

Search Results

Table of Contents

Search History	page 2
1. Psychotic experiences are linked to cannabis use in adolescents in the community because of common underlying environmental risk factors.	page 3
2. A multidimensional approach of impulsivity in adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.	page 3
3. Mapping brain volumetric abnormalities in never-treated pathological gamblers.	page 4
4. Effects of Continuous Nicotine Treatment and Subsequent Termination on Cocaine Versus Food Choice in Male Rhesus Monkeys.	page 4
5. Pharmacotherapy for alcohol addiction in a patient with alcoholic cirrhosis and massive upper gastrointestinal bleed: A case study.	page 5
6. Jurisdictional differences in opioid use, other licit and illicit drug use, and harms associated with substance use among people who tamper with pharmaceutical opioids.	page 5
7. Changes in cocaine consumption are associated with fluctuations in self-reported impulsivity and gambling decision-making.	page 6
8. Impaired discrimination learning in interneuronal NMDAR-GluN2B mutant mice.	page 6

Search History

1. PsycInfo; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE; 39753 results.
2. PsycInfo; addict*.ti,ab; 37548 results.
3. PsycInfo; 1 OR 2; 67864 results.

1. Psychotic experiences are linked to cannabis use in adolescents in the community because of common underlying environmental risk factors.

- Citation:** Psychiatry Research, Jun 2015, vol. 227, no. 2-3, p. 144-151, 0165-1781 (Jun 30, 2015)
- Author(s):** Shakoor, Sania; Zavos, Helena M. S.; McGuire, Philip; Cardno, Alastair G.; Freeman, Daniel; Ronald, Angelica
- Abstract:** Cannabis users are more likely to have psychotic experiences (PEs). The degree to which these associations are driven by genetic or environmental influences in adolescence is unknown. This study estimated the genetic and environmental contributions to the relationship between cannabis use and PEs. Specific PEs were measured in a community-based twin sample (4830 16-year-old pairs) using self-reports and parent-reports. Adolescents reported on ever using cannabis. Multivariate liability threshold structural equation model-fitting was conducted. Cannabis use was significantly correlated with PEs. Modest heritability (37%), common environmental influences (55%) and unique environment (8%) were found for cannabis use. For PEs, modest heritability (27–54%), unique environmental influences (E = 12–50%) and little common environmental influences (11–20%), with the exception of parent-rated Negative Symptoms (42%), were reported. Environmental influences explained all of the covariation between cannabis use and paranoia, cognitive disorganization and parent-rated negative symptoms (bivariate common environment = 69–100%, bivariate unique environment = 28–31%), whilst the relationship between cannabis use and hallucinations indicated familial influences. Cannabis use explains 2–5% of variance in positive, cognitive, and negative PEs. Cannabis use and psychotic experience co-occur due to environmental factors. Focus on specific environments may reveal why adolescent cannabis use and psychotic experiences tend to ‘travel together’. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Adolescent Development](#)
[Heritability](#)
[Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[Monozygotic Twins](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Psychiatry Research](#)

2. A multidimensional approach of impulsivity in adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

- Citation:** Psychiatry Research, Jun 2015, vol. 227, no. 2-3, p. 290-295, 0165-1781 (Jun 30, 2015)
- Author(s):** Lopez, Régis; Dauvilliers, Yves; Jausset, Isabelle; Billieux, Joël; Bayard, Sophie
- Abstract:** We aimed to compare adult patients with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and matched controls on four dimensions of impulsivity (urgency, lack of premeditation, lack of perseverance, and sensation seeking) and to examine the association between impulsivity and ADHD symptoms. The study was conducted on 219 participants: 72 adult ADHD patients and 147 aged and gender matched controls. All participants completed questionnaires measuring the various facets of impulsivity (UPPS Impulsive Behavior Scale), ADHD and depressive symptoms severity. Patients were also assessed for ADHD subtypes, mood disorders, and addictive behaviors. ADHD patients exhibited higher urgency, lower premeditation and lower perseverance in comparison to controls. Lack of perseverance showed the strongest association with ADHD (area under curve = 0.95). Patients with combined inattentive and hyperactive/impulsive subtypes reported more frequently substance abuse problems and had higher scores on urgency and sensation seeking dimensions of impulsivity than those with predominantly inattentive subtype. We report for the first time a multidimensional evaluation of impulsivity in adult ADHD patients. The UPPS Impulsive Behavior Scale may constitute a useful screening tool for ADHD in adults and may help to further understanding the psychological mechanisms

