The situation seems to be improving nonetheless: the growing Russian economy enables further development of the social welfare system, while broadening international cooperation must attract foreign expertise into the country. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Child Abuse](#)  
[\\*Social Perception](#)  
[\\*Victimization](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[Ethnic Values](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 32. Rates of fetal polydrug exposures in methadone-maintained pregnancies from a high-risk population.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, December 2013, vol./is. 8/12, 1932-6203 (Dec 2, 2013)

**Author(s):** Delano, Kaitlyn; Gareri, Joey; Koren, Gideon

**Correspondence Address:** Koren, Gideon, gkoren@sickkids.ca

**Institution:** Division of Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, ON, Canada; Division of Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, ON, Canada; Division of Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) is the standard of care during pregnancy for opioid-dependency, showing efficacy in improving prenatal care and reducing risk of relapse. By design, however, MMT is only intended to prevent withdrawal thus facilitating cognitive behavioural interventions. In order to maximize the benefits of MMT, it is essential that methadone is both properly prescribed and that additional addiction treatment is concurrently administered. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of MMT engagement in high-risk pregnant women in reducing polydrug use by objective laboratory examination of neonatal meconium. Patients and Methods: Over a 29-month period, the Motherisk Laboratory at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto analyzed meconium samples as per request by social services and hospitals for drugs of abuse. Results: Of the 904 meconium samples received, 273 were tested for methadone with 164 positive and 109 negative for methadone. Almost half of the methadone positive samples (46.34%) were also positive for at least one other opioid compound, which did not differ statistically from the methadone-negative control samples (46.79%; Chi square test,  $p = 0.94$ ). No differences were found between the methadone positive and negative groups in rates of concurrent amphetamines, cocaine, cannabis, and alcohol use indicating a similar risk of polydrug use between pregnant women taking or not taking methadone in this population. Discussion: The high rates of additional opioid and other drug use in the MMT group, suggest that MMT is failing this population of patients. It is possible that methadone doses during pregnancy are not appropriately adjusted for changes in pharmacokinetic parameters (e.g. blood volume, renal function) during the second and third trimesters. This may result in sub-therapeutic dosing creating withdrawal symptoms leading to additional substance use. Alternatively, these results may be demonstrating a substantial lack in delivery of addiction support services in this vulnerable population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.;  
 HOLDER: Delano et al.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Polydrug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Prenatal Exposure](#)  
[Pregnancy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 33. Multifactorial determinants of target and novelty-evoked P300 amplitudes in children of addicted parents.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, November 2013, vol./is. 8/11, 1932-6203 (Nov 14, 2013)

**Author(s):** Euser, Anja S; Evans, Brittany E; Greaves-Lord, Kirstin; van de Wetering, Ben J. M; Huizink, Anja C; Franken, Ingmar H. A

**Correspondence Address:** Euser, Anja S., euser@fsw.eur.nl

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Bouman Mental Health Care, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Department of Developmental Psychology, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Although P300 amplitude reductions constitute a persistent finding in children of addicted parents, relatively little is known about the specificity of this finding. The major aim of this study was to investigate the association between parental rearing, adverse life events, stress-reactivity, substance use and psychopathology on the one hand, and P300 amplitude in response to both target and novel distracter stimuli on the other hand. Moreover, we assessed whether risk group status (i.e., having a parental history of Substance Use Disorders [SUD]) uniquely contributed to P300 amplitude variation above and beyond these other variables. Methods: Event-related potentials were recorded in high-risk adolescents with a parental history of SUD (HR;n = 80) and normal-risk controls (NR;n = 100) while performing a visual Novelty Oddball paradigm. Stress-evoked cortisol levels were assessed and parenting, life adversities, substance use and psychopathology were examined by using self-reports. Results: HR adolescents displayed smaller P300 amplitudes in response to novel- and to target stimuli than NR controls, while the latter only approached significance. Interestingly, the effect of having a parental history of SUD on target-P300 disappeared when all other variables were taken into account. Externalizing problem behavior was a powerful predictor of target-P300. In contrast, risk group status uniquely predicted novelty-P300 amplitude reductions above and beyond all other factors. Conclusion: Overall, the present findings suggest that the P300 amplitude reduction to novel stimuli might be a more specific endophenotype for SUD than the target-P300 amplitude. This pattern of results underscores the importance of conducting multifactorial assessments when examining important cognitive processes in at-risk adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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 HOLDER: Euser et al.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*P300](#)  
[Parental Role](#)  
[Psychopathology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 34. A phenotypic structure and neural correlates of compulsive behaviors in adolescents.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, November 2013, vol./is. 8/11, 1932-6203 (Nov 14, 2013)

**Author(s):** Montigny, Chantale; Castellanos-Ryan, Natalie; Whelan, Robert; Banaschewski, Tobias; Barker, Gareth J; Buchel, Christian; Gallinat, Jurgen; Flor, Herta; Mann, Karl; Paillere-Martinot, Marie-Laure; Nees, Frauke; Lathrop, Mark; Loth, Eva; Paus, Tomas; Pausova, Zdenka; Rietschel, Marcella; Schumann, Gunter; Smolka, Michael N; Struve, Maren; Robbins, Trevor W; Garavan, Hugh; Conrod, Patricia J; IMAGEN Consortium

**Correspondence Address:** Montigny, Chantale, montigny@umontreal.ca

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** IMAGEN Consortium

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Universite de Montreal, CHU Ste Justine Hospital, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, Universite de Montreal, CHU Ste Justine Hospital, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Institute of Neuroscience, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland; Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Canada; Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Universitaetsklinikum Hamburg Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Campus Charite Mitte, Charite, Universitaetsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany; Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Canada; Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Canada; Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM), CEA Unit 1000 "Imaging & Psychiatry", University Paris Sud, Orsay, France; Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Canada; Centre National de Genotypage, Evry, France; Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Canada; Rotman Research Institute, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Hospital for Sick Children, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Canada; MRC Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry (SGDP) Centre, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Technische Universitat Dresden, Dresden,, Germany; Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Canada; Behavioural and Clinical Neurosciences Institute, Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Institute of Neuroscience, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland; Department of Psychiatry, Universite de Montreal, CHU Ste Justine Hospital, Montreal, PQ, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: A compulsivity spectrum has been hypothesized to exist across Obsessive-Compulsive disorder (OCD), Eating Disorders (ED), substance abuse (SA) and binge-drinking (BD). The objective was to examine the validity of this compulsivity spectrum, and differentiate it from an externalizing behaviors dimension, but also to look at hypothesized personality and neural correlates. Method: A community-sample of adolescents (N = 1938; mean age 14.5 years), and their parents were recruited via high-schools in 8 European study sites. Data on adolescents' psychiatric symptoms, DSM diagnoses (DAWBA) and substance use behaviors (AUDIT and ESPAD) were collected through adolescent- and parent-reported questionnaires and interviews. The phenotypic structure of compulsive behaviors was then tested using structural equation modeling. The model was validated using personality variables (NEO-FFI and TCI), and Voxel-Based Morphometry (VBM) analysis. Results: Compulsivity symptoms best fit a higher-order two factor model, with ED and OCD loading onto a compulsivity factor, and

BD and SA loading onto an externalizing factor, composed also of ADHD and conduct disorder symptoms. The compulsivity construct correlated with neuroticism ( $r = 0.638$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ), conscientiousness ( $r = 0.171$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ), and brain gray matter volume in left and right orbitofrontal cortex, right ventral striatum and right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex. The externalizing factor correlated with extraversion ( $r = 0.201$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ), novelty-seeking ( $r = 0.451$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ), and negatively with gray matter volume in the left inferior and middle frontal gyri. Conclusions: Results suggest that a compulsivity spectrum exists in an adolescent, preclinical sample and accounts for variance in both OCD and ED, but not substance-related behaviors, and can be differentiated from an externalizing spectrum. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)  
[\\*Phenotypes](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Eating Disorders](#)  
[Neural Pathways](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 35. The seduction of digital magic.

**Original Title:** La seduzione della magia digitale.

**Citation:** Rivista di Psicoanalisi, October 2013, vol./is. 59/4(1041-1052), 0035-6492 (Oct-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Nicoli, Luca

**Correspondence Address:** Nicoli, Luca, Strada Vignolese, 708, Modena, Italy, 41125, dott.nicoli@gmail.com

**Language:** Italian

**Abstract:** Digital devices allow us to have constant access to the virtual world, providing us with simultaneous satisfaction of our desires, a continual connection to social networks and to the manipulation of our virtual persona. From a psychological point of view, the ability to interact through technology can be perceived as a magical power, which triggers the resurgence of primary process thinking and feeds the illusion of eliminating the pain and frustration of our lives. This paper explores the specific characteristics of digital technology and presents hypotheses concerning the psychological processes associated with them. The paper also discusses the role of psychoanalysis in understanding the growing phenomenon of technological addiction, both from a theoretical and a clinical point of view. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Human Computer Interaction](#)  
[\\*Psychoanalysis](#)  
[\\*Technology](#)  
[\\*Social Media](#)  
[Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**36. Medical cannabis patients: Patient profiles and health care utilization patterns.**

**Citation:** Complementary Health Practice Review, January 2007, vol./is. 12/1(31-50), 1533-2101 (Jan 2007)

**Author(s):** Reiman, Amanda

**Institution:** School of Social Welfare, University of California, Berkeley, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The possible medicinal uses of cannabis are growing, yet research on how patients use medical cannabis facility services remains scarce. This article reports on the Cannabis Care Study, in which 130 medical cannabis patients at seven facilities in the San Francisco Bay Area were surveyed to gather information about demographics, personal health practices, health outcomes, service use, and satisfaction with medical cannabis facilities. The study was modeled after Andersen's Behavioral Model of Health Services Use. Results show that patients tend to be males older than 35, identify with multiple ethnicities, and report variable symptom duration and current health status. Nearly half the sample reported substituting cannabis for alcohol and illegal drugs; 74% reported substituting it for prescription drugs. Satisfaction did not differ across study sites and was significantly higher than nationally reported satisfaction with health care. Implications for the medical cannabis community and the greater system of health and social care are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Sage Publications; YEAR: 2007

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Care Services](#)  
[\\*Health Care Utilization](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**37. The development of a preference for cocaine over food identifies individual rats with addiction-like behaviors.**

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, November 2013, vol./is. 8/11, 1932-6203 (Nov 18, 2013)

**Author(s):** Perry, Adam N; Westenbroek, Christel; Becker, Jill B

**Correspondence Address:** Perry, Adam N., [adperry@umich.edu](mailto:adperry@umich.edu)

**Institution:** Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Cocaine dependence is characterized by compulsive drug taking that supercedes other recreational, occupational or social pursuits. We hypothesized that rats vulnerable to addiction could be identified within the larger population based on their preference for cocaine over palatable food rewards. Objectives: To validate the choice self-administration paradigm as a preclinical model of addiction, we examined changes in motivation for cocaine and recidivism to drug seeking in cocaine-preferring and pellet-preferring rats. We also examined behavior in males and females to identify sex differences in this "addicted" phenotype. Methods: Preferences were identified during self-administration on a fixed-ratio schedule with cocaine-only, pellet-only and choice sessions. Motivation for each reward was probed early and late during self-administration using a progressive-ratio schedule. Reinstatement of cocaine- and pellet-seeking was examined following exposure to their cues and non-contingent delivery of each reward. Results: Cocaine preferring rats increased their drug intake at the expense of pellets, displayed increased motivation for cocaine, attenuated motivation for pellets and greater cocaine and cue-induced reinstatement of drug seeking. Females were more likely to

develop cocaine preferences and recidivism of cocaine- and pellet-seeking was sexually dimorphic. Conclusions: The choice self-administration paradigm is a valid preclinical model of addiction. The unbiased selection criteria also revealed sex-specific vulnerability factors that could be differentiated from generalized sex differences in behavior, which has implications for the neurobiology of addiction and effective treatments in each sex. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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HOLDER: Perry et al.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Animal Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Food Intake](#)  
[\\*Preferences](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Rewards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 38. White matter microstructure alterations: A study of alcoholics with and without post-traumatic stress disorder.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, November 2013, vol./is. 8/11, 1932-6203 (Nov 18, 2013)

**Author(s):** Durkee, Caitlin A; Sarlls, Joelle E; Hommer, Daniel W; Momenan, Reza

**Correspondence Address:** Momenan, Reza, rezam@mail.nih.gov

**Institution:** Section on Brain Electrophysiology and Imaging, Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, NIH MRI Research Facility, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Section on Brain Electrophysiology and Imaging, Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Section on Brain Electrophysiology and Imaging, Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Many brain imaging studies have demonstrated reductions in gray and white matter volumes in alcoholism, with fewer investigators using diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) to examine the integrity of white matter pathways. Among various medical conditions, alcoholism and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are two comorbid diseases that have similar degenerative effects on the white matter integrity. Therefore, understanding and differentiating these effects would be very important in characterizing alcoholism and PTSD. Alcoholics are known to have neurocognitive deficits in decision-making, particularly in decisions related to emotionally-motivated behavior, while individuals with PTSD have deficits in emotional regulation and enhanced fear response. It is widely believed that these types of abnormalities in both alcoholism and PTSD are related to fronto-limbic dysfunction. In addition, previous studies have shown cortico-limbic fiber degradation through fiber tracking in alcoholism. DTI was used to measure white matter fractional anisotropy (FA), which provides information about tissue microstructure, possibly indicating white matter integrity. We quantitatively investigated the microstructure of white matter through whole brain DTI analysis in healthy volunteers (HV) and alcohol dependent subjects without PTSD (ALC) and with PTSD (ALC + PTSD). These data show significant differences in FA between alcoholics and

non-alcoholic HVs, with no significant differences in FA between ALC and ALC + PTSD in any white matter structure. We performed a post-hoc region of interest analysis that allowed us to incorporate multiple covariates into the analysis and found similar results. HV had higher FA in several areas implicated in the reward circuit, emotion, and executive functioning, suggesting that there may be microstructural abnormalities in white matter pathways that contribute to neurocognitive and executive functioning deficits observed in alcoholics. Furthermore, our data do not reveal any differences between ALC and ALC + PTSD, suggesting that the effect of alcohol on white matter microstructure may be more significant than any effect caused by PTSD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Brain Size](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*White Matter](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 39. Adolescent health-risk behavior and community disorder.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, November 2013, vol./is. 8/11, 1932-6203 (Nov 20, 2013)