underlying the differences between the ADHD subgroups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[Hyperkinesia](#)
[Persistence](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Sensation Seeking](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

3. Mapping brain volumetric abnormalities in never-treated pathological gamblers.

Citation: Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging, Jun 2015, vol. 232, no. 3, p. 208-213, 0925-4927 (Jun 30, 2015)

Author(s): Fuentes, Daniel; Rzezak, Patricia; Pereira, Fabricio R.; Malloy-Diniz, Leandro F.; Santos, Luciana C.; Duran, Fábio L. S.; Barreiros, Maria A.; Castro, Cláudio C.; Busatto, Geraldo F.; Tavares, Hermano; Gorenstein, Clarice

Abstract: Several magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) studies to date have investigated brain abnormalities in association with the diagnosis of pathological gambling (PG), but very few of these have specifically searched for brain volume differences between PG patients and healthy volunteers (HV). To investigate brain volume differences between PG patients and HV, 30 male never-treated PG patients (DSM-IV-TR criteria) and 30 closely matched HV without history of psychiatric disorders in the past 2 years underwent structural magnetic resonance imaging with a 1.5-T instrument. Using Freesurfer software, we performed an exploratory whole-brain voxelwise volume comparison between the PG group and the HV group, with false-discovery rate correction for multiple comparisons ($p < 0.05$). Using a more flexible statistical threshold ($p < 0.01$, uncorrected for multiple comparisons), we also measured absolute and regional volumes of several brain structures separately. The voxelwise analysis showed no clusters of significant regional differences between the PG and HV groups. The additional analyses of absolute and regional brain volumes showed increased absolute global gray matter volumes in PG patients relative to the HV group, as well as relatively decreased volumes specifically in the left putamen, right thalamus and right hippocampus (corrected for total gray matter). Our findings indicate that structural brain abnormalities may contribute to the functional changes associated with the symptoms of PG, and they highlight the relevance of the brain reward system to the pathophysiology of this disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Hippocampus](#)
[Brain Size](#)
[Pathological Gambling](#)
[Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Thalamus](#)
[Putamen](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

4. Effects of Continuous Nicotine Treatment and Subsequent Termination on Cocaine Versus Food Choice in Male Rhesus Monkeys.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Jun 2015, (Jun 22, 2015), 1064-1297 (Jun 22, 2015)

Author(s): Schwientek, Kathryn L.; Negus, S. Stevens; Poklis, Justin L.; Banks, Matthew L.

Abstract: One complicating factor in cocaine addiction may be concurrent exposure and potential dependence on nicotine. The aim of the present study was to determine the effects of continuous nicotine treatment and subsequent termination on cocaine versus food choice in rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*). For comparison, we also determined effects of the

nicotinic receptor antagonist mecamylamine on cocaine versus food choice during continuous saline and nicotine treatment. Rhesus monkeys (N = 3) responded under a concurrent schedule of food pellet (1 g) and intravenous cocaine (0–0.1 mg/kg/injection) availability. Saline and ascending nicotine doses (0.1–1.0 mg/kg/hr, intravenous) were continuously infused for 7-day treatment periods and separated by 24-hr saline treatment periods. Acute effects of mecamylamine (0.32–1.8 mg/kg, intramuscular, 15 min pretreatment) were determined during continuous saline and 0.32-mg/kg/hr nicotine treatments. During saline treatment, cocaine maintained a dose-dependent increase in cocaine choice. Nicotine treatment did not alter cocaine versus food choice. In contrast, preference of 0.032 mg/kg/injection cocaine was attenuated 24 hr following termination of 0.32-mg/kg/hr nicotine treatment, despite no somatic abstinence signs being observed. Acute mecamylamine enhanced cocaine choice during saline treatment and mainly suppressed rates of behavior during nicotine treatment. Overall, continuous nicotine exposure, up to 1 mg/kg/hr, does not enhance cocaine choice and does not produce nicotine dependence, as demonstrated by the lack of abstinence signs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

5. Pharmacotherapy for alcohol addiction in a patient with alcoholic cirrhosis and massive upper gastrointestinal bleed: A case study.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, Jun 2015, (Jun 18, 2015), 0959-5236 (Jun 18, 2015)

Author(s): Young, Samantha; Wood, Evan; Ahamad, Keith

Abstract: Abstract Alcohol use causes a substantial burden of morbidity and mortality worldwide. The pharmacologic treatment of alcohol dependence has been increasingly studied and proven to improve outcomes in individuals with alcohol use disorder. However, the treatment of alcohol use disorder is often challenging in the context of patients with hepatic impairment as many medications to treat alcohol use disorder are hepatically metabolised or may cause liver toxicity in some instances. We present a case history of an individual with significant medical complications from alcohol use disorder and explore the dilemma faced in prescribing pharmacologic treatment of alcohol use disorder in patients with significant liver dysfunction. [Young S, Wood E, Ahamad K. Pharmacotherapy for alcohol addiction in a patient with alcoholic cirrhosis and massive upper gastrointestinal bleed: A case study. Drug Alcohol Rev 2015] (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Drug and Alcohol Review](#)

6. Jurisdictional differences in opioid use, other licit and illicit drug use, and harms associated with substance use among people who tamper with pharmaceutical opioids.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, Jun 2015, (Jun 18, 2015), 0959-5236 (Jun 18, 2015)

Author(s): Peacock, Amy; Bruno, Raimondo; Cama, Elena; Kihias, Ivana; Larance, Briony; Lintzeris, Nick; Hordern, Antonia; White, Nancy; Ali, Robert; Degenhardt, Louisa

Abstract: Abstract Introduction and Aims The harms associated with non-medical use of pharmaceutical opioid analgesics are well established; however, less is known about the characteristics and drug use patterns of the growing and hidden populations of people using pharmaceutical opioids illicitly, including the frequency of pharmaceutical opioid injection. This paper aimed to undertake a detailed examination of jurisdictional differences in patterns of opioid use among a cohort of people who regularly tamper with pharmaceutical opioids in Australia. Design and Methods Data were drawn from the National Opioid Medications Abuse Deterrence study. The cohort was recruited from New South Wales (NSW; n = 303), South Australia (SA; n = 150) and Tasmania (TAS; n = 153) to participate in face-to-face structured interviews collecting data on use of pharmaceutical opioids, benzodiazepines, other sedative drugs and illicit substances, as

well as the harms associated with substance use. Results TAS participants reported greater use and injection of certain pharmaceutical opioids (particularly morphine and methadone tablets), and limited heroin use, with lower rates of engagement in opioid substitution treatment, compared with NSW participants. NSW participants were more socially disadvantaged and more likely to report risky injecting behaviours and injecting-related injuries and diseases compared with SA and TAS participants. SA participants reported greater rates of pain conditions, greater use of pain-based services, as well as broader use of pharmaceutical opioids in regards to forms and route of administration, compared with NSW participants. Discussion and Conclusions Distinct jurisdictional profiles were evident for people who tamper with pharmaceutical opioids, potentially reflecting jurisdictional differences in prescribing regulatory mechanisms and addiction treatment models [Peacock A, Bruno R, Cama E, Kihass I, Larance B, Lintzeris N, Hordern A, White N, Ali R, Degenhardt L. Jurisdictional differences in opioid use, other licit and illicit drug use, and harms associated with substance use among people who tamper with pharmaceutical opioids. *Drug Alcohol Rev* 2015] (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned
Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from Wiley in *Drug and Alcohol Review*

7. Changes in cocaine consumption are associated with fluctuations in self-reported impulsivity and gambling decision-making.