**Author(s):** Wiehe, Sarah E; Kwan, Mei-Po; Wilson, Jeff; Fortenberry, J. Dennis

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**Institution:** Department of Pediatrics, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Geography and Geographic Information Science, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, IL, US; Department of Geography, School of Liberal Arts, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Pediatrics, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Various forms of community disorder are associated with health outcomes but little is known about how dynamic context where an adolescent spends time relates to her health-related behaviors. Objective: Assess whether exposure to contexts associated with crime (as a marker of community disorder) correlates with self-reported health-related behaviors among adolescent girls. Methods: Girls (N = 52), aged 14-17, were recruited from a single geographic urban area and monitored for 1 week using a GPS-enabled cell phone. Adolescents completed an audio computer-assisted self-administered interview survey on substance use (cigarette, alcohol, or marijuana use) and sexual intercourse in the last 30 days. In addition to recorded home and school address, phones transmitted location data every 5 minutes (path points). Using ArcGIS, we defined community disorder as aggregated point-level Unified Crime Report data within a 200-meter Euclidian buffer from home, school and each path point. Using Stata, we analyzed how exposures to areas of higher crime prevalence differed among girls who reported each behavior or not. Results: Participants lived and spent time in areas with variable crime prevalence within 200 meters of their home, school and path points. Significant differences in exposure occurred based on home location among girls who reported any substance use or not (p 0.04) and sexual intercourse or not (p 0.01). Differences in exposure by school and path points were only significant among girls reporting any substance use or not (p 0.03 and 0.02, respectively). Exposure also varied by school/non-school day as well as time of day. Conclusions: Adolescent travel patterns are not random. Furthermore, the crime context where an adolescent spends time relates to her health-related behavior. These data may guide policy relating to crime control and inform time- and space-specific interventions to improve adolescent health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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HOLDER: Wiehe et al.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Health Behavior](#)  
[\\*Risk Taking](#)  
[\\*Sexual Intercourse \(Human\)](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 40. Psychometrics of the Short Form 36 Health Survey Version 2 (SF-36v2) and the Quality of Life Scale for Drug Addicts (QOL-DAv2.0) in Chinese mainland patients with methadone maintenance treatment.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, November 2013, vol./is. 8/11, 1932-6203 (Nov 20, 2013)

**Author(s):** Zhou, Kaina; Zhuang, Guihua; Zhang, Hongmei; Liang, Peifeng; Yin, Juan; Kou, Lingling; Hao, Mengmeng; You, Lijuan

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To test psychometrics of the Short Form 36 Health Survey version 2 (SF-36v2) and the Quality of Life Scale for Drug Addicts (QOL-DAv2.0) in Chinese mainland patients with methadone maintenance treatment (MMT). Methods: A total of 1,212 patients were recruited from two MMT clinics in Xi'an, China. Reliability was estimated with Cronbach's  $\alpha$  and intra-class correlation (ICC). Convergent and discriminant validity was assessed using multitrait-multimethod correlation matrix. Sensitivity was measured with ANOVA and relative efficiency. Responsiveness was evaluated by pre-post paired-samples t-test and standardized response mean based on the patients' health status changes following 6-month period. Results: Cronbach's  $\alpha$  of the SF-36v2 physical and mental summary components were 0.80 and 0.86 (eight scales range 0.73-0.92) and the QOL-DAv2.0 was 0.96 (four scales range: 0.80-0.93). ICC of the SF-36v2 two components were 0.86 and 0.85 (eight scales range: 0.72-0.87) and the QOL-DAv2.0 was 0.94 (four scales range: 0.88-0.92). Convergent validity was lower between the two instruments ( $< 0.70$ ) while discriminant validity was acceptable within each instrument. Sensitivity was satisfied in self-evaluated health status (both instruments) and average daily methadone dose (SF-36v2 physical functioning and vitality scales; QOL-DAv2.0 except psychology scale). Responsiveness was acceptable in the improved health status change (SF-36v2 except vitality scale; QOL-DAv2.0 except psychology and symptoms scales) and deteriorated health status change (SF-36v2 except vitality, social functioning

and mental health scales; QOL-DAv2.0 except society scale). Conclusions: The SF-36v2 and the QOL-DAv2.0 are valid tools and can be used independently or complementary according to different emphases of health-related quality of life evaluation in patients with MMT. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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HOLDER: Zhou et al.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Quality of Life](#)  
[\\*Rating Scales](#)  
[Chinese Cultural Groups](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 41. A young man with history of ADHD and methamphetamine use.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Annals, January 2013, vol./is. 43/1(26-29), 0048-5713;1938-2456 (Jan 2013)

**Author(s):** Leikauf, John; Ivanov, Iliyan

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**Institution:** Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a case study of late 20s year old White man with history of attention deficit disorder with hyperactivity and methamphetamine use. As a child, Mr. D had been diagnosed with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), receiving benefit from methylphenidate (MPH). However, for at least 6 months before his current referral, he had not received treatment for ADHD. Instead, he had been abusing methamphetamine, mostly on weekends at first, but more recently on a daily basis. After the initial assessment at the clinic, he was referred to a 12-step program for additional support of his new decision to stop methamphetamine use. He was also advised to attend ongoing individual and group therapy at the treatment clinic, involving weekly urine toxicology screens to monitor potential relapse. Throughout his treatment, he avoided relapsing on methamphetamine, as evidenced by consistently negative urine toxicology screens. After what was considered to be a successful 9-month treatment, he was discharged from the clinic with recommendations to continue to attend outside 12-Step programs and continue ADHD treatment with a private psychiatrist. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Shutterstock

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Twelve Step Programs](#)  
[Psychiatrists](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 42. Speaking truth to power in addiction: Addiction through the lens of power.

**Citation:** PsycCRITIQUES, 2014, vol./is. 59/11(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2014)

**Author(s):** Striley, Catherine Woodstock

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Power, Powerlessness and Addiction* by Jim Orford (see record 2013-19410-000). Orford starts this book with three case studies of alcohol addiction, drug addiction, and gambling addiction. What is unusual about these case studies is that they go beyond any individual characteristics to larger ecological spheres, all seen through the lens of power. After describing the individual's behavior in the context of disempowerment and power relationships, Orford then discusses how the individual's families and friends are disempowered by addiction; in the case of drug addiction, he discusses how government policies, the drug trade, and police corruption decrease the individual's power. Orford ends the section on case studies with a note that individuals revealed to be powerless are nevertheless the ones who are blamed. *Power, Powerlessness and Addiction* is an important and challenging book. It will be especially interesting and useful for those working in substance use disorder prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and public policy. I will be returning to it in my teaching and scholarship. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Electronic Collection

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Gambling](#)  
[\\*Interpersonal Control](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. Advice alone versus structured detoxification programmes for complicated medication overuse headache (MOH): A prospective, randomized, open-label trial.

**Citation:** The Journal of Headache and Pain, February 2013, vol./is. 14/, 1129-2369;1129-2377 (Feb 8, 2013)

**Author(s):** Rossi, Paolo; Faroni, Jessica Veronica; Tassorelli, Cristina; Nappi, Giuseppe

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The aim of this study was to compare the effectiveness of an educational strategy (advice to withdraw the overused medication/s) with that of two structured pharmacological detoxification programmes in patients with complicated medication overuse headache (MOH) plus migraine. Methods: One hundred and thirty-seven complicated MOH patients participated in the study. MOH was defined as complicated in patients presenting at least one of the following: a) a diagnosis of co-existent and complicating medical illnesses; b) a current diagnosis of mood disorder, anxiety disorder, eating disorder, or substance addiction disorder; c) relapse after previous detoxification treatment; d) social and environmental problems; e) daily use of multiple doses of symptomatic medications. Group A (46 patients) received only intensive advice to withdraw the overused medication/s. Group B (46 patients) underwent a standard

detoxification programme as outpatients (advice + steroids + preventive treatment). Group C (45 patients) underwent a standard inpatient withdrawal programme (advice + steroids + fluid replacement and antiemetics preventive treatment). Withdrawal therapy was considered successful if, after two months, the patient had reverted to an intake of NSAIDs lower than 15 days/month or to an intake of other symptomatic medication/s lower than 10 days/month. Results: Twenty-two patients failed to attend follow-up visits (11 in Group A, 9 in Group B, 2 in Group C,  $p < 0.03$ ). Overall, we detoxified 70% of the whole cohort, 60.1% of the patients in Group A and in Group B, and 88.8% of those in Group C ( $p < 0.01$ ). Conclusions: Inpatient withdrawal is significantly more effective than advice alone or an outpatient strategy in complicated MOH patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Chronic Illness  
\*Comorbidity  
\*Detoxification  
\*Headache  
Drug Therapy

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Headache and Pain, The; Official Journal of the Italian Society for the Study of Headaches*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Journal of Headache and Pain, The*

#### 44. Evidence-based policies and practices for drug-involved offenders.

**Citation:** The Prison Journal, September 2011, vol./is. 91/3, Suppl(27S-47S), 0032-8855;1552-7522 (Sep 2011)

**Author(s):** Marlowe, Douglas B

**Correspondence Address:** Marlowe, Douglas B., P.O. Box 1057, Chadds Ford, PA, US, 19317, dmarlowe@tresearch.org

**Institution:** National Association of Drug Court Professionals, Alexandria, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Research on effective rehabilitation of drug-involved offenders has advanced considerably in recent years. Yet policies and practices remain rooted in sentiments from decades past when authorities did not know how to supervise drug offenders closely, apply effective behavioral consequences, or treat the disease of addiction. This article reviews evidence-based practices in sentencing, supervision, treatment, and reentry for drug-involved offenders, drawing on painful lessons from past failed policies. Recommendations are offered at each stage in the justice process for incorporating evidence-based principles into sentencing laws, correctional practices, and treatment interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Behavioral Sciences  
\*Evidence Based Practice  
\*Intervention  
\*Policy Making

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 45. A common framework from 18.08.2011 for out-patient rehabilitation of substance-dependent through the German Pension and Health Insurance System.

<b>Original Title:</b>	Gemeinsames Rahmenkonzept der Deutschen Rentenversicherung und der Gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung zur ganztägig ambulanten medizinischen Rehabilitation Abhängigkeitskranker vom 18.08.2011.
<b>Citation:</b>	Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, 2012, vol./is. 58/6(415-417), 0939-5911 (2012)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Kohler, Joachim; Muller-Simon, Barbara; Gerkens, Klaus; van Treeck, Bernhard
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Kohler, Joachim: Arzt für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Grundsatz-und Querschnittsbereich Sozialmedizin und Rehabilitation, Deutsche Rentenversicherung Bund, Ruhrstr. 2, Berlin, Germany, 10704, drmed.joachim.koehler@drv-bund.de
<b>Institution:</b>	Grundsatz-und Querschnittsbereich Sozialmedizin und Rehabilitation, Deutsche Rentenversicherung Bund, Berlin, Germany; Grundsatz-und Querschnittsbereich Sozialmedizin und Rehabilitation, Deutsche Rentenversicherung Bund, Berlin, Germany; Abteilung Gesundheit, Verband der Ersatzkassen e. V. (vdek), Berlin, Germany; Ambulante Versorgung, Medizinischer Dienst der Krankenversicherung Nord, Hamburg, Germany
<b>Language:</b>	German
<b>Abstract:</b>	The German Pension Insurance and the Statutory Health Insurance have developed a common framework for out-patient rehabilitation of substance-dependent patients which was approved after consulting the German addiction associations. In this framework the mode of treatment is distinguished from the low-frequency out-patient rehabilitation. Target group, indication, structural and conceptual standards, topics of the rehabilitation, statements about frequency and duration and personal and room requirements are described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
<b>Country of Publication:</b>	HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2012
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Addiction</a> <a href="#">*Drug Abuse</a> <a href="#">*Rehabilitation</a> <a href="#">*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation</a> <a href="#">Outpatients</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

#### 46. Diagnostic instruments for internet addiction.

<b>Original Title:</b>	Messverfahren zur Erfassung der Internetsucht.
<b>Citation:</b>	Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, 2012, vol./is. 58/6(401-413), 0939-5911 (2012)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Steffen, Svenja; Peukert, Peter; Petersen, Kay Uwe; Batra, Anil
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Steffen, Svenja: Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Sektion Suchtmedizin und Suchtforschung, Calwerstrasse 14, Tübingen, Germany, 72076, svenja.steffen@med.uni-tuebingen.de
<b>Institution:</b>	Sektion Suchtmedizin und Suchtforschung, Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Tübingen, Germany; Sektion Suchtmedizin und Suchtforschung, Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Tübingen, Germany; Sektion Suchtmedizin und Suchtforschung, Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Tübingen, Germany; Sektion Suchtmedizin und Suchtforschung, Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Tübingen, Germany
<b>Language:</b>	German

**Abstract:** Aim: This investigation evaluates diagnostic instruments for internet addiction existing in different language areas with regard to psychometrical properties and clinical usefulness. Presentation of assessments: Although the diagnosis has not been included in the diagnostic systems ICD and DSM yet, useful diagnostic criteria have been established in the past. Several dimensional instruments have proven high internal consistency while evaluations on the validity are lacking. Conclusions: For the German language area the Compulsive Internet Use Scale (vgl. Kammerl et al., 2012; Peukert et al., 2012; Rumpf et al., 2011) and the Scale for Online Addictive Behaviour (Wulfling, Muller & Beutel, 2010) are promising instruments with regard to their psychometrical properties as well as their clinical usefulness (presence of cut-off values). These two scales will have to be evaluated intensively by clinical and epidemiological research concerning their external and discriminative validity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. Risk factors for video game addiction: Who is endangered?

**Original Title:** Risikofaktoren für Computerspielabhängigkeit: Wer ist gefährdet?

**Citation:** Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, 2012, vol./is. 58/6(391-400), 0939-5911 (2012)

**Author(s):** Rehbein, Florian; Mosle, Thomas

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**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Background: Video Game Addiction is a comparatively new postulated psychological disorder which has been investigated increasingly in the last years regarding its clinical relevance. Methods: In this theoretical paper we give an overview of the diagnostic criteria currently in use and of how Video Game Addiction can be characterized. Additionally, regarding the current international state of research, the specific stress indicators of video game addicted people are portrayed to describe the phenomenology. Finally, we take an etiological perspective and try to outline characteristics of a person that would be at a particularly high risk of developing Video Game Addiction. Conclusions: An increasing consensus could be observed regarding the diagnostic criteria reflected in current screening instruments. International studies concerning the genesis of Video Game Addiction show that factors from all three corners of the classical addiction triangle, namely personality-based, game-related and environmental risk factors contribute to the pathogenesis. However, additional longitudinal studies are needed in order to strengthen our knowledge about risk factors, protective factors as well as consequences of Video Game Addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

[Diagnosis](#)  
[Stress](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. Treatment utilization in pathological gambling: Findings from the PAGE study.

**Original Title:** Inanspruchnahme von Hilfen bei Pathologischem Glucksspielen: Befunde der PAGE-Studie.

**Citation:** Sucht: Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaft und Praxis, 2012, vol./is. 58/6(369-377), 0939-5911 (2012)

**Author(s):** Bischof, Anja; Meyer, Christian; Bischof, Gallus; Kastirke, Nadin; John, Ulrich; Rumpf, Hans-Jurgen

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**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Aim: The present study reports treatment utilization rates of pathological gamblers. Method: The population-based telephone survey is based on a random sample of 15 023 individuals. In addition, 303 gamblers recruited in 39 slot machine halls were interviewed. Gambling behavior and gambling problems were assessed in a computer assisted telephone interview. Among both samples together, 232 pathological gamblers were identified. Of them, 105 individuals received a clinical personal interview. Results: Among the pathological gamblers, 20 % reported contact to a treatment facility. More intensive help-seeking was reported by 10.5 %, with the main focus on addiction counseling services (5.7 %), self-help groups (4.8 %), and psychotherapy (3.8 %). Treatment utilization was associated with severity of gambling problems ( $p = .022$ ). Moreover, data showed a significant correlation between certain DSM-IV criteria and treatment seeking. Conclusions: Results indicate that pathological gamblers are underserved. Treatment does not seem to reach those individuals who need it. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Counseling](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 49. Impact of nicotine metabolism on nicotine's pharmacological effects and behavioral responses: Insights from a Cyp2a(4/5)bgs-null mouse.

**Citation:** The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, December 2013, vol./is. 347/3(746-754), 0022-3565;1521-0103 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Li, Lei; Jia, Kunzhi; Zhou, Xin; McCallum, Sarah E; Hough, Lindsay B; Ding, Xinxin

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Nicotine metabolism is believed to affect not only nicotine's pharmacological effects but also nicotine addiction. As a key step toward testing this hypothesis, we have studied nicotine metabolism and nicotine's pharmacological and behavioral effects in a novel knockout mouse model [named Cyp2a(4/5)bgs-null] lacking a number of cytochrome P450 genes known to be or possibly involved in nicotine metabolism, including two Cyp2a and all Cyp2b genes. We found that, compared with wild-type mice, the Cyp2a(4/5)bgs-null mice showed > 90% decreases in hepatic microsomal nicotine oxidase activity in vitro, and in rates of systemic nicotine clearance in vivo. Further comparisons of nicotine metabolism between Cyp2a(4/5)bgs-null and Cyp2a5-null mice revealed significant roles of both CYP2A5 and CYP2B enzymes in nicotine clearance. Compared with the behavioral responses in wild-type mice, the decreases in nicotine metabolism in the Cyp2a(4/5)bgs-null mice led to prolonged nicotine-induced acute pharmacological effects, in that null mice showed enhanced nicotine hypothermia and antinociception. Furthermore, we found that the Cyp2a(4/5)bgs-null mice developed a preference for nicotine in a conditioned place preference test, a commonly used test of nicotine's rewarding effects, at a nicotine dose that was 4-fold lower than what was required by wild-type mice. Thus, CYP2A/2B-catalyzed nicotine clearance affects nicotine's behavioral response as well as its acute pharmacological effects in mice. This result provides direct experimental support of the findings of pharmacogenetic studies that suggest linkage between rates of nicotine metabolism and smoking behavior in humans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Metabolism](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Pharmacology](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Intraperitoneal Injections](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Oxidases](#)  
[Pharmacokinetics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 50. Iowa Gambling Task (IGT): Twenty years after-Gambling disorder and IGT.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Psychology, September 2013, vol./is. 4/, 1664-1078 (Sep 30, 2013)

**Author(s):** Brevers, Damien; Bechara, Antoine; Cleeremans, Axel; Noel, Xavier

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Department of Medicine, Psychological Medicine Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) involves probabilistic learning via monetary rewards and punishments, where advantageous task performance requires subjects to forego potential large immediate rewards for small longer-term rewards to avoid larger losses. Pathological gamblers (PG) perform worse on the IGT compared to controls, relating to their persistent preference toward high, immediate, and uncertain rewards despite experiencing larger losses. In this contribution, we review studies that investigated processes associated with poor IGT performance in PG. Findings from these studies seem to fit with recent neurocognitive models of addiction, which argue that the diminished ability of addicted individuals to ponder short-term against long-term consequences of a choice may be the product of an hyperactive automatic attentional and memory system for signaling the presence of addiction-related cues (e.g., high uncertain rewards associated with disadvantageous decks selection during the IGT) and for attributing to such cues pleasure and excitement. This incentive-salience associated with gambling-related choice in PG may be so high that it could literally "hijack" resources ["hot" executive functions (EFs)] involved in emotional self-regulation and necessary to allow the enactment of further elaborate decontextualized problem-solving abilities ("cool" EFs). A framework for future research is also proposed, which highlights the need for studies examining how these processes contribute specifically to the aberrant choice profile displayed by PG on the IGT. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Performance Tests](#)  
[\\*Task Analysis](#)  
[Learning](#)  
[Monetary Rewards](#)  
[Probability](#)  
[Executive Function](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 51. Modulation of the endocannabinoid system: Vulnerability factor and new treatment target for stimulant addiction.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Psychiatry, September 2013, vol./is. 4/, 1664-0640 (Sep 23, 2013)

**Author(s):** Oliere, Stephanie; Jollette-Riopel, Antoine; Potvin, Stephane; Jutras-Aswad, Didier

**Correspondence Address:** Jutras-Aswad, Didier: CRCHUM, St-Luc Hospital, Edouard-Asselin Pavillon, 264 Rene-Levesque Blvd. East, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H2X 1P1, didier.jutras-aswad@umontreal.ca

**Institution:** Addiction Psychiatry Research Unit, Research Center, Centre Hospitalier de l'Universite de Montreal (CRCHUM), Montreal, PQ, Canada; Addiction Psychiatry Research Unit, Research Center, Centre Hospitalier de l'Universite de Montreal (CRCHUM), Montreal, PQ, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Addiction Psychiatry Research Unit, Research Center, Centre Hospitalier de l'Universite de Montreal (CRCHUM), Montreal, PQ, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Cannabis is one of the most widely used illicit substance among users of stimulants such as cocaine and amphetamines. Interestingly, increasing recent evidence points toward the involvement of the endocannabinoid system (ECBS) in the neurobiological processes

related to stimulant addiction. This article presents an up-to-date review with deep insights into the pivotal role of the ECBS in the neurobiology of stimulant addiction and the effects of its modulation on addictive behaviors. This article aims to: (1) review the role of cannabis use and ECBS modulation in the neurobiological substrates of psychostimulant addiction and (2) evaluate the potential of cannabinoid-based pharmacological strategies to treat stimulant addiction. A growing number of studies support a critical role of the ECBS and its modulation by synthetic or natural cannabinoids in various neurobiological and behavioral aspects of stimulants addiction. Thus, cannabinoids modulate brain reward systems closely involved in stimulants addiction, and provide further evidence that the cannabinoid system could be explored as a potential drug discovery target for treating addiction across different classes of stimulants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Cannabinoids  
\*CNS Stimulating Drugs  
\*Drug Addiction  
\*Drug Therapy  
\*Susceptibility (Disorders)  
Neurobiology

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 52. Dyadic social interaction as an alternative reward to cocaine.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Psychiatry, September 2013, vol./is. 4/, 1664-0640 (Sep 12, 2013)

**Author(s):** Zernig, Gerald; Kummer, Kai K; Prast, Janine M

**Correspondence Address:** Zernig, Gerald: Experimental Psychiatry Unit, Department of General Psychiatry and Social Psychiatry, Innsbruck Medical University, Innrain 66 a, Room 35-G1-010, Innsbruck, Austria, A-6020, gerald.zernig@i-med.ac.at

**Institution:** Experimental Psychiatry Unit, Department of General Psychiatry and Social Psychiatry, Innsbruck Medical University, Innsbruck, Austria; Experimental Psychiatry Unit, Department of General Psychiatry and Social Psychiatry, Innsbruck Medical University, Innsbruck, Austria; Experimental Psychiatry Unit, Department of General Psychiatry and Social Psychiatry, Innsbruck Medical University, Innsbruck, Austria

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Individuals suffering from substance use disorders often show severely impaired social interaction, preferring drugs of abuse to the contact with others. Their impaired social interaction is doubly harmful for them as (1) therapy itself is based and dependent on social interaction and as (2) social interaction is not available to them as an "alternative", i.e., non-drug reward, decreasing their motivation to stop drug use. We therefore developed an animal experimental model to investigate the neurobiology of dyadic social interaction vs. cocaine reward. We took care to avoid: (a) engaging sexual attraction-related aspects of such a social interaction and (b) hierarchical difference as confounding stimuli. The cocaine or social interaction stimulus was offered-in a mutually exclusive setting-within the confines of a conditioned place preference (CPP) apparatus. In our paradigm, only four 15-min episodes of social interaction proved sufficient to (i) switch the rats' preference from cocaine-associated contextual stimuli to social interaction CPP and (ii) inhibit the subsequent reacquisition/reexpression of cocaine CPP. This behavioral effect was paralleled by a reversal of brain activation (i.e., EGR1 expression) in the nucleus accumbens, the central and basolateral amygdala, and the ventral tegmental area. Of relevance for the psychotherapy of addictive disorders, the most rewarding

sensory component of the composite stimulus "social interaction" was touch. To test our hypothesis that motivation is encoded in neuron ensembles dedicated to specific reward scenarios, we are currently (1) mapping the neural circuits involved in cocaine- vs. social-interaction reward and (2) adapting our paradigm for C57BL/6 mice to make use of the plethora of transgenic models available in this species. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Conspecifics](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Social Interaction](#)  
[Amygdala](#)  
[Mice](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 53. Intervention for relapsing adults to drugs and alcohol: Client and professional point of view.

**Original Title:** Intervenier aupres d'adultes dependants en rechute: Point de vue de l'usager et de l'intervenant.

**Citation:** Drogues, sante et societe, December 2012, vol./is. 11/2(72-93), 1703-8847 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Gormley, Amelie

**Correspondence Address:** Gormley, Amelie: Centre de Readaptation en Dependence de Chaudiere-Appalaches (CRDCA), 253, route 108, Beauceville, PQ, Canada, G5X 2Z3, Amelie.Gormley.crdca@ssss.gouv.qc.ca

**Institution:** Universite de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, PQ, Canada

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** The results from the research, stipulate that between 40 and 90 percent of people that have an alcohol and/or drug addiction experience at least one or more relapses after rehabilitation services (Douaihy, Stowell, Park & Daley, 2007; Marlatt & Gordon, 1985; McLellan, 2002; Weisner, Matzger & Kaskutas, 2003). More than half of the users will be readmitted into treatment and 13 percent will use the same treatment centers five times or more. (Office of Applied Studies, 2002). The present study is used to identify the reasons why people going through relapse, choose to be readmitted to the same treatment centers, the needs of the patients, the services that are in place, as well as the professional attitude towards the patient, all or in part that keeps the users going back to use the same treatment service. The data was compiled as result from semi-structured interviews, made up of 11 clients and 10 psycho-social workers, from a public rehabilitation centre of Quebec, specializing in drug and alcohol dependence. The results suggest that the users having experienced one or more relapses require longer and more extensive treatment services. Furthermore, the results also revealed the importance of the treatment services, a supportive social network and the quality of the relationship between the clients and the professionals on the recovery of people who have experienced one or more relapses. The results of this study, conclude in many ways the need for the development and adaptation of the services available, for those who have been confronted by one or more relapses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Drogues, sante et societe

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

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

[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Social Networks](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 54. Drugs in autobiographical project of Motley Crue.

**Original Title:** Les drogues dan le projet autobiographique de Motley Crue.

**Citation:** Drogues, sante et societe, December 2012, vol./is. 11/2(58-71), 1703-8847 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Laurin, Helene

**Correspondence Address:** Laurin, Helene, 125, Rue Chabanel Guest # 404, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H2N 1E4, laurinh@videotron.ca

**Institution:** Ecole d'Etudes Politiques, Universite d'Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Canada

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** The presence of drugs in popular music-in rock, particularly - has been understudied through the years. We know that, in the 19th and early 20th centuries, musicians took part in travelling medicine shows that touted the benefits of various remedies, many of which contained opiates, cocaine and alcohol. In turn, musicians became increasingly defined as itinerant, free characters untrammled by social conventions. Then, by 1915, different laws controlling drugs contributed to musicians' "addictization," which gave rise to the musician-as-outlaw or rebel figure. In this article, I analyze how the musicians themselves make sense of their drug habits, via the Motley Crue's autobiographical discourses. At the height of their popularity in the 1980s, glam metal band Motley Crue chased a lifestyle of decadence and rebellion. In their six-part written autobiographical project, band members document their rampant drug use as key to their pursuit of "the party." Not surprisingly, this profuse drug consumption compromised the band mates' (and others) well-being, through the neglect of personal hygiene rules, a lack of civic sense as well as the threat of symbolic (and real) violence. While Motley Crue's abundant drug consumption supports their identity as decadent rebels, I conclude that the band's true rebellion lies its celebration of extreme individualism or, what I term, "radical bourgeoisie"-a lifestyle that changes little of what the band claims to want to change and, in the process, contributes to rock's depoliticization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Drogues, sante et societe

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Lifestyle](#)  
[\\*Rock Music](#)  
[\\*Social Issues](#)  
[Musicians](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 55. Unpacking the relationship between adolescent employment and antisocial behavior: A matched samples comparison.

**Citation:** Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal, February 2007, vol./is. 45/1(67-97), 0011-1384;1745-9125 (Feb 2007)

**Author(s):** Apel, Robert; Bushway, Shawn; Brame, Robert; Haviland, Amelia M; Nagin, Daniel S; Paternoster, Ray

**Institution:** School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany, Albany, NY, US; School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany, Albany, NY, US; Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of South Carolina, SC, US; RAND Corporation, CA, US; Heinz School of Public Policy and Management, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA,

US; Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Maryland, Maryland Population Research Center, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A large body of research has consistently found that intensive employment during the school year is associated with heightened antisocial behavior. These findings have been influential in prompting policy recommendations to establish stricter limits on the number of hours that students can work during the school year. We reexamine the linkage between first-time work at age 16 during the school year and problem behaviors. Our analysis uses group-based trajectory modeling to stratify youths based on their developmental history of crime and substance abuse. This stratification serves to control for preexisting differences between workers and nonworkers and permits us to examine whether the effect of work on problem behaviors depends on the developmental history of those behaviors. Contrary to most prior research we find no overall effect of working on either criminal behavior or substance abuse. However, we do find some indication that work may have a salutary effect on these behaviors for some individuals who had followed trajectories of heightened criminal activity or substance abuse prior to their working for the first time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Antisocial Behavior](#)  
[\\*Criminal Behavior](#)  
[\\*Employment Status](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[Behavior Problems](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 56. DSM-5-What has changed in therapy for and research on substance-related and addictive disorders?

**Original Title:** DSM-5-Was andert sich fur die Suchttherapie und -forschung?

**Citation:** Fortschritte der Neurologie, Psychiatrie, November 2013, vol./is. 81/11(648-654), 0720-4299 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):** Baumgartner, G; Soyka, M

**Correspondence Address:** Baumgartner, G.: Privatklinik Meiringen, Willigen 1, Meiringen, Switzerland, CH-3860, gerd.baumgaertner@privatklinik-meiringen.ch

**Institution:** Privatklinik Meiringen, Meiringen, Switzerland; Privatklinik Meiringen, Meiringen, Switzerland

**Language:** German

**Abstract:** The new edition of the DSM, which was published in May of 2013, has brought the following changes in the now called category "substance-related and addictive disorders". The terms dependency and misuse or abuse will be replaced by the terminus "substance use disorder". There is a moderate substance use disorder, if two or three criterias are fulfilled for a period of 12 months. To speak of a severe substance use disorder, it has to be four or more criteria for the duration of 12 months. Furthermore, pathological gambling will be a part of the DSM-5 as a non-substance use disorder, but rather an addictive disorder. It is possible, that internet addiction will be a part of a revised version in DSM-5 for addictive disorders. The now changed criteria will have consequences on diagnosis, therapy and research concerning substance-related and addictive disorders. The leading diagnosis standards DSM-5 and ICD-10 or the following ICD-11 will continue to drift further apart from each other. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)

\*Drug Abuse  
 International Classification of Diseases  
 Internet Addiction  
 Pathological Gambling

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 57. Smokers discount their drug of abuse in the same way as other consumable rewards.

**Citation:** The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, October 2013, vol./is. 66/10(1992-2007), 1747-0218;1747-0226 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Jiga-Boy, Gabriela M; Storey, Kayleigh; Buehner, Marc J

**Correspondence Address:** Buehner, Marc J.: School of Psychology, Cardiff University, Park Place, Cardiff, United Kingdom, CF10 3AT, BuehnerM@Cardiff.ac.uk

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Swansea University, Swansea, United Kingdom; School of Psychology, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom; School of Psychology, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Recent research shows that drug abusers discount delayed monetary rewards more than nonabusers do, and they discount delayed substances of abuse (e.g., drugs) more than delayed money. Furthermore, non-drug-abusers discount food and substances of abuse (e.g., alcohol), more than money. Here, we compare the delay and probability discounting of money with that of a directly consumable reward (chocolate) and with that of a substance of abuse (cigarettes), in a drug-using population (smokers). In line with previous research, we found in two experiments that delay discounting differentiated between smokers and nonsmokers, and between money and a nonabused directly consumable reward (chocolate). In addition, our results show that there appears to be no difference in the extent to which smokers discount their abused substance compared to another directly consumable reward. These findings support the contention that drugs and food are part of the same category of primary reinforcers, whereas money is discounted differently, as a conditioned reinforcer. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Experimental Psychology Society; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Monetary Rewards  
 \*Tobacco Smoking

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 58. Internet Addiction Test (IAT): Which is the best factorial solution?

**Citation:** Journal of Medical Internet Research, October 2013, vol./is. 15/10(220-230), 1438-8871 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Faraci, Palmira; Craparo, Giuseppe; Messina, Roberta; Severino, Sergio

**Correspondence Address:** Craparo, Giuseppe: University of Enna "Kore", Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, Cittadella Universitaria, Enna, Italy, 94100, giuseppe.craparo@unikore.it

**Institution:** University of Enna "Kore", Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, Enna, Italy; University of Enna "Kore", Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, Enna, Italy; University of Enna "Kore", Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, Enna, Italy; University of Enna "Kore", Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, Enna, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The Internet Addiction Test (IAT) by Kimberly Young is one of the most utilized diagnostic instruments for Internet addiction. Although many studies have documented psychometric properties of the IAT, consensus on the optimal overall structure of the instrument has yet to emerge since previous analyses yielded markedly

different factor analytic results. Objective: The objective of this study was to evaluate the psychometric properties of the Italian version of the IAT, specifically testing the factor structure stability across cultures. Methods: In order to determine the dimensional structure underlying the questionnaire, both exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were performed. The reliability of the questionnaire was computed by the Cronbach alpha coefficient. Results: Data analyses were conducted on a sample of 485 college students (32.3%, 157/485 males and 67.7%, 328/485 females) with a mean age of 24.05 years (SD 7.3, range 17-47). Results showed 176/485 (36.3%) participants with IAT score from 40 to 69, revealing excessive Internet use, and 11/485 (1.9%) participants with IAT score from 70 to 100, suggesting significant problems because of Internet use. The IAT Italian version showed good psychometric properties, in terms of internal consistency and factorial validity. Alpha values were satisfactory for both the one-factor solution (Cronbach alpha = .91), and the two-factor solution (Cronbach alpha = .88 and Cronbach alpha = .79). The one-factor solution comprised 20 items, explaining 36.18% of the variance. The two-factor solution, accounting for 42.15% of the variance, showed 11 items loading on Factor 1 (Emotional and Cognitive Preoccupation with the Internet) and 7 items on Factor 2 (Loss of Control and Interference with Daily Life). Goodness-of-fit indexes (NNFI: Non-Normed Fit Index; CFI: Comparative Fit Index; RMSEA: Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR: Standardized Root Mean Square Residual) from confirmatory factor analyses conducted on a random half subsample of participants (n = 243) were satisfactory in both factorial solutions: two-factor model (2132 = 354.17, P < .001, 2/df = 2.68, NNFI = .99, CFI = .99, RMSEA = .02 [90% CI 0.000-0.038], and SRMR = .07), and one-factor model (2169 = 483.79, P < .001, 2/df = 2.86, NNFI = .98, CFI = .99, RMSEA = .02 [90% CI 0.000-0.039], and SRMR = .07). Conclusions: Our study was aimed at determining the most parsimonious and veridical representation of the structure of Internet addiction as measured by the IAT. Based on our findings, support was provided for both single and two-factor models, with slightly strong support for the bidimensionality of the instrument. Given the inconsistency of the factor analytic literature of the IAT, researchers should exercise caution when using the instrument, dividing the scale into factors or subscales. Additional research examining the cross-cultural stability of factor solutions is still needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Originally published in the Journal of Medical Internet Research (<http://www.jmir.org>), 09.10.2013. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work, first published in the Journal of Medical Internet Research, is properly cited. The complete bibliographic information, a link to the original publication on <http://www.jmir.org/>, as well as this copyright and license information must be included.; HOLDER: Palmira Faraci, Giuseppe Craparo, Roberta Messina, Sergio Severino

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Diagnosis  
\*Internet Addiction  
\*Psychometrics  
\*Test Reliability  
\*Test Validity  
Cross Cultural Differences  
Factor Structure

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Journal of Medical Internet Research*

**59. Ventromedial prefrontal cortex pyramidal cells have a temporal dynamic role in recall and extinction of cocaine-associated memory.**

**Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, November 2013, vol./is. 33/46(18225-18233), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Nov 13, 2013)

**Author(s):** Van den Oever, Michel C; Rotaru, Diana C; Heinsbroek, Jasper A; Gouwenberg, Yvonne; Deisseroth, Karl; Stuber, Garret D; Mansvelder, Huibert D; Smit, August B

**Correspondence Address:** Van den Oever, Michel C.: Department of Molecular and Cellular Neurobiology, CNCR, Vrije Universiteit, Neuroscience Campus Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1085, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1081 HV, michel.vanden.oever@vu.nl

**Institution:** Department of Molecular and Cellular Neurobiology, Center for Neurogenomics and Cognitive Research, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Integrative Neurophysiology, Center for Neurogenomics and Cognitive Research, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Molecular and Cellular Neurobiology, Center for Neurogenomics and Cognitive Research, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Molecular and Cellular Neurobiology, Center for Neurogenomics and Cognitive Research, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Molecular and Cellular Neurobiology, Center for Neurogenomics and Cognitive Research, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department Bioengineering, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Department of Integrative Neurophysiology, Center for Neurogenomics and Cognitive Research, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Molecular and Cellular Neurobiology, Center for Neurogenomics and Cognitive Research, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In addicts, associative memories related to the rewarding effects of drugs of abuse can evoke powerful craving and drug seeking urges, but effective treatment to suppress these memories is not available. Detailed insight into the neural circuitry that mediates expression of drug-associated memory is therefore of crucial importance. Substantial evidence from rodent models of addictive behavior points to the involvement of the ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC) in conditioned drug seeking, but specific knowledge of the temporal role of vmPFC pyramidal cells is lacking. To this end, we used an optogenetics approach to probe the involvement of vmPFC pyramidal cells in expression of a recent and remote conditioned cocaine memory. In mice, we expressed Channelrhodopsin-2 (ChR2) or Halorhodopsin (eNpHR3.0) in pyramidal cells of the vmPFC and studied the effect of activation or inhibition of these cells during expression of a cocaine-contextual memory on days 1-2 (recent) and ~3 weeks (remote) after conditioning. Whereas optical activation of pyramidal cells facilitated extinction of remote memory, without affecting recent memory, inhibition of pyramidal cells acutely impaired recall of recent cocaine memory, without affecting recall of remote memory. In addition, we found that silencing pyramidal cells blocked extinction learning at the remote memory time-point. We provide causal evidence of a critical time-dependent switch in the contribution of vmPFC pyramidal cells to recall and extinction of cocaine-associated memory, indicating that the circuitry that controls expression of cocaine memories reorganizes over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Memory](#)  
[\\*Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[\\*Pyramidal Neurons](#)  
[Extinction \(Learning\)](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Recall \(Learning\)](#)  
[Drug Seeking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 60. Drug-evoked synaptic plasticity causing addictive behavior.

**Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, November 2013, vol./is. 33/45(17641-17646), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Nov 6, 2013)

**Author(s):** Luscher, Christian

**Correspondence Address:** Luscher, Christian: Departments of Basic and Clinical Neurosciences, University Hospital, Geneva, Switzerland, 1211, christian.luscher@unige.ch

**Institution:** Department of Basic and Clinical Neurosciences, University Hospital, Geneva, Switzerland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article presents a review of the emerging evidence that the cellular correlates of the drug memory trace are the various forms of synaptic plasticity, mainly of glutamatergic transmission, in the circuits of the mesolimbic system, previously called drug-evoked synaptic plasticity. Establishing a causal relationship between drug-evoked synaptic plasticity and drug adaptive behavior has been challenging, in part because of the temporal discrepancy between these two phenomena. A more comprehensive understanding of the precise nature of circuit remodeling caused by addictive drugs resulting from specific forms of drug-evoked synaptic plasticity may help to design novel rational treatments for the human disease. Such treatments may be pharmacological in nature or use neuromodulatory approaches such as deep brain stimulation or transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS). Ultimately, the understanding of drug induced plasticity at specific synapses must be furthered to develop a therapy that reverses plasticity and associated drug induced adaptive behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Glutamic Acid](#)  
[\\*Memory Trace](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmission](#)  
[\\*Synaptic Plasticity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 61. Pathological choice: The neuroscience of gambling and gambling addiction.

**Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, November 2013, vol./is. 33/45(17617-17623), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Nov 6, 2013)

**Author(s):** Clark, Luke; Averbeck, Bruno; Payer, Doris; Sescousse, Guillaume; Winstanley, Catharine A; Xue, Gui

**Correspondence Address:** Clark, Luke: Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge, United Kingdom, CB2 3EB, lc260@cam.ac.uk

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Laboratory for Neuropsychology, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Research Imaging Centre, Toronto, ON, Canada; Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Gambling is pertinent to neuroscience research for at least two reasons. First, gambling is a naturalistic and pervasive example of risky decision making, and thus gambling games can provide a paradigm for the investigation of human choice behavior and "irrationality." Second, excessive gambling involvement (i.e., pathological gambling) is currently conceptualized as a behavioral addiction, and research on this condition may provide insights into addictive mechanisms in the absence of exogenous drug effects. This article is a summary of topics covered in a Society for Neuroscience minisymposium, focusing on recent advances in understanding the neural basis of gambling behavior, including translational findings in rodents and nonhuman primates, which have begun to delineate

neural circuitry and neurochemistry involved. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Neurosciences](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Risk Taking](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Gambling](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 62. New insights into the specificity and plasticity of reward and aversion encoding in the mesolimbic system.

**Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, November 2013, vol./is. 33/45(17569-17576), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Nov 6, 2013)

**Author(s):** Volman, Susan F; Lammel, Stephan; Margolis, Elyssa B; Kim, Yunbok; Richard, Jocelyn M; Roitman, Mitchell F; Lobo, Mary Kay

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**Institution:** Division of Basic Neuroscience and Behavioral Research, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD, US; Nancy Pritzker Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, US; Department of Neurology, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Neuroscience, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Psychology, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The mesocorticolimbic system, consisting, at its core, of the ventral tegmental area, the nucleus accumbens, and medial prefrontal cortex, has historically been investigated primarily for its role in positively motivated behaviors and reinforcement learning, and its dysfunction in addiction, schizophrenia, depression, and other mood disorders. Recently, researchers have undertaken a more comprehensive analysis of this system, including its role in not only reward but also punishment, as well as in both positive and negative reinforcement. This focus has been facilitated by new anatomical, physiological, and behavioral approaches to delineate functional circuits underlying behaviors and to determine how this system flexibly encodes and responds to positive and negative states and events, beyond simple associative learning. This review is a summary of topics covered in a mini-symposium at the 2013 Society for Neuroscience annual meeting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aversion](#)  
[\\*Neural Plasticity](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[\\*Biological Neural Networks](#)  
[Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[Tegmentum](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**63. Continuum beliefs and stigmatizing attitudes towards persons with schizophrenia, depression and alcohol dependence.**

- Citation:** Psychiatry Research, October 2013, vol./is. 209/3(665-669), 0165-1781 (Oct 30, 2013)
- Author(s):** Schomerus, Georg; Matschinger, Herbert; Angermeyer, Matthias C
- Correspondence Address:** Schomerus, Georg: Department of Psychiatry, University Medicine Greifswald, HELIOS Hansekllinikum Stralsund, Rostocker Chaussee 70, Stralsund, Germany, 18437, georg.schomerus@uni-greifswald.de
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany; Institute of Social Medicine, Occupational Health and Public Health, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany; Department of Public Health, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Separation is a central step in the process of stigmatizing persons with mental disorders. We examine whether belief in a continuum of symptoms from mental health to mental illness is associated with less stigmatizing attitudes. In a representative population survey in Germany (n = 3642), using case-vignettes of persons suffering from schizophrenia, depression or alcohol dependence, we measured belief in a continuity of symptoms, emotional reactions and desire for social distance related to the person described in the vignette. While 42% of respondents agreed in symptom continuity for depression, this percentage was 26% for schizophrenia and 27% for alcohol dependence. Continuum beliefs were associated in general with more positive emotional reactions and less desire for social distance. This relationship was strongest for schizophrenia, followed by alcohol dependence. Continuum beliefs thus seem to be associated with less stigmatizing attitudes, particularly regarding schizophrenia and alcohol dependence. Educational information on the continuous nature of most psychopathological phenomena could usefully be integrated in anti-stigma messages. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[Attitudes](#)  
[Continuum of Care](#)  
[Emotional Responses](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Mental Health](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Psychiatry Research](#)

**64. Compulsive sexual behavior and psychopathology among treatment-seeking men in Sao Paulo, Brazil.**

- Citation:** Psychiatry Research, October 2013, vol./is. 209/3(518-524), 0165-1781 (Oct 30, 2013)
- Author(s):** de Tubino Scanavino, Marco; Ventuneac, Ana; Abdo, Carmita Helena Najjar; Tavares, Hermano; Amaral, Maria Luiza Sant'Ana do; Messina, Bruna; dos Reis, Sirlene Caramello; Branco Martins, Joao Paulo Lian; Parsons, Jeffrey T
- Correspondence Address:** de Tubino Scanavino, Marco, Rua Mato Grosso, 306, conj. 614, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 01239-040, scanavino@gmail.com
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Clinicas' Hospital (HC), University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Center for HIV/AIDS Educational Studies and Training (CHEST), Hunter College, City University of New York (CUNY), New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Clinicas' Hospital (HC), University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department of Psychiatry, Clinicas' Hospital (HC), University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil;

Department of Psychiatry, Clinicas' Hospital (HC), University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department of Psychiatry, Clinicas' Hospital (HC), University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department of Psychiatry, Clinicas' Hospital (HC), University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department of Psychiatry, Clinicas' Hospital (HC), University of Sao Paulo Medical School (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil; Center for HIV/AIDS Educational Studies and Training (CHEST), Hunter College, City University of New York (CUNY), New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examined compulsive sexual behavior (CSB) and psychopathology in a treatment-seeking sample of men in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Eighty-six men (26% gay, 17% bisexual, 57% heterosexual) who met diagnostic criteria for excessive sexual drive and sexual addiction completed assessments consisting of the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview, a structured clinical interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders-Clinical Version (segment for Impulse Control Disorder), Sexual Compulsivity Scale (SCS), and questions about problematic CSB. The average SCS score for our sample was above the cut-off score reported in other studies, and 72% of the sample presented at least one Axis I psychiatric diagnosis. There were no differences among gay, bisexual, and heterosexual men on SCS scores and psychiatric conditions, but gay and bisexual men were more likely than heterosexual men to report casual sex and sex with multiple casual partners as problematic behaviors. SCS scores were associated with psychiatric co-morbidities, mood disorder, and suicide risk, but diagnosis of a mood disorder predicted higher SCS scores in a regression analysis. The study provides important data on the mental health needs of men with CSB in Sao Paulo, Brazil. (PscINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Health Service Needs](#)  
[\\*Psychopathology](#)  
[\\*Sexual Addiction](#)  
[Human Males](#)  
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)

**Source:** PscINFO

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

#### 65. The relationship between substance use and sexual health among African-American female adolescents with a history of seeking mental health services.

**Citation:** Women's Health Issues, November 2013, vol./is. 23/6(e365-e371), 1049-3867 (Nov-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Woods-Jaeger, Briana A; Jaeger, Jeffrey A; Donenberg, Geri R; Wilson, Helen W

**Correspondence Address:** Woods-Jaeger, Briana A.: Department of Community and Behavioral Health, University of Iowa, N426 CPHB, 105 River Street, Iowa City, IA, US, 52242, [briana-woods@uiowa.edu](mailto:briana-woods@uiowa.edu)

**Institution:** Department of Community and Behavioral Health, College of Public Health, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Iowa Health Care, Iowa City, IA, US; School of Public Health, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: This study examined relationships between substance use patterns and problems and sexual health outcomes among low-income, urban, African-American female adolescents with a history of seeking mental health services. Methods: Participants were recruited from outpatient mental health clinics serving urban, primarily low-income

youth and families in Chicago, Illinois, as part of a 2-year, longitudinal investigation of HIV risk behavior during which they completed interviews every 6 months (five time points). Girls who completed at least one follow-up interview were invited to participate in a sixth wave of assessment to assess trauma exposure, substance use problems, and sexual risk. The current study (n = 177) examined the association between sexual risk behavior and substance use problems reported at the most recent interview (ages 14-22) and substance use patterns and sexually transmitted infections (STI) reported at all six times points. Multiple regression examined the combined and unique effects of different patterns of substance use and substance use problems as correlates of sexual risk behavior and STIs. Findings: Substance use problems were associated with increased sexual risk behavior and increased likelihood of experiencing STIs. Substance use patterns were associated with sexual risk behavior. Conclusions: Results suggest that specific patterns of substance use and substance use problems are important to address in sexual health promotion among low-income, urban, African-American girls with a history of seeking mental health services. Understanding the nuances of these relationships is important in informing how to best serve this vulnerable group of adolescents who experience significant sexual risk and mental health care disparities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Inc.; HOLDER: Jacobs Institute of Women's Health; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Blacks](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[Reproductive Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Women's Health Issues](#)

#### 66. Women, incarceration, and health.

**Citation:** Women's Health Issues, November 2013, vol./is. 23/6(e333-e334), 1049-3867 (Nov-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Rich, Josiah D; Cortina, Sandra C; Uvin, Zoe X; Dumont, Dora M

**Correspondence Address:** Rich, Josiah D.: Miriam Hospital, Center for Prisoner Health and Human Rights, Providence, RI, US, 02906, Josiah\_rich@brown.edu

**Institution:** Center for Prisoner Health and Human Rights, Miriam Hospital, Providence, RI, US; University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada; Tufts University, Boston, MA, US; Center for Prisoner Health and Human Rights, Miriam Hospital, Providence, RI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Christopher Wildeman et al. (see record 2013-38846-005). Wildeman et al. highlighted growing concern with the collateral consequences of the U.S. epidemic of incarceration and especially the consequences for families. Men constitute nearly 90% of all prisoners. As the authors show, however, women's health is directly affected by incarceration whether they are prisoners themselves or whether their partners are. The full implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) provides what may be a once-in-a-generation opportunity to address the pressing health needs of this population. Because some of these health issues are the underlying causes of behaviors culminating in incarceration, the ACA may also begin to chip away at the incarceration rates that disproportionately affect Blacks and Hispanics. However, large numbers of people, disproportionately Blacks and Hispanics, are incarcerated for nonviolent offenses such as marijuana possession and missing probation meetings. Even more are in prison because their untreated mental illness and addiction led to behaviors that brought them to the attention of law enforcement. The health consequences of the epidemic of incarceration in

the United States for the partners and children of prisoners are a public health crisis and should be addressed as such. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Inc.; HOLDER: Jacobs Institute of Women's Health; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Prisons](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Women's Health Issues](#)

#### 67. Salme Ahlstrom: A pioneer of social alcohol research.

**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, October 2013, vol./is. 30/5(453-456), 1458-6126 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Jarvinen-Tassopoulos, Johanna

**Correspondence Address:** Jarvinen-Tassopoulos, Johanna, johanna.jarvinen-tassopoulos@thl.fi

**Institution:** National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article present the contributions made by Salme Ahlstrom in the field of social alcohol research. Salme Ahlstrom's career as a social scientist and alcohol researcher spans decades and continents, and it is impossible to give a brief summary of her extensive research. Salme became an adjunct professor a docent in sociology in 1980. She had published on intoxicated persons' detention and social control, the drinking habits of alcoholics, the alcohol use and drinking habits of youths, and on trends in alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harms. Her research repertoire has since widened to and focused on the alcohol use and drinking habits of women in Finland and elsewhere. Salme has studied the alcohol use, drinking habits and related attitudes of young Finns through The Adolescent Health and Lifestyle Survey and European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD). In her article on cultural differences in women's drinking, Salme argues that the interest in studying women's alcohol use has increased in the wake of an increased alcohol consumption in the western world and because of an increased interest in women's roles in families and as educators. Salme received the Zonta award for her research and was honored with a lifetime achievement award in the substance field, together with Professor Wolfgang Heckmann. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Medical Education](#)  
[\\*Research and Development](#)  
[\\*Scientists](#)  
[\\*Social Casework](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 68. General welfare and the public good.

**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, October 2013, vol./is. 30/5(449-450), 1458-6126 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Makela, Klaus

**Correspondence Address:** Makela, Klaus, Laivurinkatu 43 A 21, Helsinki, Finland, 00150, klaus.makela@helsinki.fi

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reply by the current author to the comments made by Robin C. Purshouse, Colin R. Angus and John Holmes (see record 2013-38223-009) on the original article (see record 2012-27753-002). Purshouse et al. present a cogent defense of the technical solutions adopted in the model by the author. This of course does not imply that there is no room for disagreement. The authors argue that the individual utility gain of workplace absenteeism is not equal or greater than the loss of the employer. This may well be true, but the individual welfare gain is still likely to be substantial. The authors seem to agree on one important issue: different decision makers and stakeholders are interested in different types of outcome and net benefit calculations attract little interest. In the original article, the author presented two further arguments: it is often unnecessary and sometimes misleading to translate natural units into money, and cost calculations should be tied to clearly defined budgets that usually cannot be added up to a societal grand total. The observations do not threaten the value of the Sheffield model as a tool for policy appraisal. The model simulates the impact of price strategies on the alcohol consumption of different population groups and categories of drinkers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)  
[\\*Health Care Costs](#)  
[Health Care Policy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 69. Reply to Klaus Makela's Cost-of-alcohol studies as a research programme.

**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, October 2013, vol./is. 30/5(445-447), 1458-6126 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Purshouse, Robin C; Angus, Colin R; Holmes, John

**Correspondence Address:** Purshouse, Robin C., r.purshouse@sheffield.ac.uk

**Institution:** Department of Automatic Control & Systems Engineering, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom; School of Health & Related Research, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom; School of Health & Related Research, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Klaus Makela (see record 2012-27753-002). Makela uses the Sheffield Alcohol Policy Model (SAPM) to illustrate some of his concerns. SAPM is a tool for policy appraisal that is, it estimates the impact of policies which have yet to be implemented. Makela raises a number of specific criticisms relating to SAPM. Firstly he notes, correctly, that there is considerable uncertainty surrounding the estimates of the effect on unemployment of macro level interventions for alcohol and that these estimates form a large part of the overall net benefit. Secondly he challenges the inclusion of workplace absenteeism in SAPM, on the grounds that the productivity loss to society is cancelled out as a utility gain for the absentee. Thirdly with reference to a program of screening and brief intervention in primary care, Makela questions whether, given the impossibility of comparing all alternative uses of health practitioners' time, economic evaluation for resource allocation should take precedence over allowing practitioners to decide for themselves on the most cost-effective use of their time. The authors continue to

provide disaggregate findings alongside cost-benefit and cost-utility metrics to support the complex public process of debate involving academic peer review, political judgment and scrutiny, and commentary and consultation with the public and stakeholders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)  
[\\*Health Care Costs](#)  
[Health Care Policy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 70. Communication of support in mutual-aid group meetings for alcoholics' friends and relatives.

**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, October 2013, vol./is. 30/5(425-443), 1458-6126 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Kuuluvainen, Venla; Isotalus, Pekka

**Correspondence Address:** Kuuluvainen, Venla, venla.kuuluvainen@uta.fi

**Institution:** University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland; University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: This study examines the kinds of support that alcoholics' friends and relatives provide each other in Al-Anon mutual-aid groups. The study examines, first, the types of supportive communication in mutual-aid group meetings directed toward friends and relatives of alcoholics, and second, how contextual features affect supportive communication in these meetings. Design: The research data were collected through non-participant observations of 11 group meetings and analysed by combined deductive and inductive approaches. Results: Four types of support were detected: emotional, informational, esteem and social network, indicating that meetings serve as potential sources of comfort, learning, self-esteem enhancement and company. Contextual features, such as the 12-step ideology, had an effect on the content and form of supportive communication. Conclusion: The key to support in Al-Anon meetings lies in their discretion. That is, the way of communicating support and the contextual features of the meetings established favourable conditions for effective communication of support. The results of this study illustrate the actual communication processes exchanged by the people who have "been there", providing information useful to anyone in contact with friends or relatives of an alcoholic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Support Groups](#)  
[\\*Twelve Step Programs](#)  
[Emotional States](#)  
[Friendship](#)  
[Social Support](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 71. Amphetamine use and sexual practices.

- Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, October 2013, vol./is. 30/5(403-423), 1458-6126 (Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Skarner, Anette; Svensson, Bengt
- Correspondence Address:** Skarner, Anette, anette.skarner@socwork.gu.se
- Institution:** Department of Social Work, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden; Department of Social Work, Malmo University, Malmo, Sweden
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aim: This article examines how men and women who have left problematic drug use describe their own previous use of amphetamine in the context of sexual activity as well as the views in the drug-using environments on amphetamine and sex. Methods: The article builds on a qualitative study of sexuality, intimate relationships and drug use against the backdrop of the exit process from drug abuse. The 35 interviewees comprise a heterogeneous group in terms of both drug abuse history and life circumstances in general. Results: In the sexual practices of our informants, amphetamine has been used to increase sexual desire and to enhance sexual experience. Initially, the drug appears to facilitate pornography inspired sexual experimentation, which is experienced as something positive, but gradually this is for many transformed into sexual practices that are seen as practically manic, with marathon sex being an important component. Among men, sometimes the sexual interest is channeled into an intense masturbating, as a substitute for a sexual partner or in order not to disturb the amphetamine experience by involving a live partner. Once amphetamine use starts to lead to problematic effects on social life and mental and physical health, desire becomes increasingly difficult to maintain. Although amphetamine is associated with sex in the amphetamine environment there is also room for toning down sexual activity and instead use the total focus of the high for crime (breaking) or other practical activities such as repairs or housecleaning (tinkering). Conclusion: Our study shows that amphetamine has a reputation for enhancing sexual experience, which has increased its powers of attraction for both men and women. The impact of amphetamine on sexuality is influenced by personal experiences and culturally determined expectations. Even when one manipulates the sexual act with amphetamine the strong individuality that characterizes human sexuality in general remains. The total experience of mixing amphetamine and sex, which for most is changing in a negative direction over time, appears to be a result of the interaction between the drug, the social and relational setting and the sexual script of the individual. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[Intimacy](#)  
[Sexuality](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

## 72. Perspectives on daily cannabis use: Consumerism or a problem for treatment?

- Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, October 2013, vol./is. 30/5(387-402), 1458-6126 (Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Kronbaek, Mette; Frank, Vibeke Asmussen
- Correspondence Address:** Kronbaek, Mette, mk@crf.au.dk
- Institution:** Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark; Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark
- Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: To discuss similarities and differences in the way cannabis users with and without treatment experiences present their trajectories into daily use of cannabis. To observe the differences in patterns between the cannabis users' descriptions of their recreational use and the development from a recreational to a more problematic use of cannabis. Methods: Qualitative interviews were conducted with 32 adult cannabis users in Denmark. All respondents used cannabis daily. The respondents were 22-61 years old; 16 had had experiences with cannabis treatment while 16 had not. By using a mixed sample of respondents with and without treatment experiences, we were able to compare perspectives on cannabis initiation and trajectories not commonly examined. Findings: All the respondents had started to use cannabis socially as adolescents in the company of peers, using it with specific peer groups and in particular social contexts. All the respondents viewed it as a positive practice. The respondents highlighted certain differences of why, how and when cannabis was used as crucial in explaining how cannabis use had remained a recreational activity or had become problematic. Four trajectories into daily cannabis use were constructed from the users' narratives. For some respondents, daily cannabis use in adulthood was an inclusive and non-problematic activity while others described their cannabis use developing into a problematic and exclusive habit. Conclusions: Trajectories into and continuation of daily use is understood and perceived in different ways by daily cannabis users. It is not the amount of cannabis that determines whether daily use is considered problematic nor not. Rather, it is how, when and with whom cannabis is used that forms experiences and perceptions of problematic or unproblematic use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Treatment Barriers](#)  
[Life Experiences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 73. Understanding the situation of mothers who misuse substances.

**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, October 2013, vol./is. 30/5(383-385), 1458-6126 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Laslett, Anne-Marie

**Correspondence Address:** Laslett, Anne-Marie, Anne-MarieL@turningpoint.org.au

**Institution:** Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, School of Global and Population Health, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Marja Holmila, Kirsimarja Raitasalo and Mikko Kosola (see record 2013-38223-002). Holmila et al. describes why it is critical that there is understanding of the mother's life situation, as well as the child's, painting a picture of the dramatically worse outcomes for mothers who misuse alcohol and other drugs. The paper by Holmila et al. draws attention to the relative risk of a range of problems associated with maternal substance misuse in a greatly disadvantaged population, the absolute risk for Finnish women of problems in the cohorts studied is much less. The authors note that the majority of women moderate their use of alcohol when they become pregnant and have children, and there is evidence that this occurs in many different parts of the world. The authors suggest that the key to addressing some of the problems of this vulnerable substance misusing group may be in providing better identification, referral and support services for these mothers and indirectly the paper also highlights the plight of the children involved. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[Health Care Services](#)  
[Mothers](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Social Issues](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 74. What can we conclude from register-based prevalences?

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**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, October 2013, vol./is. 30/5(379-381), 1458-6126 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Torvik, Fartein Ask

**Correspondence Address:** Torvik, Fartein Ask, Fartein.Ask.Torvik@fhi.no

**Institution:** Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Marja Holmila, Kirsimarja Raitasalo and Mikko Kosola (see record 2013-38223-002). This study uses Finnish register data to address an important topic: mothers who abuse alcohol and drugs. This matters because maternal substance abuse may have life-long consequences for their children, and it also indicates the presence of other risk factors. Holmila et. al set out with two aims: to study the prevalence of serious substance abuse among mothers, and to describe various problems associated with this substance abuse. They establish that 1.0 to 1.9% of mothers of small children have register entries indicating abuse of alcohol or other drugs and that these mothers are at higher risk of a range of unwanted outcomes. The authors cite a Finnish study which found that about 2% of women had had alcohol abuse or a dependence disorder during the last 12 months. The authors conclude that health workers who are in contact with these mothers are crucial in addressing both the mothers' and children's needs. Health workers who work with these women can provide important help to the mother and her family. However, not all families will be reached in this way. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[Health Care Services](#)  
[Mothers](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Social Issues](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 75. Safe sex advocacy and focus on the child lead to less sorrow.

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**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, October 2013, vol./is. 30/5(375-377), 1458-6126 (Oct 2013)

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**Institution:** Research Department, Social Insurance Institution, Finland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Marja Holmila, Kirsimarja Raitasalo and Mikko Kosola (see record 2013-38223-002). Holmila et al. focused their study on mothers of three birth cohorts and the substance abuse related in-patient treatment episodes 4 years before and 7 years after giving birth. Outpatient treatment and visits to private sector services due to substance abuse related problems are not included in this register based study and thus the identified percentage of women with alcohol related in-treatment episodes is only the tip of the iceberg. The clinical relevance of this study can be analyzed from various perspectives. The first preventive message of this study is that once a fertile-aged woman is hospitalized due to alcohol or drug related health issues, the health care professionals need to confirm whether the woman has efficient birth control. The interventions need to focus not only on motivating the mother but also to have a wider view on her life situation. In this study, the mortality of substance abusing women was 15-30 times higher than in the mothers with no registered substance abuse. The population of mothers of small children is considerably young and a mortality of this magnitude reflects also increased morbidity, identified in this study especially in the prevalence of psychiatric disorders and use of psychoactive prescription drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[Health Care Services](#)  
[Mothers](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Social Issues](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

**76. Mothers who abuse alcohol and drugs: Health and social harms among substance-abusing mothers of small children in three child cohorts.**

**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, October 2013, vol./is. 30/5(361-373), 1458-6126 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Holmila, Marja; Raitasalo, Kirsimarja; Kosola, Mikko

**Correspondence Address:** Holmila, Marja, marja.holmila@thl.fi

**Institution:** National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland; National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland; National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: The study looks at the prevalence and register-based indicators of substance abuse-related harms among mothers of small children. We examined the living conditions, various health and social harms and the differences between the users of different kinds of substances (alcohol only vs. drugs only vs. alcohol and other drugs). Data & Methods: Population-level register data was collected of all biological mothers of three Finnish birth cohorts (1991, 1997, 2002) describing the women's social problems, health and use of services during the period when the child was under seven years old. Results: The substance-abusing mothers of small children had a higher rate of mortality and psychological disorders and increased risk of using hospital services than the comparison group. Their children had been taken into custody dramatically more often than the children of the comparison group. Also, mothers with substance abuse problems

had lower education and income level, and their purchases of prescribed psychopharmacological medications were manifold compared to other mothers. Mixed use of both alcohol and illegal drugs coincided with the highest prevalence of health and social problems. Conclusions: Substance-abusing mothers of small children are in a serious risk of health and social problems ranging from poverty to poor mental health and high mortality. The study shows also that the social and health care professionals have a potentially important role in giving support to the mothers and their children, as the substance-abusing mothers have had several contacts with them. Prevention of harms to children of substance-abusing mothers should perhaps focus more on the possibilities offered by these contacts in different health and social services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[Health Care Services](#)  
[Mothers](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Social Issues](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 77. Mothers who drink and use drugs too much-A problem to be taken seriously.

**Citation:** Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, October 2013, vol./is. 30/5(359-360), 1458-6126 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Stenius, Kerstin

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Marja Holmila, Kirsimarja Raitasalo and Mikko Kosola (see record 2013-38223-002). The article by Holmila et al. was based on register data on all Finnish mothers who gave birth either in 1991, 1997 or 2002. Holmila et al. had two aims. The first was to estimate how many of these women had alcohol or drug problems. The second aim was to describe with available register data some indicators of health and social status, and use of medications and services among mothers with diagnosed alcohol or drug problems. The authors concluded that in 2002, almost 2 percent of the women had either given birth to a child diagnosed with prenatal alcohol or drug exposure or had during the four years before or seven years after their pregnancy themselves been diagnosed with alcohol or drug abuse or dependency, been in inpatient treatment for alcohol or drug problems or received prescription for drugs for treatment of alcohol or drug addiction. The data presented by Holmila et al. did not cover outpatient treatment and the unknown number of mothers with alcohol or drug problems who have not been in treatment. It was found that these registers catch only a share of all mothers who have alcohol or drug problems, the top of the iceberg, even if possibly a large proportion of those who have complex problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[Health Care Services](#)  
[Mothers](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Social Issues](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 78. Characteristics of an outpatient treatment sample by primary substance of abuse.

**Citation:** Journal of Addiction Medicine, September 2013, vol./is. 7/5(363-371), 1932-0620;1935-3227 (Sep-Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Campbell, Aimee N. C; Nunes, Edward V; McClure, Erin A; Hu, Mei-Chen; Turrigiano, Eva; Goldman, Bruce; Stabile, Patricia Q

**Correspondence Address:** Campbell, Aimee N. C.: Department of Psychiatry, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1051 Riverside Dr, Box 120, Room 3732, New York, NY, US, 10032, anc2002@columbia.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Clinical Neuroscience Division, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY, US; New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US; Northshore-Long Island Jewish Health System, Glen Oaks, NY, US; HARBEL Prevention and Recovery Center, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: This study examines sociodemographic and clinical characteristics, as a function of primary substance of abuse, among clients approached, screened, and assessed for eligibility in a 10-site effectiveness trial of a Web-based psychosocial intervention for substance use disorders. Consistent with the design of effectiveness trials, eligibility criteria were broad and exclusion criteria minimal; thus, the recruited sample may be viewed as relatively representative of patients seeking treatment throughout the United States. Methods: 2 tests for categorical variables and F tests for continuous variables were used to analyze demographic, substance use, physical and mental health, and sexual risk data collected at screening and baseline; pairwise comparisons between primary substance subgroups for baseline data were conducted if the test statistic P value was 0.01 or less. Results: Few participants expressed disinterest in the study at screening because of the computer-assisted intervention. A diverse sample of substance users completed baseline and were enrolled: 22.9% marijuana; 21.7% opiates; 20.9% alcohol; 20.5% cocaine; and 13.9% stimulants users. Marijuana users demonstrated the greatest differences across primary substances: they were younger, less likely to be married or attend 12-step meetings, and more likely to be in treatment as a result of criminal justice involvement. All patients, even marijuana users, reported comparable rates of co-occurring mental health disorders and sexual risk and substantial rates of polysubstance use disorders. Conclusions: Primary substance of abuse may be a less important indicator of overall severity compared with co-occurring disorders and other factors common across treatment seekers, further demonstrating the need for integrated treatment services and care and comprehensive pretreatment assessment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Annual Meeting of The College on Problems of Drug Dependence. 74th. Jun, 2012. Palm Springs. CA, US. Portions of this data were presented in a poster at the aforementioned conference.

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Society of Addiction Medicine; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Outpatient Treatment](#)  
[Intervention](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)

[Mental Health](#)  
[Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**79. A study of 6-year retention in methadone maintenance treatment among opioid-dependent patients in Xi'an.**

**Citation:** Journal of Addiction Medicine, September 2013, vol./is. 7/5(342-348), 1932-0620;1935-3227 (Sep-Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Wei, Xiaoli; Wang, Lirong; Wang, Xueliang; Li, Jinsong; Li, Hengxin; Jia, Wei

**Correspondence Address:** Wang, Xueliang: Department of Public Health, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Shaanxi, Xi'an, China, wangxl@mail.xjtu.edu.cn

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: We analyzed a 6-year methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) retention rate in 8 MMT clinics in Xi'an and the factors that influenced the retention rate. Methods: We conducted a 6-year retrospective dynamic cohort study of 5849 eligible patients from 2006 to 2011. Participants were serially enrolled on the basis of opioid addiction, age, residence status, and civil capacity. Cumulative retention in treatment was calculated using survival analyses (life tables) on the basis of the number of days in MMT. We also used the Cox proportional hazard regression model to analyze the factors that may influence treatment retention. Results: The MMT retention varied from a less than 1 month to a maximum of 71.2 months; the average dose was 48.76 + 17.03 mg/d. The cumulative retention for 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, and 72 months after MMT initiation were 0.87, 0.76, 0.66, 0.57, 0.49, and 0.43, respectively. The MMT retention rate was significantly associated with factors that included the particular clinic for MMT, the year when the subject initiated MMT, average daily dose, hidden drug use, sex, age, length of drug abuse history, needle sharing, living arrangements, and employment status. Conclusions: The 6-year retention rates for MMT in the 8 clinics in Xi'an were higher than those reported in other studies of other clinics. High therapeutic doses (> 60 mg/d) could reduce the risk of patients withdrawing from treatment. Retention rates were relatively high in cohorts who were elderly, living with family, employed, or drug users, especially those with a long history of drug abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Society of Addiction Medicine; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Maintenance Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Patients](#)  
[Retention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**80. Associations among hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis function, novelty seeking, and retention in methadone maintenance therapy for heroin dependency.**

**Citation:** Journal of Addiction Medicine, September 2013, vol./is. 7/5(335-341), 1932-0620;1935-3227 (Sep-Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Lin, Shih-Hsien; Chen, Wei Tseng; Chen, Kao Chin; Lee, Sheng-Yu; Lee, I. Hui; Chen, Po See; Yeh, Tzung Lih; Lu, Ru-Band; Yang, Yen Kuang

**Correspondence Address:** Yang, Yen Kuang: Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, 138 Sheng Li Road, Tainan, Taiwan, 70428, ykyang@mail.ncku.edu.tw

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, Tainan, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, Tainan, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, Tainan, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, Tainan, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, Tainan, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, Tainan, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, Tainan, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, Tainan, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, Tainan, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, National Cheng Kung University Hospital, College of Medicine, Tainan, Taiwan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The efficacy of methadone maintenance therapy for heroin dependence is compromised by the low retention rate. Hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis function, which is associated with stress response, and novelty seeking (NS), a personality trait associated with low dopaminergic activity, may play roles in retention. Method: We conducted a prospective study in which HPA axis function and NS were assessed by the dexamethasone suppression test and the Tridimensional Personality Questionnaire at baseline, respectively. The retention rate was assessed at the half- and 1-year points of methadone maintenance therapy. Results: A low suppression rate of dexamethasone suppression test (D%) was associated with a high level of NS. A low D% was associated with half-year dropout, whereas a high level of NS was associated with 1-year dropout. Survival analysis confirmed that D% and NS were significant time-dependent covariates for retention. Conclusion: The findings showed that HPA axis function and NA were associated with retention at different time points. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Society of Addiction Medicine; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Maintenance Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis](#)  
[Sensation Seeking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**81. Gender differences in substance abuse treatment and barriers to care among persons with substance use disorders with and without comorbid major depression.**

**Citation:** Journal of Addiction Medicine, September 2013, vol./is. 7/5(325-334), 1932-0620;1935-3227 (Sep-Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Chen, Lian-Yu; Strain, Eric C; Crum, Rosa M; Mojtabai, Ramin

**Correspondence Address:** Chen, Lian-Yu: Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 624 N Broadway, 7th Floor, Room 784, Baltimore, MD, US, 21205, liachen@jhsp.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: To compare substance use disorders (SUD) treatment patterns and barriers to such treatment among men and women with SUD with and without comorbid major depressive episodes (MDE) in a community sample. Methods: Using data from adult participants in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2005-2010, we investigated differences by sex in the association of MDE comorbidity with SUD on patterns of, perceived unmet need for, and the perceived barriers to SUD treatments. Results: Compared with participants with SUD without MDE, both men and women with comorbid SUD and MDE were more likely to use SUD services or to report an unmet need for such treatment. Sex modified the association of comorbidity and treatment patterns: males with MDE comorbidity had a greater likelihood of emergency room visits and use of inpatient services than females. Barriers to substance treatment were remarkably similar for males and females in both the SUD without MDE group and with MDE group, with attitudinal factors being the most common barriers. Conclusions: Comorbidity with MDE seems to be an important predictor of service utilization and perceived need for SUD treatment in both men and women. The association of comorbidity with the use of some types of services, however, seems to vary according to sex. The findings have implications for the design of sex-specific SUD treatment programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Society of Addiction Medicine; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Major Depression](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 82. Prediction of alcohol and gambling problems in young adults by using a measure of decision making.

**Citation:** Journal of Addiction Medicine, September 2013, vol./is. 7/5(314-319), 1932-0620;1935-3227 (Sep-Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Harvanko, Arit M; Schreiber, Liana R.N; Grant, Jon E

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**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota Medical Center, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota Medical Center, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Neuroscience, Pritzker School of Medicine, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: Individuals who regularly gamble, regularly consume alcohol, or meet criteria for an alcohol-use disorder or pathological gambling may make riskier decisions on cognitive tasks. What remains unclear in the literature is whether these decision-making deficits precede or result from these addictive behaviors. This study aimed to determine whether risky decision making on a cognitive task is predictive of increasing gambling behaviors and alcohol use. Methods: Fifty-eight young adults (aged 18-29 years) free from Axis I disorders and reporting no symptoms of at-risk gambling behavior or alcohol consumption, who were participating in a longitudinal study of impulsivity, were grouped as either high-risk decision makers (n = 29) or low-risk decision makers (n = 29) by using the Cambridge Gamble Task. Subjects were assessed at 1-year follow-up to examine gambling frequency, alcohol consumption, at-risk alcohol-use criteria, alcohol-use disorder criteria, at-risk gambling criteria, and pathological gambling criteria. Results: High-risk decision makers were found to be more likely to meet at-risk criteria for alcohol use after 1 year. Decision-making group membership was not significantly correlated with frequency of gambling or development of pathological gambling or alcohol-use disorder

over 1 year. Conclusions: A variable measuring risky decision making on the Cambridge Gambling Task may be able to predict who is more likely to increase alcohol use per session later in life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Society of Addiction Medicine; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Gambling](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Decision Making](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 83. L'activite physique dans la prevention et le traitement des troubles mentaux.

**Original Title:** Physical activity in the prevention and treatment of mental disorders.

**Citation:** Revue Francophone de Clinique Comportementale et Cognitive, December 2012, vol./is. 17/4(33-47), 1375-6249 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Martinsen, Egil W

**Correspondence Address:** Martinsen, Egil W.: Department of Research and Education, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Oslo University Hospital, Box 4959 Nydalen, Oslo, Norway, N-0424, e.w.martinsen@medisin.uio.no

**Institution:** Department of Research and Education, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Oslo University Hospital, Institute of Clinical Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Mental disorders are major public health problems, and depression, anxiety, substance abuse and dependence are the most common. Together with musculoskeletal disorders these constitute the major contributors to sick leave and disability pension. Desirable changes in lifestyle, such as physical exercise, can have great potential in prevention and treatment. Patients with mental disorders in general are less fit than the normal population. Epidemiological studies have shown that physically active people are at a reduced risk of developing depression and dementia. Exercise intervention studies indicate that exercise intervention is beneficial for patients with mild to moderate forms of depression. It may also be useful in anxiety disorders, especially panic disorder, in substance abuse and dependence, in normal and overweight patients with eating disorders and schizophrenia. This paper will present a broad overview of research involving the efficacy of exercise as means to prevent and treat mental disorders. The level of knowledge is limited. The number of studies is scarce, and most of the available studies have methodological shortcomings. There is still a great need for better designed intervention studies. The paper also deals with related issues regarding dose-response, and whether specific forms of exercise are especially beneficial in the management of mental disorders. Motivation to start exercising and complying with exercise programs are crucial, and the specific difficulties people with mental disorders experience during exercise, are outlined. Finally exercise will be analyzed as a behavioural intervention within the frame of cognitive behavioural therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Physical Activity](#)  
[\\*Prevention](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**84. Influences of parental problem drinking on internet addiction among early adolescents.**

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- Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2012, vol./is. 23/4(258-270), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2012)
- Author(s):** Jang, Mi Heui; Kim, Mi Ja; Choi, Heeseung
- Correspondence Address:** Jang, Mi Heui: College of Nursing Science, Kyung Hee University, 1, Hoegi-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, South Korea, 130-701, mhjang21@gmail.com
- Institution:** College of Nursing Science, Kyung Hee University, Seoul, South Korea; College of Nursing, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; College of Nursing, Seoul National University, Seoul, South Korea
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study was designed to describe the relationship between Internet addiction and parental problem drinking among early adolescents. Specific aims were to identify indirect, direct, and total influence of parental problem drinking on Internet addiction; to determine relative magnitudes of specific mediating effects of self-esteem, family function, anxiety-depression, and aggression in the total sample and the Internet addiction subgroup. The target population for this correlational study was early adolescents aged 11-12 years (n = 743) who attended elementary school in J City, South Korea. Study variables included the Internet addiction self-test scale, the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, the Children of Alcoholics Screening Test, the Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scale III, and the Korean version of the Child Behavior Checklist. Multiple-mediation analyses were performed. A significant association was observed between parental problem drinking and adolescents' Internet addiction. Only aggression significantly mediated the relationship between parental problem drinking and adolescents' Internet addiction in the total sample. When the Internet addiction group was analyzed separately as a subgroup, the mediation effect of aggression disappeared, and parental problem drinking had neither indirect nor direct association. However, the significant association of aggression with Internet addiction in the Internet addiction subgroup was two times as much as in the total sample. The findings suggested that parental problem drinking and aggression should be examined early to prevent development of Internet addiction in early adolescents. For those who already have developed Internet addiction, aggression should be the focal point for more effective intervention strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Self Esteem](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**85. Tragic logic or how evidence does not change convictions.**

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- Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2012, vol./is. 23/4(255-257), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2012)
- Author(s):** Thorens, Gabriel; Khan, Riaz; Khazaa, Yasser; Zullino, Daniele
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- Institution:** Division of Addictology, University Hospitals of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; Division of Addictology, University Hospitals of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; Division of Addictology, University Hospitals of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; Division of Addictology, University Hospitals of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland
- Language:** English

**Abstract:** In December 2007, the Division of Addictology, Department of Psychiatry, Geneva University Hospitals, decided to stop prescribing disulfiram. The healthcare team's perception of this decision was monitored. A self-administered questionnaire (31 questions) was completed by the healthcare team in June 2009 over a 3-month period to evaluate their perception of the utility of disulfiram and of the pertinence of the decision to stop prescribing it. Fifty-five participants responded (61.1%), of whom 54.1% were women (mean age = 43.7 years), 54.8% were nurses, 30.6% were medical doctors, 9.7% were social workers, and 4.8% were psychologists. Of this group, 78.7% were working on the team in December 2007. The results showed that 54.6% did not agree with the decision to stop prescribing disulfiram. Although 72.2% thought that the decision was based on evidence-based medicine (EBM), 69.1% thought that disulfiram works because of the context of administration and 69.1% because of the fear generated by its effects. Among the participants, 75.5% still believed that disulfiram is useful for some patients (76.8% at the time of the decision). Despite the fact that aversive treatment in addictology has failed to demonstrate efficacy through EBM, the perception of its utility is still strong in caregivers. Although most caregivers acknowledge that aversive treatment works mainly through psychological constraints, they do not support the fact that EBM could generate a practice change such as discontinuing the prescription of disulfiram. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[\\*Health Care Delivery](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Disulfiram](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 86. Addiction-stigmatized.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2012, vol./is. 23/4(250-254), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Mundy, Lawren

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**Institution:** OB GYN Specialists of the Palm Beaches, West Palm Beach, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Addiction is widely recognized as a health problem with increasing prevalence. Treatment programs are growing in number, but many forms of addiction remain high and some lack treatment regimens. The total costs to society for addiction treatment programs and associated complications are staggering and continue to rise. This illuminates how frequently individuals affected by addiction encounter the healthcare system. Stigmatization or social disqualification of individuals affected by addiction is an increasing phenomenon in the healthcare arena. The negative consequences experienced by persons affected by stigmatization may include limited access to health care, poor health outcomes, prejudice, and other social disadvantages. The focus of this article is to examine addiction and stigma as obstacles to accessing and obtaining quality health care. It introduces the phenomenon addiction-stigmatized. This concept was developed to increase nurses' awareness and knowledge of the negative effect stigma has on the health of individuals with addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Awareness](#)  
[\\*Stigma](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**87. Applying nursing theory of human relatedness to alcoholism and recovery in Alcoholics Anonymous.**

**Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2012, vol./is. 23/4(241-247), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Strobbe, Stephen; Hagerty, Bonnie; Boyd, Carol

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**Institution:** University of Michigan, School of Nursing, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan, School of Nursing, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan, School of Nursing, Ann Arbor, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Alcohol misuse is a global health risk, and Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) is the largest and most popular mutual-help program for individuals with alcohol-related problems. In recent years, researchers and clinicians have become increasingly interested in specific mechanisms of action that may contribute to positive outcomes through involvement with this 12-step program for recovery, yet few have applied a theoretical framework to these efforts. We examined the phenomena of alcoholism and recovery in AA, using the nursing Theory of Human Relatedness (THR). THR addresses a pervasive human concern: "establishing and maintaining relatedness to others, objects, environments, society and self." The theory describes four states of relatedness (connectedness, disconnectedness, parallelism, and enmeshment) and four relatedness competencies (sense of belonging, reciprocity, mutuality, and synchrony). Both alcoholism and recovery in AA can be viewed primarily in terms of relatedness. In active alcoholism, an individual's involvement with alcohol (enmeshment) can limit, impair, or preclude healthy or adaptive relatedness toward virtually all other referents, including self. As a program of recovery, each of the 12 Steps of Alcoholics Anonymous addresses an individual's relatedness to one or more identified referents while simultaneously enhancing and expanding each of the four relatedness competencies. THR provides a theoretical framework to help direct patient care, research, and education and has the potential to serve as a unifying theory in the study of alcoholism and recovery in AA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Nursing](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**88. The embodiment of social dynamics: A phenomenon of western pop dance within a Filipino prison.**

**Citation:** Research in Dance Education, April 2013, vol./is. 14/1(39-56), 1464-7893;1470-1111 (Apr 2013)

**Author(s):** Williams, Fleur Cathrael

**Correspondence Address:** Williams, Fleur Cathrael, fleurwilliams@gmail.com

**Institution:** Dance Department, Roehampton University, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In January of 2010, in Cebu, a southern province of the Philippines, a collaborative dance performance occurred between 1500 Filipino inmates, the choreographer Travis Payne, and backup dancers representing the late American pop star, Michael Jackson. The event took place at Cebu Provincial Detention and Rehabilitation Centre, a maximum security prison where the inmates were incarcerated and awaiting trial for charges including murder, rape and drug abuse. This performance echoed numerous dance activities

beginning in 2007, when the prison became globally renowned for its choreographed rendition of one of Jackson's music videos. Since these events, it seems recidivism within the prison has declined, highlighting the performances as an example of rehabilitative success. Further developments reveal the evolution of the performances into international commodities. An evaluation of the prison's adaptations of Jackson's movement therefore questions why the prison dances have transitioned from being a mode of punitive rehabilitation for the inmates to a source of entertainment that resonates on a global level. An examination of this phenomenon considers the potential for using dance as a response to conflict and a bridge towards social cohesion by exploring the impact of social, political and economic enterprises in relation to movement and confinement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Dance](#)  
[\\*Prisoners](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Prisons](#)  
[Recidivism](#)  
[Social Class](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 89. Technology use among emerging adult homeless in two U.S. cities.

**Citation:** Social Work, April 2013, vol./is. 58/2(173-175), 0037-8046 (Apr 2013)

**Author(s):** Pollio, David E; Batey, D. Scott; Bender, Kimberly; Ferguson, Kristin; Thompson, Sanna

**Correspondence Address:** Pollio, David E.: School of Social Work, University of Alabama, 725 Lillie Hall, CB 870314, Tuscaloosa, AL, US, 35487, depolio@sw.ua.edu

**Institution:** School of Social Work, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, US; Behavioral Science Core, Center for AIDS Research, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Graduate School of Social Work, University of Denver, Denver, CO, US; Silberman School of Social Work, New York, NY, US; School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This exploratory study sought to answer two questions: (1) How often, where, and for what purpose do emerging adult homeless use technology? (2) What risk factors (for example, transience, mental illness, addiction) predict technology use? Using purposive sampling, we recruited 100 emerging adult homeless from Denver (n = 50) and Los Angeles (n = 50) from shelters, drop-in centers, and street outreach. To meet inclusion criteria, participants needed to be in the age range of 18 to 24 years, have spent at least two weeks away from home in the previous month, and provide written informed consent. Research staff administered a 45- to 90-minute retrospective interview with participants, who were compensated \$10. Technology use was measured by four items (number of days per week you use e-mail, the Internet, a computer, or MySpace). Findings suggest that emerging adult homeless are consistent and frequent users of technology. As a first exploration, this study provides compelling evidence that technology use is extremely common for this population and that there are extremely limited differences based on demographic or risk factors. Results show that technology use of emerging adult homeless is similar to that in general populations and exceeds patterns identified in studies of urban youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: National Association of Social Workers; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Homeless](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Technology](#)

\*Urban Environments  
 \*Internet Usage  
 Computers  
 Internet  
 Computer Mediated Communication

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *EBSCOhost* in *Social Work*  
 Available from *EBSCOhost* in *Social Work*  
 Available from *Oxford University Press* in *Social Work*

#### 90. Teens and indoor tanning: A cancer prevention opportunity for pediatricians.

**Citation:** Pediatrics, April 2013, vol./is. 131/4(772-785), 0031-4005;1098-4275 (Apr 2013)  
**Author(s):** Balk, Sophie J; Fisher, David E; Geller, Alan C  
**Correspondence Address:** Balk, Sophie J., 1621 Eastchester Rd., Bronx, NY, US, 10461, sbalk@montefiore.org  
**Institution:** Children's Hospital at Montefiore, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, US; Department of Dermatology, Cutaneous Biology Research Center, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US; Harvard School of Public Health, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** In October 2011, California became the first US state to ban indoor tanning for minors under age 18 years. Vermont followed in May 2012. Increasingly, scientific evidence shows that artificial tanning raises the risk of skin cancer, including melanoma, a common cancer in adolescents and young adults and the type most likely to result in death. The World Health Organization, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Academy of Dermatology, the American Medical Association, and other organizations strongly recommend legislation to ban minors under age 18 from indoor tanning. Several nations have banned teen tanning. Yet, tanning in salons is still a prevalent practice in the United States, especially among teen girls, where rates for the oldest teens approach 40%. There is no federal legislation to restrict minors from salon tanning. More than 60% of states have some kind of legislation regarding minors' use of tanning salons, but only California and Vermont have passed complete bans of indoor tanning for minors. The Indoor Tanning Association, an industry advocacy group, has vigorously opposed legislative efforts. Pediatricians can play key roles in counseling families and with legislative efforts. In this update, we review the prevalence of salon tanning, association with skin cancer risk, tanning addiction, the roles of the federal and state governments in regulation and legislation, and responses to arguments created by industry to oppose legislation. Preventing exposure to artificial tanning may save lives, including young lives, and is a key cancer prevention opportunity for pediatricians. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Academy of Pediatrics; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Laws  
 \*Neoplasms  
 \*Pediatricians  
 \*Prevention

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Pediatrics* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*  
 Available from *American Academy of Pediatrics* in *Pediatrics*

#### 91. Association between use of contraband tobacco and smoking cessation outcomes: A population-based cohort study.

**Citation:** Canadian Medical Association Journal, April 2013, vol./is. 185/7(E287-E294), 0820-3946;1488-2329 (Apr 16, 2013)

**Author(s):** Mecredy, Graham C; Diemert, Lori M; Callaghan, Russell C; Cohen, Joanna E

**Correspondence Address:** Mecredy, Graham C., [graham.mecredy@camh.ca](mailto:graham.mecredy@camh.ca)

**Institution:** Ontario Tobacco Research Unit, Toronto, ON, Canada; Ontario Tobacco Research Unit, Toronto, ON, Canada; Northern Medical Program, University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, BC, Canada; Ontario Tobacco Research Unit, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: High tobacco prices, typically achieved through taxation, are an evidence-based strategy to reduce tobacco use. However, the presence of inexpensive contraband tobacco could undermine this effective intervention by providing an accessible alternative to quitting. We assessed whether the use of contraband tobacco negatively affects smoking cessation outcomes. Methods: We evaluated data from 2786 people who smoked, aged 18 years or older, who participated in the population-based longitudinal Ontario Tobacco Survey. We analyzed associations between use of contraband tobacco and smoking cessation outcomes (at - tempting to quit, 30-d cessation and long-term cessation at 1 yr follow-up). Results: Compared with people who smoked premium or discount cigarettes, people who reported usually smoking contraband cigarettes at baseline were heavier smokers, perceived greater addiction, identified more barriers to quitting and were more likely to have used pharmacotherapy for smoking cessation. People who smoked contraband cigarettes were less likely to report a period of 30-day cessation during the subsequent 6 months (adjusted relative risk [RR] 0.23, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.09-0.61) and 1 year (adjusted RR 0.30, 95% CI 0.14-0.61), but they did not differ significantly from other people who smoked regarding attempts to quit (at 6 mo, adjusted RR 0.74, 95% CI 0.43-1.20) or long-term cessation (adjusted RR 0.24, 95% CI 0.04-1.34). Interpretation: Smoking contraband cigarettes was negatively associated with short-term smoking cessation. Access to contraband tobacco may therefore undermine public health efforts to reduce the use of tobacco at the population level. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Canadian Medical Association or its licensors; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Laws](#)  
[\\*Government Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Criminal Behavior](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 92. Venue-level correlates of female sex worker registration status: A multilevel analysis of bars in Tijuana, Mexico.

**Citation:** Global Public Health: An International Journal for Research, Policy and Practice, April 2013, vol./is. 8/4(405-416), 1744-1692;1744-1706 (Apr 2013)

**Author(s):** Gaines, Tommi L; Rusch, Melanie L. A; Brouwer, Kimberly C; Goldenberg, Shira M; Lozada, Remedios; Robertson, Angela M; Perkins, Emily; Strathdee, Steffanie A; Patterson, Thomas L

**Correspondence Address:** Patterson, Thomas L., [tpatterson@ucsd.edu](mailto:tpatterson@ucsd.edu)

**Institution:** Division of Global Public Health, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Division of Global Public Health, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US;

Division of Global Public Health, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Division of Global Public Health, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Ministry of Health, State of Baja California, Tijuana, Mexico; Division of Global Public Health, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Geography, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA, US; Division of Global Public Health, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

In Tijuana, Mexico, sex work is regulated by the municipal government, through registration cards issued to female sex workers (FSWs) for an annual fee. Registration has been associated with decreased drug use and increase condom use and HIV testing. Previously, it was demonstrated that FSWs operating in bars were more likely than street-based FSWs to be registered. This implies that certain venues may be more accessible to local authorities for the enforcement of this type of programme. Taking a novel multilevel approach, we examined whether venue characteristics of bars reflecting greater organised management and visibility affect registration status of FSWs. In an analysis of venue-level characteristics, predictors of being registered were availability of free condoms at work and distance to the main sex strip; however, these were not independently associated after inclusion of FSWs' income, illicit drug use and history of HIV testing. Our findings suggest that sex work regulations may inadvertently exclude venues in which the more vulnerable and less visible FSWs, such as injection drug users and those with limited financial resources, are situated. Efforts to revise or reconsider sex work regulations to ensure that they best promote FSWs' health, human and labour rights are recommended. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: Taylor &amp; Francis; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Drug Usage  
 \*Government Policy Making  
 \*HIV Testing  
 \*Prostitution  
 \*Behavioral Ecology  
 AIDS Prevention  
 Condoms  
 Human Females

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**93. Integrating substance abuse treatment into HIV care: Missed opportunities in the AIDS drug assistance program.****Citation:**

JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, April 2013, vol./is. 62/4(421-429), 1525-4135;1077-9450 (Apr 1, 2013)

**Author(s):**

Martin, Erika G; Wang, Karen H

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Martin, Erika G.: Rockefeller College of Public Affairs & Policy, University at Albany-State University of New York, 1400 Washington Avenue. Mihne 300E, Albany, NY, US, 12206, emartin@albany.edu

**Institution:**

Rockefeller College of Public Affairs & Policy, University at Albany-State University of New York, Albany, NY, US; Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Clinical Scholars Program, Department of Internal Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Background: Untreated substance use disorders (SUD) among HIV patients contribute to worse HIV care outcomes and increased HIV transmission. Although there are clinical and policy recommendations for integrated SUD and HIV treatment, payment issues including complex funding streams are a barrier. Objectives: We assessed the availability of guideline-concordant medication-assisted therapies to treat alcohol, tobacco, and opioid dependence on state-administered AIDS Drug Assistance Programs

(ADAPs), an important source of drug coverage for low-income HIV patients. We examined which medication-assisted therapies are most likely to be included on formularies and variation of these therapies across states. Research Design; We reviewed state-specific ADAP formularies from 1997 to 2009 for the presence of guideline-concordant medication-assisted therapies to treat alcohol, tobacco, and opioid dependence. Results: The most frequently included medication-assisted therapies were those to treat tobacco dependence, followed by opioid dependence. Few states covered alcohol dependence medications. In each year, < 10% of states covered all recommended medications and < 50% covered a partial formulary for at least 1 SUD. Conclusions: ADAPs could provide access to medication-assisted therapies for SUD for a significant number of HIV patients, but these medications have not been widely covered throughout the program's history. Increased availability of medication-assisted therapies through ADAP could facilitate integrated HIV and SUD care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Conference Substance Use, Mental Health, and HTV: Integrating Treatment as Prevention. Aug. 2011. Atlanta. GA, US. Preliminary results were presented at the aforementioned conference.

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*AIDS](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[HIV](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Treatment Barriers](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Ovid* in *JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes*

#### 94. Does unemployment lead to greater alcohol consumption?

**Citation:** Industrial Relations: A Journal of Economy & Society, April 2013, vol./is. 52/2(444-466), 0019-8676;1468-232X (Apr 2013)

**Author(s):** Popovici, Ioana; French, Michael T

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**Institution:** Department of Sociobehavioral and Administrative Pharmacy, College of Pharmacy, Nova Southeastern University, Fort Lauderdale, FL, US; Health Economics Research Group, Department of Sociology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Using panel data from Waves 1 and 2 of the NESARC, we estimate gender-specific effects of changes in employment status on overall alcohol consumption, binge-drinking episodes, and a diagnosis of alcohol abuse and/or dependence. We employ various fixed-effects models to address potential bias from unobserved and time-invariant individual heterogeneity. All results show a positive and significant effect of unemployment on drinking behaviors, and the findings are robust to numerous sensitivity tests. Perhaps, macroeconomic policy decisions intended to stimulate the economy during economic downturns should also consider the avoided personal costs and externalities associated with alcohol misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Wiley Periodicals, Inc., 350 Main Street, Malden, MA 02148, USA, and 9600 Garsington Road, Oxford, OX4 2DQ, UK.; HOLDER: Regents of the University of California; YEAR: 2013

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

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

\*Human Sex Differences  
 \*Unemployment  
 Alcohol Abuse  
 Alcoholism  
 Binge Drinking

**Source:** PsycINFO

**95. Haitian adolescent personality clusters and their problem area correlates.**

**Citation:** Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health, April 2013, vol./is. 15/2(448-452), 1557-1912;1573-3629 (Apr 2013)

**Author(s):** McMahon, Robert C; Bryant, Vaughn E; Devieux, Jessy G; Jean-Gilles, Michele; Rosenberg, Rhonda; Malow, Robert M

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**Institution:** Department of Educational and Psychological Studies, University of Miami, Miami, FL, US; Department of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Robert Stempel College of Public Health and Social Work, AIDS Prevention Program, Florida International University, North Miami, FL, US; Department of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Robert Stempel College of Public Health and Social Work, AIDS Prevention Program, Florida International University, North Miami, FL, US; Department of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Robert Stempel College of Public Health and Social Work, AIDS Prevention Program, Florida International University, North Miami, FL, US; Department of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Robert Stempel College of Public Health and Social Work, AIDS Prevention Program, Florida International University, North Miami, FL, US; Department of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Robert Stempel College of Public Health and Social Work, AIDS Prevention Program, Florida International University, North Miami, FL, US; Department of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Robert Stempel College of Public Health and Social Work, AIDS Prevention Program, Florida International University, North Miami, FL, US; Department of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Robert Stempel College of Public Health and Social Work, AIDS Prevention Program, Florida International University, North Miami, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study identified personality clusters among a community sample of adolescents of Haitian decent and related cluster subgroup membership to problems in the areas of substance abuse, mental and physical health, family and peer relationships, educational and vocational status, social skills, leisure and recreational pursuits, aggressive behavior-delinquency, and to sexual risk activity. Three cluster subgroups were identified: dependent/conforming (N = 68), high pathology (N = 30); and confident/extroverted/conforming (N = 111). Although the overall sample was relatively healthy based on low average endorsement of problems across areas of expressed concern, significant physical health, mental health, relationship, educational, and HIV risk problems were identified in aMACI identified high psychopathology cluster subgroup. A confident/extraverted/conforming cluster subgroup revealed few problems and appears to reflect a protective style. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Adolescent Development  
 \*Group Characteristics  
 \*Personality  
 Aggressive Behavior  
 Drug Abuse  
 Education  
 Family Relations  
 Juvenile Delinquency  
 Leisure Time  
 Mental Health  
 Occupational Choice

Peer Relations  
Physical Health  
Sexual Risk Taking  
Social Skills

**Source:** PsycINFO

**96. Gender roles, behaviors and meanings experience in relationship women who have lived with men provided alcohol in Puerto Rico.**

**Original Title:** Roles de genero, conductas y significado de la experiencia en la relacion de pareja de mujeres que han convivido con hombres con la condicion de alcoholismo en Puerto Rico.

**Citation:** Revista Puertorriquena de Psicologia, 2012, vol./is. 23/(139-162), 1946-2026 (2012)

**Author(s):** Sanjurjo, Mildred Betancourt; Del Toro, Vivian Rodriguez; Fernandez, Leila Crespo

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**Institution:** Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico; Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico; Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** Alcoholism is one of the most common social problems in Puerto Rico, and it is associated with conflicts within couples and their families. The article presents the results of an investigation that explored gender roles, behaviors and the meaning of the relationship among ten women who lived with an alcoholic spouse. Analysis of the interviews evidenced, in accordance with the revised literature, that these women assume the roles of caretakers of their spouses, taking up most family and domestic responsibilities with the unreal expectations of changing their behaviors and their problems with alcohol. The meaning of their experiences was of great suffering and for some of them an empowerment process obtained through support groups for alcoholic partners. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Asociacion de Psicologia de Puerto Rico

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
\*Marital Relations  
\*Relationship Quality  
\*Sex Roles  
\*Social Issues  
Human Females  
Responsibility

**Source:** PsycINFO