Citation: Psychological Medicine, Jun 2015, (Jun 17, 2015), 0033-2917 (Jun 17, 2015)
Author(s): Hulka, L. M.; Vonmoos, M.; Preller, K. H.; Baumgartner, M. R.; Seifritz, E.; Gamma, A.; Quednow, B. B.
Abstract: Background In cross-sectional studies, cocaine users generally display elevated levels of self-reported and cognitive impulsivity. To what extent these impairments are stable v. variable markers of cocaine use disorder, and, thus, are pre-existing or drug-induced, has not yet been systematically investigated. Method We conducted a longitudinal study with cocaine users who changed or maintained their consumption intensity, measuring self-reported impulsivity with the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11), and cognitive impulsivity with the Rapid Visual Processing task (RVP), Iowa Gambling task (IGT), and Delay Discounting task (DD) at baseline and at 1-year follow-up. We assessed 48 psychostimulant-naïve controls and 19 cocaine users with decreased, 19 users with increased, and 19 users with unchanged cocaine intake after 1 year as confirmed by hair analysis. Results Results of linear multilevel modelling showed significant group × time interactions for the BIS-11 total score and the IGT total card ratio. Increases showed a trend for elevated scores, whereas decreases exhibited reduced self-reported impulsivity scores within 1 year. Surprisingly, increases' IGT performance was improved after 1 year, whereas decreases' performance deteriorated. By contrast, neither RVP response bias B'' nor DD total score showed substantial group × time interactions. Importantly, BIS-11 and DD revealed strong test-retest reliabilities. Conclusion Self-reported impulsivity (BIS-11) and decision-making impulsivity (IGT) covary with changing cocaine use, whereas response bias and delay discounting remain largely unaffected. Thus, self-reported impulsivity and gambling decision-making were strongly state-dependent in a stimulant-using population and may be suitable to monitor treatment success, whereas delay of gratification was confirmed as a potential endophenotype of stimulant addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned
Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from ProQuest in *Psychological Medicine*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

8. Impaired discrimination learning in interneuronal NMDAR-GluN2B mutant mice.

- Citation:** NeuroReport: For Rapid Communication of Neuroscience Research, Jun 2015, vol. 26, no. 9, p. 489-494, 0959-4965 (Jun 17, 2015)
- Author(s):** Brigman, Jonathan L.; Daut, Rachel A.; Saksida, Lisa; Bussey, Timothy J.; Nakazawa, Kazu; Holmes, Andrew
- Abstract:** Previous studies have established a role for N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDAR) containing the GluN2B subunit in efficient learning behavior on a variety of tasks. Recent findings have suggested that NMDAR on GABAergic interneurons may underlie the modulation of striatal function necessary to balance efficient action with cortical excitatory input. Here we investigated how loss of GluN2B-containing NMDAR on GABAergic interneurons altered corticostriatal-mediated associative learning. Mutant mice (floxed-GluN2B \times Ppp1r2-Cre) were generated to produce loss of GluN2B on forebrain interneurons and phenotyped on a touchscreen-based pairwise visual learning paradigm. We found that the mutants showed normal performance during Pavlovian and instrumental pretraining, but were significantly impaired on a discrimination learning task. Detailed analysis of the microstructure of discrimination performance revealed reduced win \rightarrow stay behavior in the mutants. These results further support the role of NMDAR, and GluN2B in particular, on modulation of striatal function necessary for efficient choice behavior and suggest that NMDAR on interneurons may play a critical role in associative learning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Animal Learning](#)
[Striatum](#)
[N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)
[Discrimination Learning](#)
[Mice](#)
[Interneurons](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo