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Search History

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

1. Identifying the neural substrates of activity-based anorexia in mice.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/4-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** Klenotich, Stephanie Jo
- Institution:** U Chicago, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Anorexia nervosa (AN) is a severe eating disorder with the highest mortality rate among all psychiatric disorders. AN Patients present with alterations in several neurochemical signaling systems and reward processing. Furthermore, patients have significant changes in brain volume which could reflect reduced dendritic arborization, cell survival, and/or neuronal plasticity during illness, may play a role in disease duration and recovery, or even predispose to AN. Currently, there are no approved pharmacological treatments for AN. The atypical antipsychotic olanzapine (OLZ) has shown promise to increase weight in and reduce anorexic cognitions in patients. OLZ is a high affinity antagonist at several serotonergic and dopaminergic receptors, yet it is unclear which receptors are required for the therapeutic action of mechanism to improve AN symptomology. OLZ also induces changes in markers of neuroplasticity which may contribute to the ability of OLZ to reduce AN-like behavior. Understanding the therapeutic mechanism of action of OLZ may lend insight into the neurobiology underlying AN as well as identify novel treatment targets for more efficacious and AN-specific treatments. The activity-based anorexia (ABA) model is a highly valid animal model of anorexic-like behavior. In the ABA paradigm, rodents are subjected to food restriction while given free access to running wheels. While rodents are able to maintain a healthy body weight when given a running wheel or under food restriction conditions alone, the combination of food restriction and wheel running during ABA induces a paradoxical phenomenon in which rodents self-starve, and become hyperactive. This anorexic-like phenotype leads to severe drops in body weight that can lead to death. ABA presents a phenotype in which the rewarding aspects of the wheel are at odds with the reward of food intake. ABA has been suggested as a model of addiction, and may be due to alterations in reward circuitry. Currently, most ABA studies are performed using rats. In Chapter 1, we developed and optimized a mouse model of ABA. We first identified a strain of mice with high susceptibility to the ABA paradigm. Then, we identified a food access duration that induced a rate of drop-out from the paradigm that would allow for studying the efficacy of potential pharmacological treatments in mice. Using this model, we tested the efficacy of the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, fluoxetine, and atypical antipsychotic, OLZ, to increase survival in ABA. Although both compounds reduced aspects of ABA behavior, only OLZ significantly increased survival in ABA. In Chapter 2, we aimed to uncover the pharmacologic mechanism of action of OLZ to increase survival in ABA. Using several highly selective antagonists, we found that antagonism at DA2/3 receptors was sufficient to significantly increase survival in ABA, while antagonism at 5-HT2A/2C, or 5-HT 3 receptors was not effective. Moreover, antagonism at DA2/3 receptor proved more efficacious than OLZ in the ABA model and may be a potential treatment target for AN. In Chapter 3, we used the ABA mouse model to investigate whether ABA induced alterations in markers of neuroplasticity within the mesolimbic reward pathway. Furthermore, we asked whether OLZ treatment could reverse changes in markers of neuroplasticity induced by ABA, as a potential mechanism of action to increase survival. We found that food restriction induced significant changes in brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and neural cell adhesion molecule 1 (NCAM1) expression within medial prefrontal cortex, hippocampus, and the ventral tegmental area (VTA). Exposure to voluntary wheel running also induced increases in BDNF expression in the VTA. OLZ treatment had little effect on BDNF and NCAM1 expression in the mesolimbic reward pathway. OLZ-induced changes in markers of neuroplasticity did not... (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Rats](#)

*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor
 Drug Therapy
 Mice
 Olanzapine
 Side Effects (Drug)

Source: PsycINFO

2. Religious coping, religious support and cyberpornography consumption among university undergraduates.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/4-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Nelson, Eric D

Institution: Fuller Theological Seminary, School of Psychology, US

Language: English

Abstract: Past studies have indicated that substantial portions of religious individuals view internet pornography. Although religious individuals tend to avoid addictive behaviors such as alcoholism and substance abuse, research has indicated that the unique medium of internet pornography often usurps the typical religious buffer against problematic behaviors. Even with the rise of pornography use in Christian individuals, it is surprising how a limited number of researchers have investigated religious factors that may be protective against viewing pornography. In this study, the effects of religious coping, religious support, and emotional functioning on the usage of pornography are examined among 343 Protestant and Catholic college students. Usage indices suggest comparable levels of pornography use in religious men and women as in the general population. Higher levels of support received from God, religious peers, and leaders as well as seeking a positive relationship with God are associated with lower levels of pornography use. Findings also indicate a negative relationship between life satisfaction and pornography use. The results are considered and discussed with clinical and pastoral perspectives in mind. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: *College Students
 *Life Satisfaction
 Colleges
 Coping Behavior
 God Concepts
 Internet
 Pornography

Source: PsycINFO

3. Nurse addiction---an unexpected journey: A phenomenological study of nurses in recovery.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/4-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Burton, Karen Lee

Institution: U Northern Colorado, US

Language: English

Abstract: Abuse of drugs and alcohol occurs across all cultures, generations, and occupations, including nursing. Nurse addiction is a topic of serious concern that is often dismissed or ignored in the profession. Impaired nurses can become dysfunctional in their ability to provide safe, appropriate patient care. This qualitative study explored the lived experience of nurses who were addicted to substances. Knowledge of this phenomenon may help guide nurses, nurse educators, and nursing students more accurately understand the reality of substance use disorder in the profession. In this qualitative study, 14 nurse addicts in recovery were interviewed about their experiences and risk perceptions. Five themes were identified from the study: (a) Fear was a significant part of the experience of being a

nurse who was addicted; (b) Shame and guilt were felt by nurses who were addicted; (c) Poor coping: Addicted nurses reported having underdeveloped coping skills; (d) Control: Addicted nurses felt an increased need to control their environments; and (e) A core problem inherent in nurses who were addicted was a belief that addiction would never happen to them. Discussion of the five identified themes was followed by a discussion about addiction risk, prevention, and suggestions for application in nursing education. Participants discussed their experience with nurse addiction in their nursing education experiences and offered suggestions for more effective ways to teach the subject in nursing school. Implications for nursing education were then discussed, including using peer educators, namely, recovering nurse addicts, as teachers of this subject. Finally, the overall theme identified was that addicted nurses often felt misunderstood and judged, and they desired to be accepted among others in the profession. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Nursing Education](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Nurses](#)
[Nursing](#)
[Occupations](#)
[Phenomenology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. Locus of control, self-efficacy, and spiritual coping style among members of alcoholics anonymous.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/4-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Linquist, Michelle D

Institution: Pepperdine U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) is an organization that seeks to help its members achieve recovery from alcoholism through participation in the AA fellowship and adherence to a 12 step program. Reliance upon a Higher Power is a key tenet of AA, which could suggest a more externally-oriented locus of control. However, research has shown that a more internally-oriented locus of control is associated with longer sobriety. Abstinence self-efficacy and positive religious coping have also been associated with enhanced recovery from substance use disorders. The purpose of this study was to examine locus of control, abstinence self-efficacy, and spiritual coping style in a community sample of AA members. The relationship of locus of control and abstinence self-efficacy to length of sobriety was also examined. The participants were 76 subjects who were recruited from AA meetings in Northern California and the state of Washington. There were 43 females (57%) and 33 males (43%), with a mean age of 39.29 years, and a mean of 3.41 years of sobriety. Participants completed a research questionnaire regarding demographic data, AA involvement, addiction history, and religious and spiritual beliefs. They also completed the Drinking-Related Locus of Control Scale (DRIE), the Alcohol Abstinence Self-Efficacy Scale (AASE), and the Brief RCOPE, a measure of religious coping style. The results indicated that this sample endorsed a relatively internal locus of control, a fairly high level of abstinence self-efficacy, and a more positive than negative religious coping style. Support was found for several of the researcher's hypotheses: internal locus of control and positive religious coping were associated with higher abstinence self-efficacy; positive religious coping was associated with internal locus of control; and internal locus of control and higher levels of abstinence self-efficacy were associated with longer sobriety. Negative religious coping was not associated with lower abstinence self-efficacy, nor did it correlate with external locus of control. The results suggested that belief in a Higher Power and participation in AA were not incompatible with the constructs of internal locus of control and abstinence self-efficacy for this sample. Other

findings, clinical implications, limitations, and suggestions for future research are also explored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Internal External Locus of Control](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[Organizations](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)
Source: PsycINFO

5. Parent emotion socialization and emotion regulation in substance abusing families.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/4-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
Author(s): Shadur, Julia Madeleine
Institution: U North Carolina at Chapel Hill, US
Language: English
Abstract: The current study examined emotion socialization behaviors among mothers in addiction treatment and explored risk mechanisms that may explain emotion regulation deficits in young children of substance-abusing mothers. Variability within the sample was explored in order to evaluate who is at risk (i.e., those with greater severity of drug use) and when they are at risk (i.e., while using) for engaging in less effective emotion socialization behaviors. On average, mothers reported engaging in emotion coaching styles of socialization involving more consistent and supportive reactions and fewer non-supportive reactions to children's emotions, consistent with general population studies. However, the context of drug use negatively impacted how well mothers balanced these types of reactions: mothers engaged in significantly higher levels of non-supportive and inconsistent reactions during periods of problematic drug use compared to periods of sobriety. Findings support a mediated risk mechanism such that more severe impairment related to maternal substance use predicted higher levels of non-supportive reactions to children's negative emotions which, in turn, predicted poorer child emotion regulation. Implications for prevention and treatment suggest that non-supportive emotion socialization behaviors may be an appropriate target for supporting emotion regulation within contexts of maternal drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Coaching](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Emotional Control](#)
[Family](#)
[Mothers](#)
[Socialization](#)
Source: PsycINFO

6. Delay discounting rates, relapse, and treatment satisfaction in young adults.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/4-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
Author(s): Jones, Chris
Institution: Capella U., US
Language: English

Abstract: The present study was designed to examine differences in young adults' (18-25) post-substance abuse treatment on impulsivity using the delay discounting task (DDT) and on treatment satisfaction questionnaires based on relapse occurrence. The mean age of the 101 participants was 22.9. They were 90% White, 62% male, and the most abused substance was alcohol (57%). Each completed brief demographic and relapse questionnaires, the Client Satisfaction Questionnaire-8 (CSQ-8) and Service Satisfaction Questionnaire-30 (SSS-30) and a binary forced-choice delay discounting task. There were no statistical differences on the DDT measure based on relapse occurrence or a relationship between DDT and treatment satisfaction results. On the CSQ-8, there was no difference between the groups; however, the group not reporting relapse did score significantly higher on the SSS-30 and its Perceived Outcome subscale. A better understanding of post-treatment impressions and behaviors will help lead to the development of improved monitoring and interventions during and after treatment for this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Delay of Gratification](#)
[Monetary Rewards](#)
[Questionnaires](#)
[Satisfaction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Self-reported criminal computer behavior among university students in hong kong: A study of big-five personality traits, moral choice, exploitive manipulative behavior, and addictive tendencies.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/4-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Chiu, Sau Mee

Institution: Alliant International U., US

Language: English

Abstract: In response to the rapid increase of computer crimes worldwide, there were pressing needs for helping professionals to have better understanding of the causes and maintenance factors of criminal computer behaviors. With such knowledge, clinical psychologists might be in a better position to formulate appropriate therapeutic treatment strategies for individuals to prevent and quit from their criminal involvement. This current study was a starting attempt to conduct the psychological profiling of local criminal computer activities. It is hypothesized that over and above demographic variables, the degree of computer criminality will be positively correlated with moral decision making style (hedonism), exploitive manipulative tendencies, and proness to computer addiction. Significant negative correlations are also expected with psychological traits (extraversion and neuroticism) as well as moral decision making style (internalization and socialization). 122 local university students participated in this research with 83 hard copy and 39 online questionnaires collected and analyzed. Each participant had to complete a self-reported questionnaire consisting of six parts: (a) Computer Crime Index (CCI), (b) Big-Five Factor Questionnaire (Big-5), (c) Exploitive Manipulative Amoral Dishonesty Scale (EMAD), (d) Moral Decision Making Scale (MDKS), (e) Computer Addiction Scale (CAS), and (f) demographic information. The results illustrated that the ratio of self-reported criminal involvement of the participants (92.6%) was much higher than findings of similar research outside Hong Kong. The most frequently reported type of criminal computer behaviors was copyright infringement (87.7%), while the least reported was credit card fraud, of which all participants denied any involvement. No significant statistical differences in terms of gender, age, major in study, religion, birth order as well as pen-and-pencil or online completion of questionnaires were noted. Analyses revealed that none of the predictors was of significant predictive value of criminal computer behavior. Thus hypotheses about these suspected relationships were not supported by statistical findings. However, further data analyzes indicated that

different types of criminal computer behaviors might be related to different personality traits. In the context of Hong Kong, exploitive manipulative trait was a potential predictive factor of involvement in criminal intimidation, deception and password abuse. Social moral decision making style was another possible predictive factor to password abuse. Copyright infringement was positively correlated to psychological traits of openness and negatively related to age. It was also worthy to note that high computer addictiveness was found related to low neuroticism and high hedonistic moral decision making style. Results of this research appeared to support that the contributing factors for involvement in criminal computer behaviors were multidimensional. This study also illustrated that there was no major difference in the findings collected from pen-and-pencil and online questionnaires. Future research might consider utilizing more online research to reach out to wider internet users so as enhancing greater representation of Internet population. Apart from quantitative research, considerations should also be made to conduct qualitative research such as case studies in order to generate a more comprehensive picture on the possible predictable factors for criminal computer behaviors. Further research should continue before a more conclusive remark could be made upon the relationship between personality traits and criminal computer behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Computers](#)
[*Morality](#)
[Crime](#)
[Criminal Behavior](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Personality Traits](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Predicting the initial lapse using a mobile health application after alcohol detoxification.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/4-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Chih, Ming-Yuan

Institution: U Wisconsin - Madison, US

Language: English

Abstract: The prediction and prevention of the initial lapse--which is defined as the first lapse after a period of abstinence--is important because the initial lapse often leads to subsequent lapses (within the same lapse episode) or relapse. The prediction of the initial lapse may allow preemptive intervention to be possible. This dissertation reports on a predictive modeling study of the initial alcohol lapse after patient left residential care. The data were collected via a mobile health application, Addiction-Comprehensive Health Enhancement Support System (A-CHESS). A-CHESS was designed to offer ongoing support to alcohol addiction patients who have returned to their own community after completing inpatient treatment programs. Patients may access A-CHESS services at any time anywhere to help them cope with the recovery. In addition to the first chapter as the introduction of the problems and context, this dissertation consists of the other three chapters; each chapter presents a study to address different challenges faced in the development of such a predictive model in A-CHESS. The first challenge is the validation of a survey instrument used in the A-CHESS Weekly Check-in; the second challenge is the study of A-CHESS use behavior before the initial lapse; and the third challenge is to develop a comprehensive predictive model of the initial lapse. The steps taken in this dissertation to address these challenges have been fruitful. The major findings are practical and can be implemented in A-CHESS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[Detoxification](#)

[Prediction](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. The relationship of parental child rearing practices on the development of pathological narcissism in a hong kong sample.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/4-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Tam, Joseph Yat Sun

Institution: Alliant International U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study investigated the relationship of parental coldness and overvaluation and the development of pathological narcissism including narcissistic grandiosity and vulnerability in a sample of Hong Kong Chinese adults. Method: A purposive convenience sample of 729 participants including 288 full-time students (70.5% undergraduate, 16% postgraduate and 9.7% associate degree), 201 working professionals, and 240 outpatients (182 receiving psychiatric treatment and 58 seeking psychotherapy services) was obtained. Participants completed the following instruments: Demographic Inventory, Pathological Narcissism Inventory, and Childhood Recollections. Results: Multiple regression analyses revealed that both parental coldness and overvaluation were significant predictors of narcissistic grandiosity and narcissistic vulnerability. Men had higher scores in grandiosity but no gender difference was found with respect to vulnerability. MANOVA and t-tests showed no vital difference between the clinical (outpatient) and non-clinical (student and working professional) groups in predicting grandiosity, whereas the clinical group had more features of narcissistic vulnerability than the non-clinical group. Additionally, younger participants attained substantially higher scores in both grandiosity and vulnerability. This was also the case for singles compared to married people. Both narcissistic scales were found to be correlated with courtship, friendship, academic, and addiction problems. Respondents with depression, anxiety, and family problems had higher vulnerability scores than those without such difficulties. Higher narcissistic grandiosity was discovered in participants who were working in banks/finance, as well as those who had completed their undergraduate or higher education. Cultural differences were found: American students in Pincus (2013)'s study received noticeably higher scores on grandiosity but lower on vulnerability than their Chinese counterparts in the present study. Conclusions: This study revealed that findings of the empirical studies in Western societies regarding problematic parenting styles leading to the formation of pathological narcissism were upheld in a Chinese sample. Potential cultural influences and clinical implications of parenting styles in Hong Kong as well as ancillary analyses between narcissism and demographic data were also discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Childrearing Practices](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[Grandiosity](#)
[Narcissism](#)
[Parenting Style](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. Addiction and change: Voices of sustained recovery.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/4-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Roeske, Michael C

Institution: California Inst Integral Studies, US

Language: English

Abstract: While substance use disorders are common in the United States, and prevalent in clinical settings, there are different types that require different treatment approaches. The more severe forms are chronic, relapsing conditions that necessitate a complete, continuous disruption of use. Abstinence, though, is considered a necessary but insufficient response. In order to see improvements, individuals often have to enter into a process known as recovery. Unfortunately, there is little research beyond simple or short-term measures about this undertaking. This study hoped to add to the literature by exploring the lived experience of 12 recovering individuals who escaped the confines of an alcoholic or addicted life at least fifteen years earlier. Using a phenomenological design, data was gathered by use of an interview and questionnaire. The results were coded and organized into 10 themes and further grouped into four larger domains. The participants revealed recovery was a winding, deepening journey with no end. As well, it was a process that had to stave off one's tendencies toward emotional isolation and benefited greatly from being around other recovering individuals. Recovery also had two distinct phases, Early and Late. Interestingly, both were precipitated by the emergence of distress and ultimately resulted in character change, humility, and an increase in spirituality. Moreover, the described developmental changes appeared analogous to those found in the object-relations tradition of psychoanalysis. Therefore, additional research is needed to explore the nature of phases in recovery and whether the results have direct clinical application from a psychoanalytic perspective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Faculty attitudes toward addressing mental health conditions and substance abuse among college students.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/4-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

Author(s): O'Connor-Merrigan, Mary L

Institution: U South Dakota, US

Language: English

Abstract: The continued prevalence of mental health conditions and substance abuse among students enrolled in institutions of higher education is a significant and progressing concern, with marked impact on retention, academic success, graduation rate, and alarming personal consequences. Yet, many institutions struggle with successfully addressing these concerns. Resiliency theory offers a framework through which instructions can transition away from compartmentalization and random policies toward collaboration among the entire campus community to effectively address mental health conditions and substance abuse on campus. This level of collaboration among the entire campus community includes faculty. However, research on the benefits of faculty participation is limited. The purpose of this study was to determine faculty members' perceptions of their knowledge and attitudes toward identifying, approaching, and referring students with mental health conditions and substance abuse to appropriate services; and if perceptions were influenced by faculty's personal characteristics. Data were collected from 339 full-time faculty at a Great Plains university using a modified survey instrument developed by Marion Becker, utilizing a five-point Likert-type scale to examine faculty perceptions. The data (25.9% return rate) were analyzed through the calculations of means and standard deviations, t tests, and one-way analyses of variance (ANOVAs) with a post hoc Tukey's test ($p < .05$). The results of the study indicated a wide range of faculty attitudes and perceptions. Faculty (91.0%) agreed they can play a significant role in supporting students with mental health conditions and substance abuse. Faculty (96.0%) also agreed that students can recover and be successful. Faculty's perceptions of their knowledge in identifying specific symptomology were noteworthy

yet, faculty were reluctant to directly approach a student and make a referral. Academic discipline strongly influenced faculty perceptions. Faculty in Medicine/Health Science with formal education on mental health conditions and substance abuse perceived themselves as more knowledgeable and comfortable than did faculty without formal education. Therefore, professional development can be tailored toward refining the skills of formally educated faculty and more comprehensively train faculty with less formal education on mental health and substance abuse. Faculty (67.0%) respondents indicated a significant willingness to participate in profession development to enhance knowledge. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Educational Personnel
 *Knowledge Level
 *Mental Health
 *Professional Development
 College Students
 Higher Education
Source: PsycINFO

12. Psychotherapy role expectations and experiences-Discrepancy and therapeutic alliance among patients with substance use disorders.

Citation: Psychology and Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice, December 2014, vol./is. 87/4(411-424), 1476-0835;2044-8341 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Frankl, My; Philips, Bjorn; Wennberg, Peter

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Institution: Department of Behavioral Science and Learning, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden; Department of Behavioral Science and Learning, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden; Department of Public Health Science, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives The main aim of the study was to examine how the discrepancy between role expectations prior to psychotherapy and experiences of ongoing psychotherapy related to therapeutic alliance. We hypothesized that a similarity between patient role expectations and experiences would be associated with a stronger alliance. The study also examined whether different dimensions of psychotherapy role expectations predicted retention in psychotherapy. Design A naturalistic study design was used with data collected prior to therapy and during the first 6 months of therapy. Method Patients with substance use disorders completed the Psychotherapy Expectation Questionnaire-short version (PEX-S) at the time of therapy assessment. A subsample of these patients (n = 41; n = 24 in individual therapy and n = 17 in group therapy) provided data from therapy including psychotherapy experiences (also measured with PEX-S) and therapeutic alliance, measured with Working Alliance Questionnaire-short version. Results For patients in group therapy, discrepancy between role expectations and experiences correlated negatively with alliance. Expectations prior to psychotherapy characterized by defensiveness correlated negatively with therapy retention. Conclusion The finding that disconfirmation of patients' role expectations in group therapy were associated with weaker therapeutic alliance highlights the importance of discussing psychotherapy expectations at an early stage in treatment. Expectations characterized by defensiveness predicted worse retention in psychotherapy, which indicates that the PEX-S can be helpful in detecting patients at risk for dropout. Practitioner points In targeting a patient's role expectancies prior to treatment, possible discrepancies between patient and therapist are made visible and possible to examine. Clarifying the patient's role expectations and the therapist's rationale might be a first step towards establishing a strong working alliance. Surveying the patient's defensiveness tendencies at the beginning of therapy offers a chance to discuss possible fears and other obstacles concerning therapy. Discrepancy

between the patient's role expectations prior to treatment and their actual experiences of psychotherapy render valuable information that can be of use in the therapy process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The British Psychological Society; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Role Expectations](#)
[*Therapeutic Alliance](#)
[Patients](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Psychology and Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice*

13. Should we admit that we are powerless over drugs and that our society has become unmanageable?

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, July 2014, vol./is. 33/3(274-275), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jul 2014)
Author(s): Kotz, Margaret M
Language: English
Abstract: Presents a message from the president of the American Osteopathic Academy of Addiction Medicine discussing whether or not our society should accept that drug abuse is unmanageable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Osteopathic Medicine](#)
[Scientific Communication](#)
[Society](#)
Source: PsycINFO

14. Randomized trial of intensive motivational interviewing for methamphetamine dependence.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, July 2014, vol./is. 33/3(253-265), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jul 2014)
Author(s): Polcin, Douglas L; Bond, Jason; Korcha, Rachael; Nayak, Madhabika B; Galloway, Gantt P; Evans, Kristy
Correspondence Address: Polcin, Douglas L.: Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, 6475 Christie Avenue, Suite 400, Emeryville, CA, US, 94608, dpolcin@arg.org
Institution: Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US; Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US; Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US; Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US; Addiction Pharmacology Research Laboratory, California Pacific Medical Center, San Francisco, CA, US; Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US
Language: English
Abstract: An intensive, 9-session motivational interviewing (IMI) intervention was assessed using a randomized clinical trial of 217 methamphetamine (MA) dependent individuals. Intensive motivational interviewing (IMI) was compared with a single standard session of MI (SMI) combined with eight nutrition education sessions. Interventions were delivered weekly over 2 months. All study participants also received standard outpatient group treatment three times per week. Both study groups showed significant decreases in MA use and Addiction Severity Index drug scores, but there were no significant differences

between the two groups. However, reductions in Addiction Severity Index psychiatric severity scores and days of psychiatric problems during the past 30 days were found for clients in the IMI group but not the SMI group. SMI may be equally beneficial to IMI in reducing MA use and problem severity, but IMI may help alleviate co-occurring psychiatric problems that are unaffected by shorter MI interventions. Additional studies are needed to assess the problems, populations, and contexts for which IMI is effective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[Group Psychotherapy](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Substance abuse-specific knowledge transfer or loss? Treatment program turnover versus professional turnover among substance abuse clinicians.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, July 2014, vol./is. 33/3(243-252), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Eby, Lillian T; Laschober, Tanja C; Curtis, Sara L

Correspondence Address: Laschober, Tanja C.: Owens Institute for Behavioral Research, University of Georgia, 325 Psychology Building, Athens, GA, US, 30602, tanja@uga.edu

Institution: Industrial-Organizational Psychology Program, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US;
 Owens Institute for Behavioral Research, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US;
 Industrial-Organizational Psychology Program, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This longitudinal study investigated the extent to which substance abuse (SA) clinician turnover is associated with SA-specific knowledge loss due to change in professions (professional turnover) versus SA-specific knowledge transfer due to movement from one SA clinical setting to another (treatment program turnover). For this study, clinicians had to have voluntarily left their current treatment program. Eligible clinicians completed a quantitative survey while employed and a qualitative post-employment exit interview 1 year later. Compared to those that exited the SA profession (n = 99), clinicians who changed treatment programs (n = 120) had greater SA-specific formal knowledge and were more likely to be personally in recovery. No differences were found between the two groups in terms of SA-specific practical knowledge. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinicians](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Employee Turnover](#)
[*Human Capital](#)
[*Knowledge Transfer](#)
[Knowledge Level](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Association between drinking goal and alcohol use one year after residential treatment: A multicenter study.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, July 2014, vol./is. 33/3(234-242), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Meyer, Agnes; Wapp, Manuela; Strik, Werner; Moggi, Franz

Correspondence Address: Moggi, Franz: University Hospital of Psychiatry, University of Bern, Bolligenstrasse 111, Bern, Switzerland, 3000 Bern 60, moggi@puk.unibe.ch

Institution: University Hospital of Psychiatry, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; University Hospital of Psychiatry, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; University Hospital of Psychiatry, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; University Hospital of Psychiatry, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined whether patients' drinking goals at admission to and discharge from 12 residential alcohol use disorder treatment programs were associated with alcohol-related outcomes at 1-year follow-up. Detoxified patients (N = 289) completed assessments at admission, after treatment, and at 1-year follow-up. Drinking goals of abstinence, conditional abstinence (in principle abstinence but potential occurrence of lapses or drinking, when urges are strong), and controlled drinking changed during treatment and predicted the 1-year follow-up outcomes (abstinence, number of standard drinks, and number of days to the first alcohol use). Goals at discharge had a better predictive value. The goal of abstinence at discharge had better outcomes than conditional abstinence; the poorest had controlled drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Residential Care Institutions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Prevalence and correlates of alcohol abuse and dependence in Lebanon: Results from the Lebanese Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol (LESA).

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, July 2014, vol./is. 33/3(221-233), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Yazbek, Jean-Claude; Haddad, Ramzi; Bou Khalil, Rami; Hlais, Sani; Rizk, Grace Abi; Rohayem, Jihane; Richa, Sami

Correspondence Address: Bou Khalil, Rami: Department of Psychiatry, Saint Joseph University, Hotel Dieu de France hospital, Achrafieh, P.O. Box 166830, Beirut, Lebanon, ramiboukhalil@hotmail.com

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Lebanese American University, Beirut, Lebanon; Department of Psychiatry, Lebanese American University, Beirut, Lebanon; Department of Psychiatry, Lebanese American University, Beirut, Lebanon; Department of Family Medicine, Saint Joseph University, Beirut, Lebanon; Department of Family Medicine, Saint Joseph University, Beirut, Lebanon; Department of Psychiatry, Lebanese American University, Beirut, Lebanon; Department of Psychiatry, Lebanese American University, Beirut, Lebanon

Language: English

Abstract: The current article aimed to determine the 12-month prevalence and correlates of DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence in a nationally representative sample of Lebanese adults. One thousand participants collaborated in face-to-face interviews in 2011. Prevalence of 12-month alcohol dependence was 5%, with a higher risk for those who were men, unmarried, the youngest adults (aged between 18 and 34 years old), students, participants with a liberal occupation, participants with a low income, participants with a positive family history of alcohol misuse, and smokers. Prevalence of 12-month alcohol abuse was 6.2%, with a higher risk for those who were men, students, employees, and Druze and Christians compared to Muslims. Current alcohol abuse and dependence were

found to be very highly prevalent in Lebanon. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
Source: PsycINFO

18. Getting higher: Co-occurring drug use among marijuana-using emerging adults.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, July 2014, vol./is. 33/3(202-209), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jul 2014)
Author(s): Tzilos, Golfo K; Reddy, Madhavi K; Caviness, Celeste M; Anderson, Bradley J; Stein, Michael D
Correspondence Address: Tzilos, Golfo K.: Department of Psychiatry & Human Behavior, Brown University, General Medicine Research Unit, Butler Hospital, 345 Blackstone Boulevard, Providence, RI, US, 02906, Golfo_Tzilos@brown.edu
Institution: Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, RI, US; General Medicine Research Unit, Butler Hospital, Providence, RI, US; General Medicine Research Unit, Butler Hospital, Providence, RI, US; Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, RI, US
Language: English
Abstract: The most widely used illicit drug in the United States continues to be marijuana, and its use among emerging adults continues to increase. Marijuana use can result in a range of negative consequences and has been associated with other drug use in adolescents and emerging adults. This study examined the relationship between marijuana use frequency and the use of six other drug classes (opiates, cocaine, stimulants, hallucinogens, inhalants, and sleep medications) among emerging adults. A cross-sectional interview design was used with a community sample of 1,075 emerging adults in the northeastern United States. Using logistic regression analysis controlling for age, ethnicity, gender, and frequency of binge alcohol, daily marijuana use was found to be associated with a significant increase in the expected odds of opiate, cocaine, stimulant, hallucinogen, inhalant, and tobacco use. The findings identify a subgroup of emerging adult marijuana users-those who use daily-that may be vulnerable to additional negative consequences associated with polysubstance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[Adult Development](#)
Source: PsycINFO

19. NBOMe designer drug exposures reported to Texas poison centers.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, July 2014, vol./is. 33/3(196-201), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jul 2014)
Author(s): Forrester, Mathias B

Correspondence Address: Forrester, Mathias B.: Texas Department of State Health Services, Environmental Epidemiology and Disease Registries Section, 1100 W49th Street, Austin, TX, US, 78756, mathias.forrester@dshs.state.tx.us

Institution: Texas Department of State Health Services, Austin, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Use of 2-methoxybenzyl analogues of 2C-X phenethylamines (NBOMe) is increasing in the United States. Twenty-five NBOMe exposures reported to Texas poison centers during 2012-2013 were identified; 76% involved 25I-NBOMe, 12% involved 25C-NBOMe, and 12% involved an unknown NBOMe. Eighty-eight percent of the patients were men; mean age was 17 years (range, 14-25 years). The exposure route was 72% from ingestion alone, 12% from inhalation alone, 4% from ingestion and inhalation, and 12% from an unknown route. The most common clinical effects were tachycardia (52%), agitation (48%), hallucinations (32%), hypertension (32%), confusion (24%), and mydriasis (20%). Two patients died. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Phenethylamines](#)
[*Toxins](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Narcotics anonymous: A comparison of military veterans and non-veterans.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, July 2014, vol./is. 33/3(187-195), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Galanter, Marc; Dermatis, Helen; Sampson, Cristal

Correspondence Address: Galanter, Marc: Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse and the Center for Spirituality and Healthcare, Department of Psychiatry, NYU School of Medicine, 550 First Avenue, New York, NY, US, 10016, marcgalanter@nyu.edu

Institution: Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Department of Psychiatry, NYU School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Department of Psychiatry, NYU School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Department of Psychiatry, NYU School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Substance use disorder, which is often comorbid with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), is a problem confronted by many veterans. To determine the potential utility of Narcotics Anonymous (NA) for veterans, 508 NA attendees were studied. Veterans (n = 172) were more likely to have been referred by a professional than were non-veterans (77% vs. 27%, respectively); 70% had been hospitalized for alcohol or drug problems, and 51% had been treated for non-substance psychological problems. The 70% of veterans who reported at least 1 of 3 service-related stressful experiences were more likely to report PTSD-related symptoms. NA can serve as a recovery resource for certain veterans with substance use disorders, with or without PTSD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Twelve Step Programs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Diffusion and diversion of suboxone: An exploration of illicit street opioid selling.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, July 2014, vol./is. 33/3(177-186), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Furst, R. Terry

Correspondence Address: Furst, R. Terry: Department of Anthropology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 899 10th Avenue, New York, NY, US, 10019, TFurst3334@aol.com

Institution: Department of Anthropology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Interviews with fourteen opioid retail pill sellers provides an exploration into the diversion and diffusion of Suboxone to recreational ("week-end warriors") drug users. The use of social media and electronic devices enables the diffusion of Suboxone to dependent and non-dependent opiate/opioid drug abusers. Overprescribing by physicians and prescribing in drug treatment settings fuels the diversion of Suboxone. The diversion and the diffusion of Suboxone have the potential to delay entrance into drug treatment and promote the misuse of the drug by both dependent opiate/opioid drug abusers and recreational users. The dilemma posed by Suboxone maintenance treatment will not be easily addressed or mitigated in the near future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Intestinal permeability, gut-bacterial dysbiosis, and behavioral markers of alcohol-dependence severity.

Citation: PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, October 2014, vol./is. 111/42(E4485-E4493), 0027-8424 (Oct 21, 2014)

Author(s): Leclercq, Sophie; Matamoros, Sebastien; Cani, Patrice D; Neyrinck, Audrey M; Jamar, Francois; Starkel, Peter; Windey, Karen; Tremaroli, Valentina; Backhed, Fredrik; Verbeke, Kristin; de Timary, Philippe; Delzenne, Nathalie M

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Institution: Department of Adult Psychiatry, Institute of Neuroscience, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium; Metabolism and Nutrition Research Group, Louvain Drug Research Institute, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium; Metabolism and Nutrition Research Group, Louvain Drug Research Institute, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium; Metabolism and Nutrition Research Group, Louvain Drug Research Institute, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium; Department of Nuclear Medicine, Cliniques Universitaires Saint-Luc, Brussels, Belgium; Laboratory of Hepato- and Gastroenterology, Institute of Experimental and Clinical Research, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium; Translational Research Center for Gastrointestinal Disorders, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; Wallenberg Laboratory, Department of Molecular and Clinical Medicine, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden; Wallenberg Laboratory, Department of Molecular and Clinical Medicine, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden; Translational Research Center for Gastrointestinal Disorders, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; Department of Adult Psychiatry, Institute of Neuroscience, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium; Metabolism and Nutrition Research Group, Louvain Drug Research Institute, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol dependence has traditionally been considered a brain disorder. Alteration in the composition of the gut microbiota has recently been shown to be present in psychiatric disorders, which suggests the possibility of gut-to-brain interactions in the development of alcohol dependence. The aim of the present study was to explore whether changes in gut permeability are linked to gut-microbiota composition and activity in alcohol-dependent subjects. We also investigated whether gut dysfunction is associated with the psychological symptoms of alcohol dependence. Finally, we tested the reversibility of the biological and behavioral parameters after a short-term detoxification program. We found that some, but not all, alcohol-dependent subjects developed gut leakiness, which was associated with higher scores of depression, anxiety, and alcohol craving after 3 wk of abstinence, which may be important psychological factors of relapse. Moreover, subjects with increased gut permeability also had altered composition and activity of the gut microbiota. These results suggest the existence of a gut-brain axis in alcohol dependence, which implicates the gut microbiota as an actor in the gut barrier and in behavioral disorders. Thus, the gut microbiota seems to be a previously unidentified target in the management of alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Biological Markers](#)
[*Brain Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Female drug users in Georgia face barriers to access therapy.

Citation: The Lancet, October 2014, vol./is. 384/9952(1416), 0140-6736 (Oct 18, 2014)

Author(s): Holt, Ed

Language: English

Abstract: This article presents a world report on female drug users in Georgia facing barriers to access therapy. Women who use drugs in Georgia are failing to access potentially life-saving services as deep-rooted conservative attitudes towards women's roles in society stop them seeking, and receiving, help for their addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Public Health Services](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Lancet* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)
Available from *Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals* in [Lancet, The](#)
Available from *Elsevier* in [Lancet, The](#)
Available from *The Lancet* in [Lancet, The](#)

24. Validity and reliability of the Turkish Version of the Smartphone Addiction Scale in a younger population.

Citation: Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni / Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 24/3(226-234), 1017-7833;1302-9657 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Demirci, Kadir; Orhan, Hikmet; Demirdas, Arif; Akpınar, Abdullah; Sert, Havva

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Institution: Suleyman Demirel University, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Isparta, Turkey; Suleyman Demirel University, School of Medicine, Department of Biostatistics,

Isparta, Turkey; Suleyman Demirel University, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Isparta, Turkey; Suleyman Demirel University, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Isparta, Turkey; Suleyman Demirel University, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Isparta, Turkey

Language:

English

Abstract:

Objective: Smartphones have many features such as communication, internet, photography, multimedia and navigation, and are currently one of the most popular technological devices. Usage of smartphones has increased rapidly and this rapid increase has brought about addiction and problematic usage. To our knowledge, there is no scale, which can be used to assess addiction to smartphones in the Turkish population. The aim of this study was to adapt Turkish terminology and to assess the reliability and validity of the Turkish version of the Smartphone Addiction Scale. **Methods:** The sample was composed of 301 students studying at the Faculty of Medicine, Suleyman Demirel University, who used smartphones. In the study, in addition to the Smartphone Addiction Scale, an Information Form, the Internet Addiction Scale and the Problem Mobile Phone Use Scale were used as tools for collecting data. The scales were given to all attendees in mixed order and the Information Form was always given at the first stage. It took about 20 minutes to complete the scales. Test-retest application was made with 30 randomly selected students (with the help of nicknames) three weeks later. The factor structure of the scale was examined by factor analysis and the Varimax Rotation method. Internal consistency, split-half reliability and test-retest reliability analyses were conducted for the reliability analysis. Pearson correlation analysis was used to analyze criterion-related validity. **Results:** Factor analysis revealed a seven-factor structure and factor loadings of items that ranged from 0.349 to 0.824. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient was founded to be 0.947 for the scale. Correlations between the Smartphone Addiction Scale-Turkish version and the other scales were statistically significant. The test-retest reliability was high ($r = 0.814$). The Guttman Split-half coefficient was calculated to be 0.893 in the split-half reliability analysis. The average total scores for girls were significantly higher than those for boys ($p=0.03$). There was a non-significant negative correlation between age and scale total score ($r = -0.086$, $p = 0.13$). Average scale scores were the highest in users who used smartphones for over 16 hours. Average scale scores were significantly higher in users who used smartphones for over 16 hours compared with users of smartphones for less than 4 hours ($p = 0.01$). We recorded the highest scale score in the game category. We didn't observe any statistical significance when comparing game scores with those of the internet ($p = 0.44$) and social networking ($p = 0.98$) categories. Additionally, total scores for gaming were significantly higher than those for voice calling ($p = 0.02$), short text messaging ($p = 0.02$) and other categories ($p = 0.04$). Moreover, the participants who selected the answers 'agree' or 'unsure' as self-rating for smartphone addiction obtained significantly higher scores than the participants who answered 'disagree' ($p = 0.01$). **Conclusion:** In this study, we found that the Turkish version of the Smartphone Addiction Scale is a reliable and valid measurement tool for the evaluation of smartphone addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Addiction](#)
[*Foreign Language Translation](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Cellular Phones](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

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

25. Prevalence of lifetime tobacco, alcohol and drug use among 10th grade students in Istanbul.

- Citation:** Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni / Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 24/3(201-210), 1017-7833;1302-9657 (Sep 2014)
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- Institution:** Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Substance Dependence (AMATEM), Bakirkoy State Hospital for Psychiatric and Neurological Diseases, Istanbul, Turkey; Acibadem University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Istanbul, Turkey; Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Substance Dependence (AMATEM), Bakirkoy State Hospital for Psychiatric and Neurological Diseases, Istanbul, Turkey; Baltalimani State Hospital for Musculoskeletal Disorders, Department of Psychiatry, Istanbul, Turkey; Acibadem University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Istanbul, Turkey; Research, Treatment and Training Center for Alcohol and Substance Dependence (AMATEM), Bakirkoy State Hospital for Psychiatric and Neurological Diseases, Istanbul, Turkey
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of lifetime tobacco, alcohol and drug use among 10th grade students in Istanbul, Turkey. Method: A cross-sectional online self-report survey was conducted in 45 schools from 15 districts in Istanbul. The questionnaire included sections about demographic data, substance use in family or in environment, school life, social contacts and use of substances including tobacco, hookah, alcohol, marijuana, volatiles, heroin, cocaine, non-prescribed legal tranquillizers (benzodiazepines, alprazolam etc.) and illegal tranquillizers (flunitrazepam). The analyses were conducted based on 4957 subjects. Results: A trial at least once in life is observed mostly in hookah use (45.4%), followed by alcohol (34.2%), cigarettes (24.4%), volatile substances (4.9%), benzodiazepines (3.8%), marijuana (2.9%), cocaine (0.6%) and heroin (0.4%), respectively. The risk of heroin, ecstasy or marijuana use was significantly higher among male students. Our data also show that using tobacco or alcohol increases the risk of use of all other substances. Conclusion: We believe that determining current substance use data in Istanbul, which has a heterogeneous structure and a population of 15 million, is very important. Nevertheless, it is obvious that a study covering different geographical regions of Turkey is also necessary. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Flunitrazepam](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[High School Students](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

26. Food cravings, appetite, and snack-food consumption in response to a psychomotor stimulant drug: The moderating effect of "food-addiction."

- Citation:** Frontiers in Psychology, May 2014, vol./is. 5/, 1664-1078 (May 8, 2014)
- Author(s):** Davis, Caroline; Levitan, Robert D; Kaplan, Allan S; Kennedy, James L; Carter, Jacqueline C
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- Institution:** York University, Toronto, ON, Canada; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Psychology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NF, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** There is mounting evidence that many highly processed foods have addictive properties, and that some cases of compulsive overeating resemble an addiction disorder. While support for the Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS) as a valid diagnostic tool has been impressive and continues to increase, to date, no research has examined the food-addiction construct in response to an actual food stimulus, and in relation to direct measures of appetite and food consumption. As part of a larger community-based study of overeating in healthy adults who were predominately overweight and obese (aged 25-50 years), 136 participants completed the YFAS, of whom 23 met the diagnostic criteria for food-addiction. They took part in a 2-day, double-blind, cross-over, single-dose drug challenge using a psychomotor stimulant (methylphenidate) and placebo. Participants were first assessed on ratings of appetite and food cravings after holding and tasting their favorite snack food, after which they were able to eat all or part of the snack, as they wished. Three separate repeated-measures analysis-of-variance procedures were carried out, each with two between-subjects factors (Diagnosis: food-addiction vs. non-food addiction) and (Sex: male vs. female) and 1 within-subjects factor (Days: drug vs. placebo). As anticipated, for all three dependent variables, there was a significant main effect for Days with a response decrease from placebo to the drug condition. With respect to food cravings and appetite ratings, results indicated that the food addiction group had significantly higher scores on both variables. For food consumption, there was a significant Days x Diagnosis interaction whereby the food-addiction group showed no food-intake suppression across days compared to the non-food-addiction group who demonstrated a significant decrease in snack-food consumption with methylphenidate. The finding that the food-addiction group was resistant to the food-intake suppression typically induced by a dopamine agonist supports evidence of dopamine signaling-strength differences in individuals with compulsive overeating compared to those without this disorder. This represents the first demonstration that individuals defined by their food-addiction status have a unique pattern of food-intake following a pharmacologic challenge with such agents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an openaccess article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Davis, Levitan, Kaplan, Kennedy and Carter; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Craving](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Appetite](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 27. Brain-robbers: How alcohol, cocaine, nicotine, and opiates have changed human history.**
- Citation:** Brain-robbers: How alcohol, cocaine, nicotine, and opiates have changed human history., 2014 (2014)
- Author(s):** Frankenburg, Frances R
- Institution:** Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US
- Language:** English

Abstract: (from the jacket) Alcohol, cocaine, nicotine, and opiates have caused or led to some of the greatest human pleasure and pain. Providing information that ranges from ancient Egypt to modern times, this book comprehensively addresses the good, the bad, and the very ugliest aspects of these substances, examining their history, their effects on the brain and body, and on civilization itself. Frances R. Frankenburg, MD, employs accessible, everyday language to explain the neurology of addiction and describe how these "brain-robbing" substances work to hijack the brain's pleasure systems to create powerful addictions. The author also provides perspective into the intertwined, inescapable, and often uneasy relationship between these substances and human culture, economics, and politics—for example, how individuals become physically or psychologically addicted to alcohol, cocaine, nicotine, and opiates, while governments become financially "addicted" to the revenue, such as taxes, that can be collected from the sale and use of these substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[History](#)
[Neurochemistry](#)
[Pleasure](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Theory of mind among young adult children from alcoholic families.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, September 2014, vol./is. 75/5(889-894), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Kopera, Maciej; Glass, Jennifer M; Heitzeg, Mary M; Wojnar, Marcin; Puttler, Leon I; Zucker, Robert A

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Given the evidence that several cognitive and emotional functions are impaired in adult alcohol-dependent patients and the possibility that some of these deficits are transmitted to their children, the objective of the present study was to test the hypothesis that the perception of complex mental states would be reduced in young adults from families with a positive family history of alcohol dependence. It was also anticipated that social-perceptual deficits would confer unique predictive ability beyond that shared with other cognitive risk factors for alcohol dependence and/or substance use risk. Method: Data from 301 youth ages 18-21 years, recruited from an ongoing community longitudinal study of alcoholic and matched control families, were analyzed. Family history of alcohol dependence as well as alcohol-dependence diagnosis in the youth was based on diagnostic criteria in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition. A substance use risk factor measured early problem alcohol/other drug use. The perception of mental states was measured with the computerized version of the Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test (RMET). Results: Children of alcohol-dependent parents did not show impairment in the mental states perception task, nor did social perception skills predict alcohol dependence in the youth. Correlational analysis performed between RMET and the substance use risk factor showed no significant association between the variables. Conclusions: The study results do not confirm the

hypothesis that behaviorally measured social perception impairment is more prevalent in the children of alcohol-dependent parents. In addition, social-perceptual deficits were not a unique marker of either alcohol dependence or high risk for alcohol dependence in this young adult sample. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Children of Alcoholics](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Theory of Mind](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. More is not always better-Comparison of three instruments measuring volume of drinking in a sample of young men and their association with consequences.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, September 2014, vol./is. 75/5(880-888), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Gmel, Gerhard; Studer, Joseph; Deline, Stephane; Baggio, Stephanie; N'Goran, Alexandra; Mohler-Kuo, Meichun; Daeppen, Jean-Bernard

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 Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland;
 Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: In general population survey instruments that measure volume of drinking, additional questions and shorter reference periods yield higher volumes. Comparison studies have focused on volume but not on associations between volume and consequences. Method: From a cohort study on substance use risk factors (Cohort Study on Substance Use Risk Factors [C-SURF]), baseline data were analyzed for 5,074 young (approximately 20-year-old) men who were drinkers in the past 12 months. Volume of drinking was measured by a generic quantity-frequency (QF) instrument, an extended QF (separately for weekends and weekdays) instrument with 12-months recall, and a retrospective past-week diary. Associations of consequences with and without attribution of alcohol as a cause, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV), criteria for dependence, and DSM-5 alcohol use disorder in the past 12 months were analyzed. Results: The generic QF measure resulted in lower volume compared with either the extended QF measure (more questions) or the retrospective diary (the most questions and the shortest recall period). For outcomes, however, the extended QF assessment performed the best and the diary the worst. Conclusions: Higher volume yields are not always better regarding associations with outcomes. The extended QF instrument better captures the variability of drinking. The retrospective diary performs poorly for associations because of the mismatch with the recall period for past-12-months consequences and the potential for misclassification of past-week abstainers and heavy drinkers because of an uncommon past week. Diaries are not recommended for research investigating individual associations between exposure and outcomes in young populations if consequences are measured with a sufficiently long interval to capture rare consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Alcoholism
 *Human Males
 *Measurement
 *Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

30. Parental alcohol history differentially predicts offspring disorders in distinct subgroups in Israel.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, September 2014, vol./is. 75/5(859-869), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Meyers, Jacquelyn L; Shmulewitz, Dvora; Elliott, Jennifer C; Thompson, Ronald G; Aharonovich, Efrat; Spivak, Baruch; Weizman, Abraham; Frisch, Amos; Grant, Bridget F; Hasin, Deborah S

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The association between alcoholism in parents and related disorders in their offspring is well established in cultures with intermediate/high alcohol consumption, but not in those with low consumption, such as Israel. This study investigated differences in parental transmission of alcohol problems and related psychopathology between immigrants from the former Soviet Union (FSU) to Israel and other Israelis-two Israeli subgroups with differing alcohol consumption behaviors and social norms. Method: A total of 1,347 adults from a household sample were interviewed. Regression analyses were used to examine associations between parental alcohol problems and participant disorders: alcohol, nicotine, and cannabis use disorders (AUD, NUD, CUD); antisocial personality disorder (ASPD); major depressive disorder (MDD); and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). We also examined the associations of parental alcohol problems with participant disorders characterized with two latent factors: externalizing (EXT: AUD, NUD, CUD, ASPD) and internalizing (INT: MDD, PTSD). Differential parental transmission of alcohol problems in FSU (n = 315) and non-FSU (n = 1,032) Israelis was examined with statistical interaction. Results: Among emigrants from the FSU, parental alcohol problems predicted AUD, NUD, CUD, ASPD, PTSD, EXT, and INT (mean ratios = 1.38-4.83). In non-FSU Israelis, parental alcohol problems predicted only ASPD and PTSD (mean ratios = 1.08-4.09). Significant interactions were observed for AUD, CUD, PTSD, and EXT; each relationship was stronger in FSU Israelis and null (AUD, CUD, EXT) or less robust (PTSD) in other Israelis. Conclusions: Parental alcohol problems were related to substance use and psychiatric disorders differently in FSU and other Israelis, two groups with different alcohol consumption levels and drinking norms. We propose that, in social contexts that vary in the degree to which they constrain alcohol behavior, underlying genetic predispositions may manifest as different disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Drug Abuse

*Psychopathology
 *Transgenerational Patterns
 *Family History
 Major Depression
 Offspring
 Parents

Source: PsycINFO

31. Subjective response to alcohol and ADH polymorphisms in a select sample of young adult male east Indians and Africans in Trinidad and Tobago.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, September 2014, vol./is. 75/5(827-838), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Jaime, Lazara Karelia Montane; Shafe, Samuel; Liang, Tiebing; Wills, Derek N; Berg, Greta I; Ehlers, Cindy L

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Institution: Pharmacology Unit, Department of Paraclinical Sciences, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago; Psychiatric Unit, Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago; Department of Medicine, Division of Endocrinology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Level of response to alcohol has been associated with risk of alcohol dependence in a number of ethnic groups. In the present study, subjective and objective responses to alcohol were evaluated in Indo-Trinidadians (Indo-T) and Afro-Trinidadians (Afro-T). Associations of alcohol dehydrogenase polymorphisms with response to alcohol, using the Subjective High Assessment Scale (SHAS), and breath alcohol concentrations (BrAC) were tested. Method: Regular male drinkers without alcohol dependence (n = 112) ages 18-25 years participated in alcohol challenge sessions consisting of placebo and two doses of alcohol (target BrAC: 0 g/dl for placebo, .04 g/dl low dose, and .08 g/dl high dose) and genotyped for variants in ADH1B*3 and ADH1C*2. Results: Indo-T had significantly higher BrAC, pulse rates, and cortisol levels when compared with Afro-T but did not have significantly higher SHAS values. Higher responses on the SHAS items muddle/confused and nauseated were significantly associated with the presence of at least one ADH1B*3 allele following the high dose of alcohol in Afro-T. Indo-T with at least one ADH1C*2 allele displayed significantly different Drug x Time interactions for the SHAS item effects of alcohol at the low dose and for the SHAS items clumsy, muddle/confused, effects of alcohol, floating, drunk, and total at the high dose from Indo-T with two ADH1C*1 alleles. Conclusions: This is the first study that has investigated individual sensitivity to alcohol in a Caribbean population and in people of East Indian descent. Indo-T with at least one ADH1C*2 allele may be at higher risk for heavy drinking by feeling less of the effects of alcohol, including nausea. In Afro-T, having at least one ADH1B*3 allele appears to exert a protective effect by enhancing the unpleasant effects of alcohol, such as nausea and confusion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *African Cultural Groups
 *Alcoholism
 *Drug Dependency
 *Ethanol
 *Polymorphism

Source: PsycINFO

32. Impaired visual information processing in alcohol-dependent subjects: A proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy study of the primary visual cortex.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, September 2014, vol./is. 75/5(817-826), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Bagga, Deepika; Khushu, Subash; Modi, Shilpi; Kaur, Prabhjot; Bhattacharya, D; Garg, M. L; Singh, Namita

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Chronic alcoholism is associated with impaired cognitive abilities, with a more severe deficit in visual than in verbal functions. The visual processing deficits have classically been associated with impaired function of the visual cortex, located in the occipital lobe. The present study sought to increase current understanding of the impaired visual processing abilities in alcohol-dependent subjects and their correlation with metabolic aberrations in the occipital lobe using in vivo proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (1H MRS). Method: To that end, 1H MRS was carried out in the primary visual cortex on 35 alcohol-dependent subjects and 35 healthy controls. Neuropsychological tests for visual processing skills were performed on all the subjects, and the deficits were reported as raw dysfunction rating scores. Results: The alcohol-dependent subjects showed a significant increase in choline/creatine (Cho/Cr) and myo-Inositol/creatine (mI/Cr) ratios, whereas N-acetyl-aspartate/creatine (NAA/Cr) and glutamate-glutamine/creatine (Glu-Gln)/Cr ratios were significantly decreased. Reductions in NAA levels might be attributed to neuronal loss, whereas reductions in Glu-Gln levels might reflect perturbation of the Glu-Gln system in alcohol-dependent individuals, which could represent a neuroprotective adaptation. Elevations in mI levels may reflect astrocyte proliferation as well as an osmotic response to cell shrinkage, whereas a significant increase in Cho levels indicates altered cell membrane metabolism. Also, a significant inverse correlation between NAA/Cr and raw dysfunction scores (rDyS) on the Nahor-Benson (NB) test and Glu-Gln/Cr with rDyS of the NB and the Bender-Gestalt (BG) test was observed, whereas a positive correlation between rDyS of the BG and the NB test and Cho/Cr was observed. Conclusions: The results suggest that metabolic alterations in the primary visual cortex may contribute to the neuropsychological impairment in visual information processing observed in alcohol-dependent subjects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Visual Cortex](#)
[*Visual Perception](#)
[*Spectroscopy](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Alcohol use disorder clinical course research: Informing clinicians' treatment planning now and in the future.

- Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, September 2014, vol./is. 75/5(799-807), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Maisto, Stephen A; Kirouac, Megan; Witkiewitz, Katie
- Correspondence Address:** Maisto, Stephen A.: Department of Psychology, Syracuse University, 430 Huntington Hall, Syracuse, NY, US, 13244, samaisto@syr.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, US; Department of Psychology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, US; Department of Psychology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: The clinical course of alcohol use disorder (AUD) has been widely researched over the past half-century and has been used to advance our understanding of the treatment of AUD. Nevertheless, new directions in AUD clinical course research could enhance its value in informing clinical decision-making in patient-centered treatment of AUD. Method: An overview, a critical analysis, and a discussion of AUD clinical course research are presented. Results: This article discusses three research directions that promote the advancement of the knowledge regarding the clinical course of AUD to better inform clinical decision-making in patient-centered treatment of AUD. Specifically, we hypothesized that (a) real-time data collection of the clinical course of AUD via ecological momentary assessment would help elucidate near real-time associations between risk factors and alcohol use, (b) future research designs should use person-centered and dynamic analyses of alcohol use over time, and (c) adaptive treatment designs would provide personalized and optimized AUD treatment. Consequently, the field will advance the development of clinical decision-making support systems to better inform clinicians and clients in making informed AUD treatment decisions. In addition, such research would advance clinical practice with more attention to theory and expansion of the study of the clinical course of AUD to include areas of life functioning besides alcohol use. Conclusions: These research directions have the potential to build a scientific knowledge base that could improve our understanding of AUD among individuals with alcohol problems, would allow providers to predict patient outcomes during and after treatment, and would offer practical strategies regarding steps that could ultimately improve the clinical course of AUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Disease Course](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[*Treatment Planning](#)
[Clinicians](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

34. Cyberaddictions: Toward a psychosocial perspective.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 39/12(1914-1918), 0306-4603 (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Suissa, Amnon Jacob
- Correspondence Address:** Suissa, Amnon Jacob, Suissa.amnon@uqam.ca
- Institution:** University of Quebec, School of Social Work, Montreal, PQ, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The concept of cyberaddiction is far from being unanimously accepted by scientists (Ko, Yen, Yen, Chen, & Chen, 2012; Pezoa-Jares, Espinoza-Luna & Vasquez-Medina, 2012; Nadeau & et al. 2011; Perraton, Fusaro & Bonenfant, 2011. The same is true of addiction to videogames (Hellman, Schoenmakers, Nordstrom, & Van Holst 2013); Coulombe (2010); or to Facebook (Andreassen et al. 2012; Levard & Soulas, 2010). While certain

researchers wished to see this condition included in the DSM-5, others question the operational and practical basis for the diagnostic criteria (Block, 2008). Through a review of literature and results from research findings; the aim of this article is to propose a psychosocial perspective for the cyberaddiction phenomenon. By a psychosocial perspective, we mean the inclusion of social determinants (weak social ties, social exclusion, hyper individualism, poverty, unemployment, etc) and not only the individual characteristics associated with the disease model in the addiction field. To what extent social conditions and cyberaddiction behaviors constitute a potential pathology? Can we include a psychosocial approach to gain a more general picture of this contemporary issue? In response to these questions, a contextualization and an attempt to define cyberaddiction will be followed by an analysis of some major issues in the development of this type of addiction. As a conclusion, a demonstration of the cycle of addiction on how people develop addictions, including cyberaddictions, will be done within a psychosocial perspective in order to seize the multifactorial aspects of this addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Computer Games
 *Internet Addiction
 *Psychosocial Factors
 *Online Social Networks
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Addictive Behaviors*

35. Pathological gambling treated with lithium: The role of assessing temperament.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 39/12(1911-1913), 0306-4603 (Dec 2014)
Author(s): Chaim, Carolina Hanna; Nazar, Bruno Palazzo; Hollander, Eric; Lessa, Jose Luiz Martins
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Institution: Psychiatry Residency Program, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Institute of Psychiatry (IPUB), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Institute of Psychiatry (IPUB), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, US; Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Institute of Psychiatry (IPUB), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Language: English
Abstract: Background and aims: Pathological gambling is a condition for which there is still no FDA-approved treatment although some medications seem to be effective at reducing its symptoms. In DSM-V, it is now classified as an addiction disorder. Data show that baseline comorbidities in patients with gambling and substance misuse behavior are frequent. These might include not only major syndromes but also subclinical ones. Bipolar spectrum conditions are often among these comorbidities. Lithium has been showed to be effective in PG subjects with bipolar spectrum comorbidity, and we present a case where assessment of temperament was helpful in treatment selection. Conclusions: This case illustrates the clinical benefits of how the assessment of temperament and comorbidities in pathological gambling patients may guide the clinician to a successful treatment choice. The case presented also corroborates previous evidence on the efficacy of lithium in patients with pathological gambling and comorbid bipolar spectrum conditions and euphoric temperament. Future clinical trials on pathological gambling pharmacotherapy should include temperament assessment to evaluate its influence on different outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Therapy

*Lithium
 *Pathological Gambling
 *Personality
 Addiction
 Bipolar Disorder

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Addictive Behaviors*

36. Reward dependence moderates smoking-cue- and stress-induced cigarette cravings.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 39/12(1879-1883), 0306-4603 (Dec 2014)
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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Cigarette cravings following exposure to smoking cues in a smoker's environment are thought to play an important role in cessation failure. The possibility that dispositional factors may impact cue-induced cravings, though intriguing, has received little attention. According to Cloninger's Tridimensional Personality Theory, factors such as reward dependence (RD), harm avoidance (HA), and novelty seeking (NS) may figure prominently in risk for addiction, as well as relapse, in individuals attempting to abstain from drug and alcohol use. Particularly interesting in this regard is the possibility that smokers with higher levels of RD, who are especially sensitive to reward signals, will have heightened craving reactions to smoking cues. Methods: To that end, non-treatment-seeking nicotine dependent smokers (n = 96, mean age = 41.1, 47% African American, 17% Caucasian, 22% Hispanic, 19.3cigs/day, FTND = 7.5) underwent a classic experimental cue-induction, during which they were exposed to imagery of: (1) smoking, (2) neutral, and (3) stress cues, and reported their cigarette cravings (0-100) before and after each exposure. Participants also completed the Tridimensional Personality Questionnaire. Results: Not surprisingly, smoking and stress cues (but not neutral cues) elicited significant elevations in craving (p's < 0.0001). Consistent with study hypothesis, smokers who scored higher on RD had stronger craving reactions to both smoking cues (p < .02) and stress cues (p < .03). Conclusions: Findings raise the possibility that dispositional characteristics, in particular, reward dependence, influence smoking by potentiating reactions to environmental smoking cues. Furthermore, the similar effects of RD on stress-induced craving suggest that both cue- and stress-induced cravings may be influenced by a common underlying disposition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Craving
 *Cues
 *Rewards
 *Stress
 *Tobacco Smoking

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Addictive Behaviors*

37. Comorbidity of psychiatric disorders with Internet addiction in a clinical sample: The effect of personality, defense style and psychopathology.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 39/12(1839-1845), 0306-4603 (Dec 2014)

- Author(s):** Floros, Georgios; Siomos, Konstantinos; Stogiannidou, Ariadni; Giouzeapas, Ioannis; Garyfallos, Georgios
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- Institution:** 2nd Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece; Hellenic Association for the Study of Internet Addiction Disorder, Larissa, Greece; Department of Psychology, School of Philosophy, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece; 2nd Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece; 2nd Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study aims to contribute to the understanding of underlying causes for the development of Internet Addiction Disorder (IAD) and assess comorbidity with other mental disorders through the analysis of data from a clinical sample of college students who presented for treatment of IAD. The clinical sample of our study has demonstrated a high percentage of comorbidity with Axis I and II disorders, while the temporal precedence of the establishment of those disorders cannot lead to specific conclusions. Half of the sample (25/50) presented with comorbidity of another Axis I disorder and 38% (19/50) with a concurrent Axis II personality disorder. The majority of Axis I disorders (51.85%) were reported before the onset of IAD, 33.3% after the onset while it was unclear in 14.81% of cases. The examination of a path model demonstrated that important contributions to the understanding of this disorder can be made through concepts from the neurobiological, trait personality paradigm, as well as from the psychodynamic defense style paradigm. Comorbid psychopathology can further exacerbate the presentation of IAD through a direct link, regardless of the underlying personality structure. The clinician treating IAD patients should complete a clinical evaluation for comorbid Axis I and II diagnoses since their presence may signify a more serious presentation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[Defense Mechanisms](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

38. Characteristics of online compulsive buying in Parisian students.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 39/12(1827-1830), 0306-4603 (Dec 2014)
- Author(s):** Duroy, David; Gorse, Pauline; Lejoyeux, Michel
- Correspondence Address:** Duroy, David: Department of Psychiatry and Addictive Medicine, Bichat- Claude Bernard Hospital, Paris, France, davidduroy@hotmail.com
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Addictive Medicine, Bichat-Claude Bernard Hospital, AP-HP, Paris, France; Department of Psychiatry and Addictive Medicine, Bichat-Claude Bernard Hospital, AP-HP, Paris, France; Department of Psychiatry and Addictive Medicine, Bichat-Claude Bernard Hospital, AP-HP, Paris, France
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Online compulsive buying is a little-studied behavioral disorder. Aims: To better understand its clinical aspects by focusing on (i) prevalence rate, (ii) correlation with other addictions, (iii) influence of means of access, (iv) motivations to shop to the

internet and (v) financial and time-consuming consequences. Design: Cross-sectional study. Setting and participants: 200 students in two different centers of Paris Diderot University-Paris VII. Measurements: Brief self-questionnaires, to screen online compulsive buying, internet addiction, alcohol and tobacco use disorders, to rate frequency of online purchase by private-sale websites, by advertising banners, by mobile phone or to avoid stores, to rate motivations like "more discreet", "lonelier", "larger variety of products", "more immediate positive feelings", and "cheaper" and to assess the largest amount of online purchasing and the average proportion of monthly earnings, and time spent, both day and night. Findings: Prevalence of online compulsive buying was 16.0%, while prevalence of internet addiction was 26.0%. We found no significant relationship with cyber-dependence, alcohol or tobacco use disorders. Online compulsive buyers accessed more often shopping online by private-sale websites (56.2% vs 30.5%, $p < 0.0001$) or by mobile phone (22.5% vs 7.9%, $p = 0.005$) and preferred online shopping because of exhaustive offer ($p < 0.0001$) and immediate positive feelings ($p < 0.0001$). Online compulsive buyers spent significantly more money and more time in online shopping. Conclusion: Online compulsive buying seems to be a distinctive behavioral disorder with specific factors of loss of control and motivations, and overall financial and time-consuming impacts. More research is needed to better characterize it. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Disorders](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Compulsions](#)
[*Consumer Behavior](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

39. From socially prescribed perfectionism to problematic use of internet communicative services: The mediating roles of perceived social support and the fear of negative evaluation.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 39/12(1816-1822), 0306-4603 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Casale, Silvia; Fioravanti, Giulia; Flett, Gordon L; Hewitt, Paul L

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: The present study developed and tested a model that explains how people who believe that others have unrealistically high standards and exert pressure on them to be perfect (that is, people high in socially prescribed perfectionism) develop a problematic use of internet communicative services (GPIU). Following the perfectionism social disconnection model and previous evidence about the role that the online environment might play in the development of problematic internet use, low reported social support and the fear of negative evaluations in face to face interactions were hypothesized to mediate the association between socially prescribed perfectionism and GPIU. Methods: A sample of 465 undergraduate students was recruited (240 F; mean age 21.91 + 2.23years), and the hypotheses were tested through structural equation modeling separately for men and women. Results: Among men, the association between SPP and GPIU was fully mediated by the fear of being negatively evaluated and the perception of low social support. For women, we found a partially mediated model in which SPP affected GPIU indirectly through the fear of negative evaluations. The presence of a direct

effect of SPP on GPIU was also found. Moreover, perceived social support was not found to be a significant mediator among women. Conclusions: The findings suggest that problematic use of internet communicative services might be, at least in part, a defensive response to extreme social evaluation pressures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Fear
*Internet Addiction
*Perfectionism
*Social Support
Evaluation
Models

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Addictive Behaviors*

40. Drinking identity as a mediator of the relationship between drinking motives and weekly alcohol consumption among heavy drinking undergraduate students.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 39/12(1811-1815), 0306-4603 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Foster, Dawn W

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Institution: Yale School of Medicine, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: The present study assessed relationships among social, coping, enhancement, and conformity drinking motives and weekly alcohol consumption by considering drinking identity as a mediator of this relationship. Methods: Participants were 260 heavy drinking undergraduate students (81% female; Mage = 23.45; SD = 5.39) who completed a web-based survey. Results: Consistent with expectations, findings revealed significant direct effects of motives on drinking identity for all four models. Further, significant direct effects emerged for drinking identity on weekly drinking. Results partially supported predictions that motives would have direct effects on drinks per week; total effects of motives on drinking emerged for all models but direct effects of motives on weekly drinking emerged for only enhancement motives. There were significant indirect effects of motives on weekly drinking through drinking identity for all four models. Conclusions: The findings supported the hypotheses that drinking identity would mediate the relationship between drinking motives and alcohol consumption. These examinations have practical utility and may inform development and implementation of interventions and programs targeting alcohol misuse among heavy drinking undergraduate students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcohol Drinking Patterns
*Alcoholism
*College Students
*Motivation
*Social Identity
Coping Behavior

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Addictive Behaviors*

41. Neurobiological correlates of physical self-concept and self-identification with avatars in addicted players of Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Games (MMORPGs).

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 39/12(1789-1797), 0306-4603 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Lemenager, Tagrid; Dieter, Julia; Hill, Holger; Koopmann, Anne; Reinhard, Iris; Sell, Madlen; Kiefer, Falk; Vollstadt-Klein, Sabine; Mann, Karl

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: MMORPG addiction has been associated with self-concept impairments and increased identification with the own avatar. Yet, the underlying neurobiological mechanisms of self-identification with avatars, especially reflected in the left angular gyrus (AG), have only been assessed in regular gamers. Therefore, the study aims to examine neurobiological processes in addicted MMORPG players while evaluating their own and their personal avatar's body image (physical self-concept). Methods: Sixteen addicted and seventeen non-addicted gamers underwent functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) while viewing images of themselves, their own avatar and unfamiliar persons. The Body Image Questionnaire (FKB-20) and Visual Analog Scales (VAS) assessing the degree of attractiveness, sympathy and gender identity of the self, of the avatar as well as of the unfamiliar persons were applied. Results: Addicts showed a significantly extended negative body image and lower gender identity levels as well as decreased bilateral brain activations in the AG and the middle occipital gyrus during self-perception. They further exhibited higher activations in the left AG during avatar-perception. Regression analyses in the overall group and in addicted gamers indicated a significant positive correlation between gender identity and brain activation in the left AG during self-perception. Conclusions: Our results confirm addicted MMORPG players to have physical self-concept deficits which may be related to hypoactivations in the AG. The findings further indicate addicted gamers to have a tendency to identify themselves easier with their own avatar than with their real self. Lower gender identity levels might be associated with physical self-concept deficits in MMORPG addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Body Image](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Self Concept](#)
[*Role Playing Games](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

42. ADHD as a risk factor for early onset and heightened adult problem severity of illicit substance use: An accelerated gateway model.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 39/12(1755-1758), 0306-4603 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Dunne, Eugene M; Hearn, Lauren E; Rose, Jonathan J; Latimer, William W

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Institution: Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: The primary aims of the present study were to assess ADHD history as a risk factor for earlier initiation and current use of licit and illicit substances among a sample of drug using adults. It was hypothesized that ADHD history would accelerate the Gateway Theory of drug use. Participants included 941 drug-using African American and Caucasian individuals in Baltimore, Maryland. The sample consisted of 124 (13.2%) participants who reported a history of ADHD and 817 (86.8%) who reported no history of ADHD. The accelerated gateway hypothesis was supported, as a history of self-reported ADHD was significantly associated with younger ages of initiation for alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and cocaine use. Participants with a history of ADHD were also more likely to engage in recent HIV-risk behavior, such as injection drug use and needle sharing. This study provides compelling data in support of an accelerated gateway model for substance use related to ADHD history and increased problem severity in adulthood. Targeted substance use prevention and intervention may be beneficial for those with ADHD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Models](#)
[Nicotine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

43. Cannabis-related impairment: The impacts of social anxiety and misconceptions of friends' cannabis-related problems.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 39/12(1746-1749), 0306-4603 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Ecker, Anthony H; Richter, Ashley A; Buckner, Julia D

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Institution: Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, US; Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, US; Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Socially anxious cannabis users are especially vulnerable to cannabis-related impairment, yet mechanisms underlying this vulnerability remain unclear. Socially anxious persons may use cannabis despite related problems if they believe such problems are common, and thus socially acceptable. Yet no known studies have examined the impact of beliefs regarding others' cannabis-related problems on one's own use-related problems. Method: This study investigated the impact of beliefs about a close friend's experience with cannabis-related problems on the relationship between social anxiety and cannabis-related problems. The sample consisted of 158 (75% female) current (past-month) cannabis-using undergraduates. Results: Believing one's friend experienced more cannabis problems was related to experiencing more cannabis-related problems oneself. In fact, perceived friend's problems accounted for 40% of the unique variance in one's own cannabis problems. Descriptive norms (others' use) and injunctive norms (others' approval of risky use) were unrelated to the number of one's own problems. Social anxiety was related to experiencing more cannabis problems. This relation was moderated by perceived friend's problems such that greater social anxiety was related to more cannabis-related problems among participants who believed their friend experienced more cannabis-related problems. This was not the case among participants who believed their friend experienced fewer problems. Conclusions: Normative beliefs regarding a close friend's cannabis problems were robustly and uniquely related to experiencing more cannabis-related impairment. Beliefs regarding friends' experience with cannabis-related problems may play an especially important role in the experience of cannabis-related problems among socially anxious users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Peers](#)
[*Social Anxiety](#)
[*Social Perception](#)
[Marijuana](#)
[Social Norms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

44. Differences between abstinent and non-abstinent individuals in recovery from alcohol use disorders.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 39/12(1730-1735), 0306-4603 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Subbaraman, Meenakshi Sabina; Witbrodt, Jane

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Institution: Alcohol Research Group, Emeryville, CA, US; Alcohol Research Group, Emeryville, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Non-abstinent goals can improve quality of life (QOL) among individuals with alcohol use disorders (AUDs). However, prior studies have defined "recovery" based on DSM criteria, and thus may have excluded individuals using non-abstinent techniques that do not involve reduced drinking. Furthermore, no prior study has considered length of time in recovery when comparing QOL between abstinent and non-abstinent individuals. The current aims are to identify correlates of non-abstinent recovery and examine differences in QOL between abstainers and non-abstainers accounting for length of time in recovery. Sample: A large (N = 5380) national sample of individuals who self-describe as "in recovery" from alcohol problems recruited in the context of the What Is Recovery? (WIR) study. Method: Multivariate stepwise regressions estimating the probability of non-abstinent recovery and average quality of life. Results: Younger age (OR = 0.72), no prior treatment (OR = 0.63) or AA (OR = 0.32), fewer dependence

symptoms (OR = 0.17) and less time in recovery all significantly ($P < 0.05$) related to non-abstinent recovery. Abstainers reported significantly ($P < 0.05$) higher QOL than non-abstainers ($B = 0.39$ for abstinence vs. non-abstinence), and abstinence was one of the strongest correlates of QOL, even beyond sociodemographic variables like education. Conclusions: Non-abstainers are younger with less time in recovery and less problem severity but worse QOL than abstainers. Clinically, individuals considering non-abstinent goals should be aware that abstinence may be best for optimal QOL in the long run. Furthermore, time in recovery should be accounted for when examining correlates of recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Sobriety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

45. Negative affect is associated with alcohol, but not cigarette use in heavy drinking smokers.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 39/12(1723-1729), 0306-4603 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Bujarski, Spencer; Ray, Lara A

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Institution: University of California, Los Angeles, Psychology Department, Los Angeles, CA, US;
 University of California, Los Angeles, Psychology Department, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Co-use of alcohol and cigarettes is highly prevalent, and heavy drinking smokers represent a large and difficult-to-treat subgroup of smokers. Negative affect, including anxiety and depressive symptomatology, has been associated with both cigarette and alcohol use independently, but less is known about the role of negative affect in heavy drinking smokers. Furthermore, while some studies have shown negative affect to precede substance use, a precise biobehavioral mechanism has not been established. The aims of the present study were twofold. First, to test whether negative affect is associated with alcohol and cigarette use in a large community sample of heavy drinking smokers ($n=461$). And second, to examine craving as a plausible statistical mediator of the association between negative affect and alcohol and/or cigarette use. Hypothesis testing was conducted using a structural equation modeling approach with cross-sectional data. Analysis revealed a significant main effect of negative affect on alcohol use ($\beta = 0.210, p < 0.05$), but not cigarette use ($\beta = 0.131, p > 0.10$) in this sample. Mediation analysis revealed that alcohol craving was a full statistical mediator of this association ($p < 0.05$), such that there was no direct association between negative affect and alcohol use after accounting for alcohol craving. These results are consistent with a negative reinforcement and relief craving models of alcohol use insofar as the experience of negative affect was associated with increased alcohol use, and the relationship was statistically mediated by alcohol craving, presumably to alleviate negative affect. Further longitudinal or experimental studies are warranted to enhance the causal inferences of this mediated effect. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Emotional States](#)

[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Structural Equation Modeling](#)

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

46. Environmental tobacco smoke exposure among smokers and non-smokers receiving outpatient substance abuse treatment.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 39/12(1718-1722), 0306-4603 (Dec 2014)
Author(s): Acquavita, Shauna P; McClure, Erin A; Hargraves, Daniel; Stitzer, Maxine
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Institution: University of Cincinnati, School of Social Work, Cincinnati, OH, US; Clinical Neuroscience Division, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, Department of Family and Community Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, US; Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US
Language: English
Abstract: Introduction: Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) has been linked to numerous health problems. While research has demonstrated high prevalence of tobacco use among individuals receiving treatment for substance use disorders (SUDs), no studies have examined ETS among individuals receiving treatment for SUDs, paying specific attention to non-smokers who may be at risk for high exposure to ETS. Methods: Participants (N = 261) enrolled in outpatient substance abuse treatment completed a survey, in which 14 items were used to quantify ETS exposure and smoking policies across several environments. Results: Among smokers, 85% reported that their significant others also smoked as compared to 15% among non-smokers ($\chi^2 = 6.624, p < .05$). A logistic regression examined the characteristics that predicted smoking in the home. The overall model was significant, ($\chi^2 = 36.046, p < .0005$) with variables that independently predicted smoking in the home included having less than a high school diploma, being female, and living with a smoker. Income, age, and living with children were not found to be significant. Overall, 42% white collar workers 26% of service workers and 30% of blue collar workers reported no exposure to ETS. Sixty-seven percent of smokers strongly agreed or agreed that the hazards of secondhand smoke have been clearly demonstrated versus 58% of non-smokers. Conclusions: Smokers and non-smokers enrolled in outpatient substance abuse treatment are frequently exposed to ETS at home, work, and in social settings. The dangers of ETS should be addressed among this population through education, smoke-free policies, and cessation resources, with help from their treatment facility. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Environment](#)
[*Outpatient Treatment](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Chemical Exposure](#)

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

47. Hardcore smokers: What do we know?

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 39/12(1706-1712), 0306-4603 (Dec 2014)
Author(s): Darville, Audrey; Hahn, Ellen J
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Institution: UK HealthCare, KY, US; University of Kentucky, College of Nursing, Lexington, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The existence of smokers who are resistant to smoking cessation treatment has long been noted in the literature. There has been ongoing debate as to whether the proportion of these smokers is increasing as smoking prevalence rates stagnate. Studies define hardcore smokers inconsistently and within the context of specific illnesses, addiction, population, and/or theoretical paradigms. This review examines the existing literature related to hardcore smokers to develop a better understanding of what is known and not known about this group to guide smoking cessation treatment. Methods: PubMed MESH search and review of research publications from 1998 to 2012 (N = 61). Results: Inconsistent definitions of hardcore smoking make it difficult to estimate prevalence rates and to identify specific characteristics of persistent smokers. Generally, persistent smokers have higher levels of nicotine dependence, are disproportionately from lower socioeconomic groups, start smoking at an earlier age, and are more likely to have a psychological co-morbidity. Discussion: Defining some smokers as hardcore is limiting. Targeted and tailored interventions for smoking cessation for persistent smoking have demonstrated effectiveness in a small number of studies. Treatment access barriers need to be addressed to improve the reach and effectiveness of cessation with persistent smokers. Efforts to limit early age initiation of tobacco use are a critical element in averting persistent smoking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Comorbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

48. Are experiences of sexual violence related to special needs in patients with substance use disorders? A study in opioid-dependent patients.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 39/12(1691-1694), 0306-4603 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Schafer, Ingo; Gromus, Lil; Atabaki, Armita; Pawils, Silke; Verthein, Uwe; Reimer, Jens; Schulte, Bernd; Martens, Marcus

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Center for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany; Institute of Medical Psychology, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Institute of Medical Psychology, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Center for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; Center for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany; Center for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: A history of sexual violence has been related to more complex treatment needs in patients with substance use disorders (SUD). Most of the existing studies, however, included patients with various types of SUD, did not examine gender differences and focused on a small range of clinical domains. Our sample consisted of opioid-dependent outpatients treated during a three-year period in a German metropolitan region. The analysis was based on a local case register and included all patients for whom information on lifetime

sexual violence was available (N = 3531; 68.3% males). In a case-control design, patients with a history of sexual violence were compared to patients without these experiences regarding a wide range of clinical and social factors indicative of potential needs. Almost two thirds (65.6%) of the female patients and 10.9% of the males reported experiences of sexual violence. Victims differed from non-victims across a variety of domains, including more psychiatric symptoms and suicide attempts, more legal problems, financial and family problems, as well as a higher use of services. In contrast to a previous study among alcohol-dependent patients, no gender differences became apparent. Our findings suggest that experiences of sexual violence are an indicator for more complex needs in opioid-dependent patients of both genders. In addition to integrated trauma-informed approaches, an effort needs to be made to link addiction facilities to further institutions to meet these complex needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Sexual Abuse](#)
[*Special Needs](#)
[Patients](#)
[Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

49. Creativity, alcohol and drug abuse: The pop icon Jim Morrison.

Citation: Psychopathology, April 2014, vol./is. 47/3(167-173), 0254-4962;1423-033X (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Holm-Hadulla, Rainer M; Bertolino, Alina

Correspondence Address: Holm-Hadulla, Rainer M.: Heidelberg University, Gartenstrasse 2 (Uni-Altzentrum), Heidelberg, Germany, DE-69115, rainer.holm-hadulla@stw.uni-heidelberg.de

Institution: Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany; Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol and drug abuse is frequent among performers and pop musicians. Many of them hope that alcohol and drugs will enhance their creativity. Scientific studies are scarce and conclusions limited for methodological reasons. Furthermore, extraordinary creativity can hardly be grasped by empirical-statistical methods. Thus, ideographic studies are necessary to learn from extraordinarily creative persons about the relationship of creativity with alcohol and drugs. The pop icon Jim Morrison can serve as an exemplary case to investigate the interrelation between alcohol and drug abuse and creativity. Methods: Morrison's self-assessments in his works and letters as well as the descriptions by others are analyzed under the perspective of creativity research. Results: In the lyrics of Jim Morrison and in biographical descriptions, we can see how Jim Morrison tried to cope with traumatic events, depressive moods and uncontrolled impulses through creative activities. His talent, skill and motivation to write creatively were independent from taking alcohol and drugs. He used alcohol and drugs to transgress restrictive social norms, to broaden his perceptions and to reinforce his struggle for self-actualization. In short, his motivation to create something new and authentic was rein-Background: Alcohol and drug abuse is frequent among performers and pop musicians. Many of them hope that alcohol and drugs will enhance their creativity. Scientific studies are scarce and conclusions limited for methodological reasons. Furthermore, extraordinary creativity can hardly be grasped by empirical-statistical methods. Thus, ideographic studies are necessary to learn from extraordinarily creative persons about the relationship of creativity with alcohol and drugs. The pop icon Jim Morrison can serve as an exemplary case to investigate the interrelation between alcohol

and drug abuse and creativity. Methods: Morrison's self-assessments in his works and letters as well as the descriptions by others are analyzed under the perspective of creativity research. Results: In the lyrics of Jim Morrison and in biographical descriptions, we can see how Jim Morrison tried to cope with traumatic events, depressive moods and uncontrolled impulses through creative activities. His talent, skill and motivation to write creatively were independent from taking alcohol and drugs. He used alcohol and drugs to transgress restrictive social norms, to broaden his perceptions and to reinforce his struggle for self-actualization. In short, his motivation to create something new and authentic was reinforced by alcohol and drugs. More important was the influence of a supportive group that enabled Morrison's talents to flourish. However, soon the frequent use of high doses of alcohol and drugs weakened his capacity to realize creative motivation. Conclusions: Jim Morrison is an exemplary case showing that heavy drinking and the abuse of LSD, mescaline and amphetamines damages the capacity to realize creative motivation. Jim Morrison is typical of creative personalities like Amy Winehouse, Janis Joplin, Brian Jones and Jimmy Hendrix who burn their creativity in early adulthood through alcohol and drugs. We suppose that the sacrificial ritual of their decay offers some benefits for the excited spectators. One of these is the illusion that alcohol and drugs can lead to authenticity and creativity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Musicians](#)
[Creativity](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Psychopathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Probing smoking craving with a multidimensional approach: Validation of the 12-item French-language version of the Questionnaire on Smoking Urges.

Citation: Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, August 2014, vol./is. 10/, 1176-6328 (Aug 7, 2014)

Author(s): Dethier, Vincent; Heeren, Alexandre; Galanti, Laurence; Philippot, Pierre; Billieux, Joel

Correspondence Address: Dethier, Vincent: Laboratory for Experimental Psychopathology, Institute of Psychological Science, Universite catholique de Louvain, Place du Cardinal Mercier, 10, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, B-1348, vincent.dethier@uclouvain.be

Institution: Laboratory for Experimental Psychopathology, Psychological Science Research Institute, Universite catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium; Laboratory for Experimental Psychopathology, Psychological Science Research Institute, Universite catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium; Department of Clinical Biology, Mont-Godinne University Hospital, Yvoir, Belgium; Laboratory for Experimental Psychopathology, Psychological Science Research Institute, Universite catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium; Laboratory for Experimental Psychopathology, Psychological Science Research Institute, Universite catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The current study examined the psychometric properties of the 12-item French-language version of the Questionnaire on Smoking Urges (QSU-12), a widely used multidimensional measure of cigarette craving. Methods: Daily smokers (n = 230) completed the QSU-12, the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence, and items about addiction-related symptoms. Additional participants (n = 40) completed the QSU-12 and the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence and were assessed for expired carbon monoxide. Results: Consistent with studies validating the English version of the scale, confirmatory factor analyses supported a two-factor solution in the French version of the scale. Good scale and subscales reliabilities were observed, and convergent validity was

evidenced through relationships with dependence and addiction-related symptoms.
 Conclusion: The French-language version of the QSU-12 is an adequate instrument to assess the multidimensional construct of craving in both research and clinical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Craving](#)
[Foreign Language Translation](#)
[Questionnaires](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment](#)

51. A retrospective analysis focusing on a group of patients with dual diagnosis treated by both mental health and substance use services.

Citation: Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, August 2014, vol./is. 10/, 1176-6328 (Aug 11, 2014)

Author(s): Di Lorenzo, Rosaria; Galliani, Agnese; Guicciardi, Alessia; Landi, Giulia; Ferri, Paola

Correspondence Address: Di Lorenzo, Rosaria: NOCSAE, via Giardini 1355, Baggiovara, Modena, Italy, 41126, r.dilorenzo@ausl.mo.it

Institution: Mental Health Department, Azienda USL di Modena, Modena, Italy; School of Nursing, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy; Department of Psychiatry, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy; Department of Psychiatry, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy; School of Nursing, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To highlight which demographic, familial, premorbid, clinical, therapeutic, rehabilitative, and assistance factors were related to dual diagnosis, which, in psychiatry, means the co-occurrence of both mental disorder and substance use in the same patient. Methods: Our sample (N = 145) was chosen from all outpatients with a dual diagnosis treated from January 1, 2012 to July 31, 2012 by both the Mental Health Service and the Substance Use Service of Modena and Castelfranco Emilia, Italy. Patients who dropped out during the study period were excluded. Demographic data and variables related to familial and premorbid history, clinical course, rehabilitative programs, social support and nursing care, and outcome complications were collected. The patients' clinical and functioning conditions during the study period were evaluated. Results: Our patients were mostly men suffering from a cluster B personality disorder. Substance use was significantly more likely to precede psychiatric disease ($P < 0.001$), and 60% of the sample presented a positive familial history for psychiatric or addiction disease or premorbid traumatic factors. The onset age of substance use was related to the period of psychiatric treatment follow-up ($P < 0.001$) and the time spent in rehabilitative facilities ($P < 0.05$), which, in turn, was correlated with personality disorder diagnosis ($P < 0.05$). Complications, which presented in 67% of patients, were related to the high number of psychiatric hospitalizations ($P < 0.05$) and professionals involved in each patient's treatment ($P < 0.05$). Males more frequently presented familial, health, and social complications, whereas females more frequently presented self-threatening behavior ($P <$

0.005). Conclusion: It was concluded that the course of dual diagnosis may be chronic, severe, and disabling, requiring many long-term therapeutic and rehabilitative programs to manage various disabilities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Premorbidity](#)
[*Psychiatric Hospitalization Complications \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment](#)

52. Genetic influence on methadone treatment outcomes in patients undergoing methadone maintenance treatment for opioid addiction: A pilot study.

Citation: Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, August 2014, vol./is. 10/, 1176-6328 (Aug 19, 2014)

Author(s): Samaan, Zainab; Bawor, Monica; Dennis, Brittany B; Plater, Carolyn; Varenbut, Michael; Daiter, Jeffrey; Worster, Andrew; Marsh, David C; Tan, Charlie; Desai, Dipika; Thabane, Lehana; Pare, Guillaume

Correspondence Address: Samaan, Zainab: Mood Disorders Program, St Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton, 100 West 5th St, Hamilton, ON, Canada, L8N 3K7, samaanz@mcmaster.ca

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Population Genomics Program, Chanchlani Research Centre, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Department of Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Ontario Addiction Treatment Centres, Richmond Hill, ON, Canada; Michael G. DeGroote School of Medicine, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Population Genomics Program, Chanchlani Research Centre, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Department of Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Department of Pathology and Molecular Medicine, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Treatment of opioid addiction with methadone is effective; however, it is known to produce interindividual variability. This may be influenced in part by genetic variants, which can increase the initial risk of developing opioid addiction as well as explain differences in response to treatment. This pilot study aimed to assess the feasibility of conducting a full-scale genetic analysis to identify genes that predict methadone treatment outcomes in this population. Methods: This was a cross-sectional observational study of patients admitted to a methadone maintenance treatment program for opioid addiction. We obtained demographic and clinical characteristics in addition to blood and urine samples, for the assessment of treatment outcomes. Results: The recruitment process yielded 252 patients, representing a 20% recruitment rate. We

conducted genetic testing based on a 99.6% rate of provision of DNA samples. The average retention in treatment was 3.4 years, and >50% of the participants reported psychiatric and medical comorbidities. BDNF rs6265 and DRD2 rs1799978 were the common single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) selected for the feasibility study. Discussion: This study met our predetermined feasibility criteria; recruitment, response rates, and genetic testing were feasible; treatment duration was sufficient for follow up; and the prevalence of comorbid conditions indicated the need for reliable psychiatric and chronic pain measures. The study strengths included effective collaboration with clinics and the generalizability of sample population. Key learning points show the need for assessment of treatment outcomes on multiple domains, implementation of follow up, and the development of standardized training for the study clinical staff. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Polymorphism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment](#)

53. Serving the Amish: A cultural guide for professionals.

Citation: Serving the Amish: A cultural guide for professionals., 2014 (2014)

Author(s): Cates, James A

Institution: Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne, IN, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Serving the Amish is a targeted guide for professionals who care for or interact with Plain people: doctors, nurses, law enforcement officers, judges, social workers, psychotherapists, and addiction counselors, among others. For these professionals, knowing the "what" of Amish life is not enough. They must go deeper, understanding the "why"-the ideologies that both drive and bind this community in a system of beliefs that seems alien to those who embrace the technological and social turbulence of the twenty-first century. James A. Cates draws heavily on his experiences as a clinical psychologist in private practice in northeastern Indiana, a region that is home to more than 35,000 Amish people. He combines anecdotal evidence and first-person narrative to shed light on the social, emotional, and psychological foundations of Amish life to help professionals interact competently and build rapport with Amish clients. He also explains the unique challenges outsiders face in offering aid to a people whose lifestyle and rules dictate a distance from all things worldly. This practical book balances evidence-based principles of care with an emphasis on reducing anxiety and establishing warm relationships. From the police officer dispersing a party full of Amish Youngie to the social worker staffing a child protective services hotline, professionals who work with the Amish will benefit from this one-of-a-kind guide. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: *Anxiety
*Cross Cultural Differences
*Interpersonal Relationships
Addiction
Counselors
Judges
Law Enforcement Personnel
Nurses
Physicians
Psychotherapists
Social Workers

Source: PsycINFO

54. Decision-making in stimulant and opiate addicts in protracted abstinence: Evidence from computational modeling with pure users.

Citation: Frontiers in Psychology, August 2014, vol./is. 5/, 1664-1078 (Aug 12, 2014)

Author(s): Ahn, Woo-Young; Vasilev, Georgi; Lee, Sung-Ha; Busemeyer, Jerome R; Kruschke, John K; Bechara, Antoine; Vassileva, Jasmin

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Institution: Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute, Virginia Tech, Roanoke, VA, US; Bulgarian Addictions Institute, Sofia, Bulgaria; Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, US; Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, US; Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, US; Department of Psychology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine, Richmond, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Substance dependent individuals (SDI) often exhibit decision-making deficits; however, it remains unclear whether the nature of the underlying decision-making processes is the same in users of different classes of drugs and whether these deficits persist after discontinuation of drug use. We used computational modeling to address these questions in a unique sample of relatively "pure" amphetamine-dependent (N = 38) and heroin-dependent individuals (N = 43) who were currently in protracted abstinence, and in 48 healthy controls (HC). A Bayesian model comparison technique, a simulation method, and parameter recovery tests were used to compare three cognitive models: (1) Prospect Valence Learning with decay reinforcement learning rule (PVL-DecayRI), (2) PVL with delta learning rule (PVL-Delta), and (3) Value-Plus-Perseverance (VPP) model based on Win-Stay-Lose-Switch (WSLS) strategy. The model comparison results indicated that the VPP model, a hybrid model of reinforcement learning (RL) and a heuristic strategy of perseverance had the best post-hoc model fit, but the two PVL models showed better simulation and parameter recovery performance. Computational modeling results suggested that overall all three groups relied more on RL than on a WSLS strategy. Heroin users displayed reduced loss aversion relative to HC across all three models, which suggests that their decision-making deficits are longstanding (or pre-existing) and may be driven by reduced sensitivity to loss. In contrast, amphetamine users showed comparable cognitive functions to HC with the VPP model, whereas the second best-fitting model with relatively good simulation performance (PVL-DecayRI) revealed increased reward sensitivity relative to HC. These results suggest that some decision-making deficits persist in protracted abstinence and may be mediated by different mechanisms in opiate and stimulant users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Ahn, Vasilev, Lee, Busemeyer, Kruschke, Bechara and Vassileva; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Models](#)
[Computational Modeling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Motivation for treatment in patients with substance use disorder: Personal volunteering versus legal/familial enforcement.

Citation: Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, August 2014, vol./is. 10/, 1176-6328 (Aug 30, 2014)

Author(s): Bilici, Rabia; Yazici, Esra; Tufan, Ali Evren; Mutlu, Elif; Izci, Filiz; Ugurlu, Gorkem Karakas

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Institution: Erenkoy Mental Health and Neurology Training and Research Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Istanbul, Turkey; Sakarya University, Medical Faculty, Department of Psychiatry, Sakarya, Turkey; Abant Izzet Baysal University, Medical Faculty, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Bolu, Turkey; Bakirkoy Mental Health and Neurology Training and Research Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Istanbul, Turkey; Erenkoy Mental Health and Neurology Training and Research Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Istanbul, Turkey; Yildirim Beyazit University, Medical Faculty, Department of Psychiatry, Ankara, Turkey

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Motivation for treatment on the part of patients with addictive disorders is known to affect their prognosis, and lack thereof is reported to be among the most common reasons for failed treatment adherence and relapse after treatment. This study evaluated the relationship between volunteering, personality, demographic factors, and motivation for treatment. Methods: The study was conducted at a substance dependence center in the eastern part of Turkey. Forty-five patients (mean age 37.9 + 11.2 years) with a substance use disorder were included. They were assessed using the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders) Axis II disorders. Depression and anxiety were evaluated using the Beck depression and anxiety inventories, and motivation for treatment was measured using the Turkish version of the Texas Christian University Motivation for Treatment scale. Results: All patients had been using substances daily and 41 (88.9%) had been using multiple drugs. The most commonly used substance was heroin (n = 18, 40%). Voluntary admission was a predictor of motivation for treatment (P < 0.05). Having a personality disorder and higher depression scores were related to less motivation for treatment. Conclusion: Motivation for treatment is affected by external factors such as type of admission and internal factors such as personality disorder and depression. Investigation of ways to encourage voluntary admission for treatment instead of enforced strategies may be helpful for achieving higher levels of motivation for treatment in substance users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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<http://www.dovepress.com/permissions.php>; HOLDER: Bilici et al.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Law Enforcement](#)
[Personality](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment](#)

56. Internet addiction.

Citation: Directions in Psychiatry, 2014, vol./is. 34/2(119-127), 0891-3870 (2014)
Author(s): von Deneen, Karen M; Yuan, Kai; Qin, Wei; Tian, Jie; Liu, Yijun; Gold, Mark S
Institution: School of Life Science and Technology, Xidian University, Xi'an, China; School of Life Science and Technology, Xidian University, Xi'an, China; School of Life Science and Technology, Xidian University, Xi'an, China; School of Life Science and Technology, Xidian University, Xi'an, China; University of Florida, Department of Psychiatry, Gainesville, PA, US; University of Florida, Department of Psychiatry, Gainesville, PA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Internet addiction is an epidemic in first and second world countries that is disastrous to our society and our lives. It is necessary to accept Internet addiction as a new brain disease due to findings that focus on behavior and the brain. Additional studies are necessary, but it appears that social media, gaming, and gambling share many clinical and neurobiological features. Considerable research has been done to discover why people who use the Internet for recreational purposes lose control. Similar questions were raised with respect to cocaine users and gamblers in the early days in our field. Internet addiction disorder (IAD) itself is controversial for various reasons, including a lack of a consensus definition and a scarcity of support from laboratory models and clinical research. However, IAD appears to be quite similar in many ways to sexual compulsivity, sex addictions, and food addictions. It has also been shown that IAD is associated with shame, guilt, a lowered mood, and self-esteem issues, which are seen in other addiction disorders. Developing countries, such as China, have been heavily affected by Internet and other media disorders. Finding effective measures for early detection that address both physiological and psychological symptoms of IAD and other related disorders is a priority in curbing their impact and spread. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychosocial Development](#)
[Treatment](#)
Source: PsycINFO

57. Acamprosate-induced extrapyramidal symptoms in an elderly patient with alcohol dependence.

Citation: Clinical Psychopharmacology and Neuroscience, August 2014, vol./is. 12/2(166-168), 1738-1088 (Aug 2014)
Author(s): Woo, Jungmin; Rim, Hyo-Deog
Correspondence Address: Rim, Hyo-Deog: Department of Psychiatry, Kyungpook National University School of Medicine, 130 Dongdeok-ro, Jung-gu, Daegu, Korea, 700-721, hdrim@knu.ac.kr

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Catholic University of Daegu School of Medicine, Daegu, Korea; Department of Psychiatry, Kyungpook National University School of Medicine, Daegu, Korea

Language: English

Abstract: Acamprosate reduces the craving for alcohol by decreasing glutamate activity and increasing gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) action in patients with alcohol dependence. Acamprosate has tolerable side effects that include diarrhea, headache, dizziness and pruritus. In this study, we report acamprosate-induced extrapyramidal symptoms in an elderly patient with no history of neurologic disease. Severe extrapyramidal symptoms developed two days after the administration of acamprosate and improved over one week after the acamprosate was stopped. Extrapyramidal symptoms are commonly associated with dopamine receptor antagonists. However, there have been several reports of extrapyramidal symptoms occurring with drugs targeting other systems, including GABA, glutamate and serotonin. Acamprosate may decrease dopamine levels in the ventral tegmental area mediated by glutamatergic action and thus cause extrapyramidal symptoms. We suggest that acamprosate carries the risk of causing extrapyramidal symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Korean College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Extrapyramidal Symptoms](#)
[*Acamprosate](#)
[Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. GABA receptors genes polymorphisms and alcohol dependence: No evidence of an association in an Italian male population.

Citation: Clinical Psychopharmacology and Neuroscience, August 2014, vol./is. 12/2(142-148), 1738-1088 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Terranova, Claudio; Tucci, Marianna; Di Pietra, Laura; Ferrara, Santo Davide

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Institution: School of Medicine, Forensic Toxicology and Antidoping, University Hospital of Padova, Padova, Italy; School of Medicine, Forensic Toxicology and Antidoping, University Hospital of Padova, Padova, Italy; School of Medicine, Forensic Toxicology and Antidoping, University Hospital of Padova, Padova, Italy; School of Medicine, Forensic Toxicology and Antidoping, University Hospital of Padova, Padova, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The genes encoding for gamma-ammobutyric acid (GABA) A and B receptors may be considered as candidates for alcoholism, genetic alterations at this level may produce structural and functional diversity and thus play a role in the response to alcohol addiction treatment. To investigate these aspects further, we conducted a preliminary genetic association study on a population of Italian male alcohol addicts, focusing on GABA A and B receptors. Methods: A total of 186 alcohol-dependent subjects (in the first phase 139, then 47 more samples) and 182 controls were genotyped for 25 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of genes encoding the alpha-1 subunit of GABA A receptor (GABRA1) and subunits 1 and 2 of GABA B receptor (GABBR1 and GABBR2). The chi-squared test for allele and genotype distributions and Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium analysis of both subjects and controls were performed. Bonferroni's correction for multiple comparisons was applied. Results: Preliminary results comparing 139 alcohol-dependent subjects and 182 controls showed differences in

genotype distribution in the former for SNP rs29253, located in the intron region of the GABBR1 gene. In order to clarify the meaning of this association, 47 more samples from alcohol-dependent subjects were tested for this SNP only the previously found association was not confirmed. Conclusion: The lack of significant differences between the two groups does not provide evidence that GABRA 1 and GABBR1 and 2 genes are candidates for alcoholism in this population. Further studies with larger samples are needed, together with investigation of other components of the GABA pathway. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Korean College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Gamma Aminobutyric Acid
 *Genes
 *Polymorphism
 Genetics
Source: PsycINFO

59. Alcohol-related brain damage (ARBD): A service need.

Citation: International Psychogeriatrics, October 2014, vol./is. 26/10(1747-1749), 1041-6102;1741-203X (Oct 2014)
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Institution: Cwm Taf Health Board, Mental Health Unit, Cynon Valley Hospital, Mountain Ash, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: This letter discusses a service need for alcohol-related brain damage. Alcohol-related dementia (ARD) is a controversial concept. Alcohol-related brain damage (ARBD) is a term used to cover a spectrum of conditions and disorders: this includes alcohol-related dementia, Korsakoff's syndrome, Wernicke's encephalopathy, alcohol-related brain injury, and alcohol amnesic syndrome. In other words, these are the conditions that have been induced by chronic alcohol consumption, resulting in some degree of brain damage. Alcohol specialists should have a role in the assessment and subsequent management of alcohol related issues wherever a person with ARBD is accommodated. Alcohol specialists should have a role in the assessment and subsequent management of alcohol related issues wherever a person with ARBD is accommodated. Finally, there is a need for national and international evidence-based and cost-effective guidance to look at the needs of this group to improve their care and outcome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Psychogeriatric Association; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Alcohols
 *Brain Damage
 *Health Service Needs
Source: PsycINFO

60. The prevalence of sleep disturbance in alcoholics admitted for treatment: A target for chronic disease management.

Citation: Family & Community Health: The Journal of Health Promotion & Maintenance, October 2014, vol./is. 37/4(288-297), 0160-6379;1550-5057 (Oct-Dec 2014)
Author(s): Wallen, Gwenyth R; Brooks, Alyssa T; Whiting, Barbara; Clark, Rosa; Krumlauf, Michael C; Yang, Li; Schwandt, Melanie L; George, David T; Ramchandani, Vijay A

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Language: English

Abstract: Prolonged and heavy use of alcohol is associated with persistent sleep disturbances. Objective and subjective measures of sleep quantity and quality were collected on 164 individuals undergoing detoxification. A high prevalence of sleep disturbance was found in this sample. Sleep quality improved by week 4 but continued to be altered, signaling a target area for recovery management. This study supports the high prevalence of sleep disturbance in individuals undergoing alcohol treatment. Health promotion strategies in an addiction recovery model should address quality-of-life enhancements for individuals and their families including optimizing sleep quality and duration through sustained recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Disease Management](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Insomnia](#)
[*Sleep Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Drinking and the brain: Careful selection of research participants required.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, August 2014, vol./is. 231/16(3239), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Aug 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by A. Cheetham et al. (see record 2014-11717-025). Cheetham et al. examined brain structure of adolescents and the potential relationship with developing problematic drinking behavior. The data seem to indicate that anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) volume predicts the development of alcohol-related problems. The authors should be commended for conducting a longitudinal study in order to investigate this timely and important research question. And while there are multiple merits associated with this well-conducted study, we felt a few concerns warrant further attention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)

*Amygdala
 *Magnetic Resonance Imaging
 *Cingulate Cortex
 Adolescent Development
 Individual Differences

Source: PsycINFO

62. Effects of mindfulness-oriented recovery enhancement on reward responsiveness and opioid cue-reactivity.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, August 2014, vol./is. 231/16(3229-3238), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Garland, Eric L; Froeliger, Brett; Howard, Matthew O

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Dysregulated reward processing is a hallmark feature of drug addiction; however, scant research has evaluated restructuring reward processing in the context of addiction treatment. Objectives: We examined effects of Mindfulness-Oriented Recovery Enhancement (MORE) on reward responsiveness (RR) and opioid cue-reactivity in a sample of chronic pain patients with opioid use problems. We previously reported that MORE decreased pain, opioid misuse, and craving relative to a social support control group (SG). Here, we examined whether these outcomes were linked to changes in RR in a subset of participants. Methods: Participants were chronic pain patients (71 % women, age 46.6 + 13.9) who received MORE (n = 20) or SG (n = 29). RR was measured before and after 8 weeks of treatment via heart rate (HR) and heart rate variability (HRV) responses during a dot probe task that included opioid-related, pain-related, and natural reward stimuli, as well as craving ratings. Results: The MORE group, who reported decreased opioid misuse and opioid craving during treatment, evidenced less subjective opioid cue-reactivity, greater HR decelerations, and greater increases in HRV to all cues after treatment compared to the SG; HR and HRV effects were most pronounced for natural reward cues. Within the MORE group, HR deceleration to natural reward cues was correlated with increased subjective arousal to the cues, whereas HR deceleration to opioid cues was correlated with decreased subjective arousal. Effects of MORE on craving were mediated by enhanced RR. Conclusions: Results suggest that during treatment with MORE, cardiac-autonomic responsiveness to non-drug reward increases, while reactivity to opioid reward decreases. Studies are needed to discern whether changes in RR were a result or a determinant of reductions in opioid misuse and craving. RR may play a role in addiction treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Addiction
 *Drug Therapy
 *Opiates
 *Mindfulness
 Chronic Pain
 Heart Rate

Source: PsycINFO

63. Assessment of a proposed "three-criteria" cocaine addiction model for use in reinstatement studies with rats.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, August 2014, vol./is. 231/16(3197-3205), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Waters, R. Parrish; Moorman, David E; Young, Amy B; Feltenstein, Matthew W; See, Ronald E

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Relapse is a primary obstacle in the treatment of addiction disorders, and as such, understanding this phenomenon is a major effort of clinical and preclinical studies of cocaine addiction. Objective: A recently developed protocol uses laboratory rats to model cocaine addiction by examining three criteria of addiction-like behaviors (persistent seeking in the absence of drug, high motivation for drug, and resistance to punishment during drug seeking) to detect subjects that possess an addiction phenotype. We closely followed this protocol in order to detect rats possessing this addiction phenotype, with the goal of utilizing this model in future studies investigating potential therapies for relapse in human cocaine addicts. Results: The majority of the rats used in this study exhibited multiple characteristics thought to be associated with addiction-like behavior in rats, including robust reinstatement to multiple stimuli and high motivation to obtain cocaine. However, no rats displayed the complete addiction phenotype as previously described, due to a complete lack of addiction-like behavior in all subjects on two of the three addiction criteria (drug seeking in the absence of drug and resistance to punishment). Conclusions: Our data highlight the independence of behavioral aspects of a rat addiction-like phenotype and suggest that some of these behavioral criteria may be altogether absent in some rat populations. Furthermore, our results suggest a closer review and analysis of some parameters used in this protocol and its global utility. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Reactivation of cocaine reward memory engages the Akt/GSK3/mTOR signaling pathway and can be disrupted by GSK3 inhibition.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, August 2014, vol./is. 231/16(3109-3118), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Shi, Xiangdang; Miller, Jonathan S; Harper, Lauren J; Poole, Rachel L; Gould, Thomas J; Unterwald, Ellen M

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Language: English

Abstract: Rational: Memories return to a labile state following their retrieval and must undergo a process of reconsolidation to be maintained. Thus, disruption of cocaine reward memories by interference with reconsolidation may be therapeutically beneficial in the treatment of cocaine addiction. Objective: The objectives were to elucidate the signaling pathway involved in reconsolidation of cocaine reward memory and to test whether targeting this pathway could disrupt cocaine-associated contextual memory. Methods: Using a mouse model of conditioned place preference, regulation of the activity of glycogen synthase kinase-3 (GSK3), mammalian target of Rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1), P70S6K, -catenin, and the upstream signaling molecule Akt, was studied in cortico-limbic-striatal circuitry after re-exposure to an environment previously paired with cocaine. Result: Levels of phosphorylated Akt-Thr308, GSK3-Ser21, GSK3-Ser9, mTORC1, and P70S6K were reduced in the nucleus accumbens and hippocampus 10 min after the reactivation of cocaine cue memories. Levels of pAkt and pGSK3 were also reduced in the prefrontal cortex. Since reduced phosphorylation of GSK3 indicates heightened enzyme activity, the effect of a selective GSK3 inhibitor, SB216763, on reconsolidation was tested. Administration of SB216763 immediately after exposure to an environment previously paired with cocaine abrogated a previously established place preference, suggesting that GSK3 inhibition interfered with reconsolidation of cocaine-associated reward memories. Conclusions: These findings suggest that the Akt/GSK3/ mTORC1 signaling pathway in the nucleus accumbens, hippocampus, and/or prefrontal cortex is critically involved in the reconsolidation of cocaine contextual reward memory. Inhibition of GSK3 activity during memory retrieval can erase an established cocaine place preference. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com.; HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Hippocampus](#)
[*Memory](#)
[Mice](#)
[Place Conditioning](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Phosphorylation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Bullying as a longitudinal predictor of adolescent dating violence.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, September 2014, vol./is. 55/3(439-444), 1054-139X (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Foshee, Vangie A; Reyes, Heath Luz McNaughton; Vivolo-Kantor, Alana M; Basile, Kathleen C; Chang, Ling-Yin; Faris, Robert; Ennett, Susan T

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Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: One suggested approach to preventing adolescent dating violence is to prevent behavioral precursors to dating violence, such as bullying. However, no longitudinal study has examined bullying as a behavioral precursor to dating violence. In this study, longitudinal data were used to examine (1) whether direct and indirect bullying perpetration in the sixth grade predicted the onset of physical dating violence perpetration by the eighth grade and (2) whether the associations varied by sex and race/ethnicity of the adolescent. Methods: Data were collected in school from sixth graders in three primarily rural counties and then again when students were in the eighth grade. Analyses were conducted with 1,154 adolescents who had not perpetrated dating violence at the sixth-grade assessment. The sample was 47% male, 29% black, and 10% of another race/ethnicity than black or white. Results: Direct bullying, defined as hitting, slapping, or picking on another kid in the sixth grade, predicted the onset of physical dating violence perpetration by the eighth grade, controlling for indirect bullying and potential confounders. Although indirect bullying, defined as spreading false rumors and excluding students from friendship groups, was associated with the onset of physical dating violence perpetration in bivariate analyses, it did not predict the onset of physical dating violence when controlling for direct bullying. None of the associations examined varied by sex or race/ethnicity of the adolescents. Conclusions: Our findings suggest that efforts targeted at preventing direct bullying may also prevent the onset of physical dating violence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Social Dating](#)
[*Bullying Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Adolescent Health](#)

66. Prenatal drug exposure, behavioral problems, and drug experimentation among African-American urban adolescents.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, September 2014, vol./is. 55/3(423-431), 1054-139X (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Wang, Yan; Buckingham-Howes, Stacy; Nair, Prasanna; Zhu, Shijun; Magder, Laurence S; Black, Maureen M

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Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: To examine how prenatal drug exposure (PDE) to heroin/cocaine and behavioral problems relate to adolescent drug experimentation. Methods: The sample included African-American adolescents (mean age = 14.2 years, SD = 1.2) with PDE (n = 73) and a nonexposed community comparison (n = 61). PDE status was determined at delivery through toxicology analysis and maternal report. Internalizing/externalizing problems

were assessed during adolescence with the Behavior Assessment System for Children, Second Edition. Drug experimentation was assessed by adolescent report and urine analysis. Logistic regression evaluated the likelihood of drug experimentation related to PDE and behavioral problems, adjusting for age, gender, PDE, perceived peer drug use, and caregiver drug use. Interaction terms examined gender modification. Results: Sixty-seven subjects (50%) used drugs: 25 (19%) used tobacco/alcohol only and 42 (31%) used marijuana/illegal drugs. Ninety-four subjects (70%) perceived peer drug use. PDE significantly increased the risk of tobacco/alcohol experimentation (odds ratio = 3.07, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.09-8.66, $p = .034$) but not after covariate adjustment (adjusted odds ratio [aOR] = 1.16, 95% CI .31-4.33, $p > .05$). PDE was not related to the overall or marijuana/illegal drug experimentation. The likelihood of overall drug experimentation was doubled per SD increase in externalizing problems (aOR = 2.28, 95% CI 1.33-3.91, $p = .003$) and, among girls, 2.82 times greater (aOR = 2.82, 95% CI 1.34-5.94, $p = .006$) per SD increase in internalizing problems. Age and perceived peer drug use were significant covariates. Conclusions: Drug experimentation was relatively common (50%), especially in the context of externalizing problems, internalizing problems (girls only), older age, and perceived peer drug use. Findings support the Problem Behavior Theory and suggest that adolescent drug prevention addresses behavioral problems and promotes prosocial peer groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Blacks](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Prenatal Exposure](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from Elsevier in [Journal of Adolescent Health](#)

67. Treatment seeking and barriers to treatment for alcohol use in persons with alcohol use disorders and comorbid mood or anxiety disorders.

Citation: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, September 2014, vol./is. 49/9(1489-1499), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Sep 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: This study compared the prevalence and patterns of treatment seeking and barriers to alcohol treatment among individuals with alcohol use disorders (AUD) with and without comorbid mood or anxiety disorders. Methods We used data from the national epidemiologic survey on alcohol and related conditions to examine alcohol treatment seeking, treatment settings and providers, perceived unmet need for treatment and barriers to such treatment. Our sample consisted of 5,003 individuals with AUD with a comorbid mood or anxiety disorder and 6,734 individuals with AUD but without mood or anxiety disorder comorbidity. Results: The group with mood or anxiety disorder comorbidity was more likely to seek alcohol treatment than the group without such

comorbidity (18 vs. 12 %, $p=0.001$). The comorbid group was also more likely to perceive an unmet need for such treatment (8 vs. 3 %, $p=0.001$) and to report a larger number of barriers (2.81 vs. 2.20, $p=0.031$). Individuals with AUD with comorbid mood or anxiety disorders were more likely than those without to report financial barriers to alcohol treatment (19 vs. 10 %, $p=0.032$). Conclusions: Individuals with AUD and comorbid mood or anxiety disorders would likely benefit from the expansion of financial access to alcohol treatments and integration of services envisioned under the Affordable Care Act. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcohols
 *Anxiety Disorders
 *Comorbidity
 *Drug Abuse
 Anxiety
 Treatment
Source: PsycINFO

68. Stressful childhood experiences and health outcomes in sexual minority populations: A systematic review.

Citation: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, September 2014, vol./is. 49/9(1427-1445), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Schneeberger, Andres R; Dietl, Michael F; Muenzenmaier, Kristina H; Huber, Christian G; Lang, Undine E

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Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Stressful childhood experiences (SCE) are associated with many different health outcomes, such as psychiatric symptoms, physical illnesses, alcohol and drug abuse, and victimization experiences. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people are at risk to be victims of SCE and show higher prevalence of SCE when compared with heterosexual controls. Methods: This review analyzed systematically 73 articles that addressed different types of SCE in sexual minority populations and included items of household dysfunction. The samples included adults who identified either their sexual orientation as non-heterosexual or their gender identity as transgender. Results: The studies reported childhood sexual abuse (CSA), childhood physical abuse (CPA), childhood emotional abuse (CEA), childhood physical neglect, and childhood emotional neglect. Items of household dysfunction were substance abuse of caregiver, parental separation, family history of mental illness, incarceration of caregiver, and witnessing violence. Prevalence of CSA showed a median of 33.5 % for studies using non-probability sampling and 20.7 % for those with probability sampling, the rates for CPA were 23.5 % (non-probability sampling) and 28.7 % (probability sampling). For CEA, the rates were 48.5 %, non-probability sampling, and 47.5 %, probability sampling. Outcomes related to SCE in LGBT populations included psychiatric symptoms, substance abuse, revictimization, dysfunctional behavioral adjustments, and others. Conclusions: LGBT populations showed high prevalence of SCE. Outcomes related to SCE ranged from psychiatric symptoms and disorders to physical ailments. Most studies were based in the USA. Future research should aim to target culturally different LGBT population in the rest of the world. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homosexuality](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[Health](#)
[Victimization](#)
[Family History](#)
[Transgender](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Suicidal ideation and attempts among men who inject drugs in Delhi, India: Psychological and social risk factors.

Citation: Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, September 2014, vol./is. 49/9(1367-1377), 0933-7954;1433-9285 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Armstrong, Gregory; Jorm, Anthony F; Samson, Luke; Joubert, Lynette; Singh, Shalini; Kermode, Michelle

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Suicide is major public health problem in India. The objective of the analyses presented in this paper is to examine depressive and anxiety symptoms and sociodemographic indicators as correlates of suicidal ideation and attempts among people who inject drugs (PWID), a high-risk group for suicide. Method: We analysed data collected in April-May of 2012 from a community-based sample of 420 PWID in Delhi using time location sampling. Self-report symptom scales were used to measure the severity of symptoms of depression (PHQ-9) and anxiety (GAD-2) within the preceding 2 weeks. We assessed the presence of suicidal thoughts within the past 12 months. Results: Depressive and anxiety symptoms were associated with suicidal ideation, as were a range of social stressors including poor physical health, length of injecting drug use, housing insecurity, and experiences of violence and sexual abuse. However, depressive and anxiety symptoms were not associated with suicide attempts. Factors associated with suicide attempts among ideators were housing insecurity and relational dynamics including a poor relationship with family and, interestingly, being married. Conclusion: Suicide prevention interventions among this population should address not only individual mental health and addiction support needs but also the overwhelmingly poor psychosocial circumstances of this group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Ideation](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. The role of dopamine2 receptor gene and personality characteristics in alcohol dependence in Turkish population.

Original Title: Turk toplumunda dopamin2 reseptor geninin ve kisilik ozelliklerinin alkol bagimlilikindeki rolu.

Citation: Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, September 2014, vol./is. 15/3(192-199), 1302-6631 (Sep 2014)

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Language: Turkish

Abstract: Objective: Focusing on dopaminergic system, which is regarded to be responsible for alcohol dependence in many studies on animals and human beings, it is aimed to investigate TaqI A and B allele polymorphisms of dopamine 2 receptor and personality characteristics in alcohol dependents and the relationship between these two parameters. Methods: In this study 64 alcohol dependent patients (3 females, 61 males) diagnosed according to DSM-IV diagnosis criteria, and 54 healthy subjects (8 females, 46 males) who themselves or whose first or second degree relatives had no alcohol dependence history were included. In order to determine their TaqI A and B alleles, blood samples were drawn from the participants, and then they were applied Temperament and Character Inventory and Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test. Results: Subjects with and without alcohol dependence revealed no significant difference as regards the frequency of TaqI A1 and B2 minor allele polymorphisms of DRD2 gene. It was also determined that the alcohol dependents had significantly higher scores in novelty seeking and harm avoidance dimensions, and lower scores in self directedness and cooperativeness dimensions than the controls. In alcohol dependents, no association was determined between the personality characteristics and TaqI A1 and B2 minor allele polymorphisms. Conclusion: Not only one gene, but also several other minor genes in addition to personality characteristics and environment may play a role in vulnerability to alcohol dependence. In alcohol dependents, high novelty seeking is associated with the increase in impulsive behavior, and may be important for the onset of alcohol taking behavior. High level of harm avoidance may lead to taking alcohol continuously in order to deal with stress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*Alleles](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

71. Neural substrates of impulsive decision making modulated by modafinil in alcohol-dependent patients.

- Citation:** Psychological Medicine, October 2014, vol./is. 44/13(2787-2798), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Oct 2014)
- Author(s):** Schmaal, L; Goudriaan, A. E; Joos, L; Dom, G; Pattij, T; van den Brink, W; Veltman, D. J
- Correspondence Address:** Schmaal, L.: Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Center, PO Box 74077, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1070 BB, lianschmaal@gmail.com
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Impulsive decision making is a hallmark of frequently occurring addiction disorders including alcohol dependence (AD). Therefore, ameliorating impulsive decision making is a promising target for the treatment of AD. Previous studies have shown that modafinil enhances cognitive control functions in various psychiatric disorders. However, the effects of modafinil on delay discounting and its underlying neural correlates have not been investigated as yet. The aim of the current study was to investigate the effects of modafinil on neural correlates of impulsive decision making in abstinent AD patients and healthy control (HC) subjects. Method: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, within-subjects cross-over study using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) was conducted in 14 AD patients and 16 HC subjects. All subjects participated in two fMRI sessions in which they either received a single dose of placebo or 200 mg of modafinil 2 h before the session. During fMRI, subjects completed a delay-discounting task to measure impulsive decision making. Results: Modafinil improved impulsive decision making in AD patients, which was accompanied by enhanced recruitment of frontoparietal regions and reduced activation of the ventromedial prefrontal cortex. Moreover, modafinil-induced enhancement of functional connectivity between the superior frontal gyrus and ventral striatum was specifically associated with improvement in impulsive decision making. Conclusions: These findings indicate that modafinil can improve impulsive decision making in AD patients through an enhanced coupling of prefrontal control regions and brain regions coding the subjective value of rewards. Therefore, the current study supports the implementation of modafinil in future clinical trials for AD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[*Delay Discounting](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
- 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.

72. White matter integrity in alcohol-naïve youth with a family history of alcohol use disorders.

- Citation:** Psychological Medicine, October 2014, vol./is. 44/13(2775-2786), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Oct 2014)
- Author(s):** Squeglia, L. M; Jacobus, J; Brumback, T; Meloy, M. J; Tapert, S. F
- Correspondence Address:** Tapert, S. F.: VA San Diego Healthcare System, Psychology Service, 116B, 3350 La Jolla Village Drive, San Diego, CA, US, 92161, stapert@ucsd.edu
- Institution:** University of California San Diego, Department of Psychiatry, La Jolla, CA, US; University of California San Diego, Department of Psychiatry, La Jolla, CA, US; University of California San Diego, Department of Psychiatry, La Jolla, CA, US; University of California San Diego, Department of Psychiatry, La Jolla, CA, US; University of California San Diego, Department of Psychiatry, La Jolla, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Understanding pre-existing neural vulnerabilities found in youth who are family history positive (FHP) for alcohol use disorders could help inform preventative interventions created to delay initiation age and escalation of heavy drinking. The goal of this study was to compare indices of white matter integrity using diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) between FHP and family history negative (FHN) youth using a sample of 94 alcohol-naïve adolescents and to examine if differences were associated with global and domain-specific cognitive functioning. Method: Participants were 48 FHP and 46 FHN demographically matched, healthy, substance-naïve 12- to 14-year-olds (54% female) recruited from local middle schools. Participants completed a neuropsychological test battery and magnetic resonance imaging session, including DTI. Results: FHP youth had higher fractional anisotropy and axial diffusivity, and lower radial and mean diffusivity, than FHN youth in 19 clusters spanning projection, association and interhemispheric white matter tracts. Findings were replicated after controlling for age, gender, socio-economic status, grade and pubertal development. Groups did not differ significantly on global or domain-specific neuropsychological test scores. Conclusions: FHP teens showed higher white matter integrity, but similar cognitive functioning, to FHN youth. More mature neural features could be related to more precocious behaviors, such as substance use initiation, in FHP youth. Future research exploring white matter maturation before and after substance use initiation will help elucidate the neurodevelopmental trajectories in youth at risk for substance use disorders, to inform preventive efforts and better understand the sequelae of adolescent alcohol and drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[*Family History](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
[Neuropsychology](#)
[White Matter](#)
- 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.

73. Towards a cognitive model of hallucinations in the course of alcohol dependence? A source monitoring-based pilot study.

- Citation:** Psychological Medicine, October 2014, vol./is. 44/13(2763-2773), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Oct 2014)
- Author(s):** Gaweda, L; Mikula, J; Szelenbaum, W; Kokoszka, A

Correspondence Address: Gaweda, L.: II Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, ul. Kondratowicza 8, Warsaw, Poland, 03-242, lgaweda@wum.edu.pl

Institution: II Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland; Day Clinic for Alcohol-Dependent Patients, Mazowiecki Brodnowski Hospital, Warsaw, Poland; University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland; II Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

Language: English

Abstract: Background: We investigated whether source-monitoring deficits (here a discrimination between imagined and performed actions) underlie hallucinations among patients with a history of hallucinations in the course of their alcohol dependence. Method: We assessed 29 patients with alcohol dependence who had no history of hallucinations during their course of alcoholism and 29 patients with a history of at least one episode of hallucinations of any modality during their course of alcohol dependency. The control group consisted of 24 healthy participants. Participants were assessed with an action memory task. Simple actions were presented to the participants verbally or non-verbally. Some actions were performed physically and others were imagined. In the recognition phase, participants were asked whether the action was presented verbally or non-verbally (action presentation type discrimination) and whether the action was performed or imagined (self-monitoring). A confidence score related to self-monitoring responses was also obtained. Results: Alcoholics with a history of hallucinations misremembered imagined actions as perceived ones more frequently than patients without hallucinations, but not the reverse. Only patients with a history of hallucinations committed more errors of this type than healthy subjects. There were no group differences regarding discrimination between an action presentation type. Both clinical groups committed errors with a higher degree of confidence than healthy subjects. Conclusions: Our results tentatively suggest that a specific type of source-monitoring deficit (i.e. confusing imagery with reality) may be involved in the hallucinations in patients with alcohol dependence. The findings are discussed in the light of a transdiagnostic approach to hallucinations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Hallucinations](#)
[*Self Confidence](#)
[*Self Monitoring](#)
[*Source Monitoring](#)

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.

74. A phase-specific psychological therapy for people with problematic cannabis use following a first episode of psychosis: A randomized controlled trial.

Citation: Psychological Medicine, October 2014, vol./is. 44/13(2749-2761), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Barrowclough, C; Marshall, M; Gregg, L; Fitzsimmons, M; Tomenson, B; Warburton, J; Lobban, F

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Institution: Institute of Brain, Behaviour and Mental Health, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; Institute of Brain, Behaviour and Mental Health, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; Institute of Brain, Behaviour and Mental

Health, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; Lancashire Care NHS Foundation Trust, Preston, LIN, United Kingdom; Institute of Population Health, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; Lancashire Care NHS Foundation Trust, Preston, LIN, United Kingdom; Division of Health Research, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Cannabis use is high amongst young people who have recently had their first episode of psychosis, and is associated with worse outcomes. To date, interventions to reduce cannabis consumption have been largely ineffective, and it has been suggested that longer treatment periods are required. Method: In a pragmatic single-blind randomized controlled trial 110 participants were randomly allocated to one of three conditions: a brief motivational interviewing and cognitive behavioural therapy (MI-CBT) intervention (up to 12 sessions over 4.5 months) with standard care from an early intervention service; a long MI-CBT intervention (up to 24 sessions over 9 months) with standard care; or standard care alone. The primary outcome was change in cannabis use as measured by Timeline Followback. Results: Neither the extended nor the brief interventions conferred benefit over standard care in terms of reductions in frequency or amount of cannabis use. Also the interventions did not result in improvements in the assessed clinical outcomes, including symptoms, functioning, hospital admissions or relapse. Conclusions: Integrated MI and CBT for people with cannabis use and recent-onset psychosis does not reduce cannabis use or improve clinical outcomes. These findings are consistent with those in the published literature, and additionally demonstrate that offering a more extended intervention does not confer any advantage. Many participants were not at an action stage for change and for those not ready to reduce or quit cannabis, targeting associated problems rather than the cannabis use per se may be the best current strategy for mental health services to adopt. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Cannabis
*Cognitive Behavior Therapy
*Drug Abuse
*Motivational Interviewing
*Psychosis

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.

75. Anabolic-androgenic steroids amongst Kuwaiti males.**Citation:**

College Student Journal, 2014, vol./is. 48/1(120-129), 0146-3934 (Spr, 2014)

Author(s):

Mohammad, Heyam

Institution:

Kuwait University, Kuwait

Language:

English

Abstract:

Objective: To determine the prevalence use of anabolic-androgenic steroids (AAS) and attitude towards their usage amongst Kuwaiti males. Subject and Methods: Kuwaiti males randomly selected and invited from five regions of Kuwait State, including both urban and rural settings. 32-questions concerning their exercise behavior, body image, income, and education level and use of anabolic-androgenic steroids (AAS) were investigated. SPSS version 16.0 software was used for data analysis. Results: The prevalence of anabolic-androgenic steroids (AAS) use was 12% among Kuwaiti males, 37% of them were young adult under twenty-one years old. Overall 60% of participate believes anabolic-androgenic steroids consumption has limited negative impact on their health on the contrary has positive effect on their physical appearance. Conclusions: This preliminary survey revealed the veracity of anabolic-androgenic steroids abuse amongst

young male Kuwaitis, and it is increasing importance to create a national campaign to educate young adults in Kuwait about the impact of anabolic- androgenic steroids (AAS) abuse in the long term and their effects upon health. This could be achieved by: 1) community-based awareness programs, 2) public health prevention programs and, 3) a proper health education curriculum should be implemented in public schools and colleges. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Body Image](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Steroids](#)
[Health Education](#)
[Human Males](#)
[Prevention](#)
[Public Health](#)
[School Based Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

76. Introduction to ecological description of a community intervention: Building prevention through collaborative field based research.

Citation: American Journal of Community Psychology, September 2014, vol./is. 54/1-2(83-90), 0091-0562;1573-2770 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Allen, James; Mohatt, Gerald V

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Institution: Department of Biobehavioral Health and Population Sciences, University of Minnesota Medical School, Duluth, MN, US; Center for Alaska Native Health Research, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, AK, US

Language: English

Abstract: This special issue of the American Journal of Community Psychology is the result of a 18-year partnership with Alaska Native communities using collaborative field based research methods. Its goal is to provide a case study fulfilling the spirit of ecological inquiry, offering a detailed and nuanced description of a community intervention. The articles describe the nature of our work, including some of our successes, as well as challenges, dilemmas, and even disappointments we experienced along the way. Our primary aim was to develop and assess the feasibility of a complex, multi-level intervention to increase protective factors hypothesized to reduce suicide and alcohol abuse among rural Yup'ik Alaska Native youth ages 12-18. The articles that follow include descriptions of the cultural context, relevant literature and project history, our methods of community engagement in measurement development strategies, an empirical test of the prevention model that guided the intervention, the development and implementation of the intervention, a feasibility and impact assessment, and an evaluation of community engagement. A final article summarizes what is generalizable from the work in field based intervention research with rural and culturally distinct populations, and future prospects for decolonizing community intervention research methods. These papers raise important issues, including (1) need for deep, contextual ecological descriptions, (2) reconceptualization of time in the research relationship, (3) distinctions between populations and communities, and (4) the conflict between values of communities and intervention science. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for Community Research and Action; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alaska Natives](#)
[*American Indians](#)
[*Community Psychology](#)
[*Action Research](#)
[Communities](#)
[Community Services](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Indigenous Populations](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. Task importance affects event-based prospective memory performance in adults with HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders and HIV-infected young adults with problematic substance use.

Citation: Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society, July 2014, vol./is. 20/6(652-662), 1355-6177;1469-7661 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Woods, Steven Paul; Doyle, Katie L; Morgan, Erin E; Naar-King, Sylvie; Outlaw, Angulique Y; Nichols, Sharon L; Loft, Shayne

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Joint Doctoral Program in Clinical Psychology, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Pediatrics, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US; Department of Pediatrics, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US; Department of Neurosciences, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; School of Psychology, University of Western Australia, Crawley, WAU, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Two experiments were conducted to examine the effects of task importance on event-based prospective memory (PM) in separate samples of adults with HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders (HAND) and HIV-infected young adults with substance use disorders (SUD). All participants completed three conditions of an ongoing lexical decision task: (1) without PM task requirements; (2) with PM task requirements that emphasized the importance of the ongoing task; and (3) with PM task requirements that emphasized the importance of the PM task. In both experiments, all HIV+ groups showed the expected increase in response costs to the ongoing task when the PM task's importance was emphasized. In Experiment 1, individuals with HAND showed significantly lower PM accuracy as compared to HIV+ subjects without HAND when the importance of the ongoing task was emphasized, but improved significantly and no longer differed from HIV+ subjects without HAND when the PM task was emphasized. A similar pattern of findings emerged in Experiment 2, whereby HIV+ young adults with SUD (especially cannabis) showed significant improvements in PM accuracy when the PM task was emphasized. Findings suggest that both HAND and SUD may increase the amount of cognitive attentional resources that need to be allocated to support PM performance in persons living with HIV infection. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Cambridge University Press.; HOLDER: INS; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS Dementia Complex](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Neurocognition](#)
[*Prospective Memory](#)

[Attention](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic confirmation of internet addiction in secondary school students in Wuhan, China.

- Citation:** Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, June 2014, vol./is. 68/6(471-478), 1323-1316;1440-1819 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Tang, Jun; Zhang, Yao; Li, Yi; Liu, Lianzhong; Liu, Xiujun; Zeng, Hongling; Xiang, Dongfang; Li, Chiang-shan Ray; Lee, Tony Szu-Hsien
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aim: This study investigated the clinical characteristics of internet addiction using a cross-sectional survey and psychiatric interview. Methods: A structured questionnaire consisted of demographics, Symptom Checklist 90, Self-Rating Anxiety Scale, Self-Rating Depression Scale, and Young's Internet Addiction Test (YIAT) was administered to students of two secondary schools in Wuhan, China. Students with a score of 5 or higher on the YIAT were classified as having Internet Addiction Disorder (IAD). Two psychiatrists interviewed students with IAD to confirm the diagnosis and evaluate their clinical characteristics. Results: Of a total of 1076 respondents (mean age 15.4 + 1.7 years; 54.1% boys), 12.6% (n = 136) met the YIAT criteria for IAD. Clinical interviews ascertained the Internet addiction of 136 pupils and also identified 20 students (14.7% of IAD group) with comorbid psychiatric disorders. Results from multinomial logistic regression indicated that being male, in grade 7-9, poor relationship between parents and higher self-reported depression scores were significantly associated with the diagnosis of IAD. Conclusion: These results advance our understanding of the clinical characteristics of Internet addiction in Chinese secondary school students and may help clinicians, teachers, and other stakeholders better manage this increasingly serious mental condition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences-Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Diagnosis](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Interviewers](#)
[Psychiatry](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences](#)

79. Neural responses to various rewards and feedback in the brains of adolescent internet addicts detected by functional magnetic resonance imaging.

- Citation:** Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, June 2014, vol./is. 68/6(463-470), 1323-1316;1440-1819 (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Kim, Ji-Eun; Son, Jung-Woo; Choi, Won-Hee; Kim, Yeoung-Rang; Oh, Jong-Hyun; Lee, Seungbok; Kim, Jang-Kyu
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aim: This study aimed to examine differences in brain activation for various types of reward and feedback in adolescent Internet addicts (AIA) and normal adolescents (NA) using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Methods: AIA (n = 15) and NA (n = 15) underwent fMRI while performing easy tasks for which performance feedback (PF), social reward (SR) (such as compliments), or monetary reward (MR) was given. Using the no reward (NR) condition, three types of contrasts (PF-NR, SR-NR, and MR-NR) were analyzed. Results: In NA, we observed activation in the reward-related subcortical system, self-related brain region, and other brain areas for the three contrasts, but these brain areas showed almost no activation in AIA. Instead, AIA showed significant activation in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex for the PF-NR contrast and the negative correlation was found between the level of activation in the left superior temporal gyrus (BA 22) and the duration of Internet game use per day in AIA. Conclusion: These findings suggest that AIA show reduced levels of self-related brain activation and decreased reward sensitivity irrespective of the type of reward and feedback. AIA may be only sensitive to error monitoring regardless of positive feelings, such as sense of satisfaction or achievement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences-Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Feedback](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Brain](#)
[Rewards](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences](#)

80. Dexmedetomidine renders a brain protection on hippocampal formation through inhibition of nNOS-NO signalling in endotoxin-induced shock rats.

- Citation:** Brain Injury, June 2014, vol./is. 28/7(1003-1008), 0269-9052;1362-301X (Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Xiong, Bo; Shi, Qi-qing; Miao, Chang-hong
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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Endotoxin shock (ES) and its severe complications, such as brain injury, remain a handicap clinically. Therefore, it is a clinical significance of developing a new drug to treat brain damage induced by ES. Aim: The present study aimed to observe the protective effect of dexmedetomidine (Dex) on hippocampal formation in endotoxin-induced shock rats and explore its possible mechanism. Methods: High and low doses of Dex were tail intravenously administered slowly. After a 5-minute interval, lipopolysaccharide was tail intravenous injected slowly to establish the ES rats. Six hours after Dex administration, these rats were immediately sacrificed. Then, the brain water content was determined. NO amounts in homogenate, cerebrospinal fluid and serum were detected by Griess Reagent assay. nNOS mRNA in hippocampal formation was measured by RT-PCR and nNOS protein was determined by Western blotting and immunohistochemistry. Results: ES rats showed that cerebral water contents were significantly increased, NO concentrations in brain tissues, serum and cerebrospinal fluid were each obviously raised and meanwhile expressions of nNOS mRNA and its protein in hippocampal formation were notably augmented. Treatment of these rats with Dex evidently decreased cerebral water contents, NO concentrations and nNOS mRNA and its protein expressions. Conclusion: These results demonstrated that Dex exerted a brain protection on hippocampal formation through inhibition of the nNOS-NO signalling in ES rats and Dex may have a favourably therapeutic value in treating brain damage in patients with endotoxin shock. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Hippocampus](#)
[*Rats](#)
[*Lipopolysaccharide](#)
[Brain](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Brain Injury](#)

81. Regeneration: Love, drugs and the remaking of Hispanic inheritance.

Citation: Social Anthropology / Anthropologie Sociale, May 2014, vol./is. 22/2(200-212), 0964-0282;1469-8676 (May 2014)

Author(s): Garcia, Angela

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Institution: Department of Anthropology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article explores the changing nature of inheritance among Hispanos in northern New Mexico. Specifically, it examines how Hispano families have reworked the traditional application of inheritance, referring to property passed down the generations, to conceive of heroin addiction as 'inherited'. It shows how this emerging formation of inheritance is shaped by, and refracts back upon, past configurations of property and belonging. This article reflects on intergenerational addiction as a modality of connection and continuity, but one that is entangled with experiences of loss. It highlights the implications of this tension for anthropological understandings of inheritance, addiction and the embodiment

of history. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: European Association of Social Anthropologists.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Heroin Addiction](#)
["*Latinos/Latinas"](#)
[Intergenerational Relations](#)
[Kinship](#)
[Love](#)
Source: PsycINFO

82. It's timely and time for the change: Comments on Peck and Ranaldi.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, June 2014, vol./is. 231/11(2371-2373), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jun 2014)
Author(s): Troisi, Joseph R II
Correspondence Address: Troisi, Joseph R., II: Saint Anselm College, 100 St Anselm Dr., Manchester, NH, US, 03102, jtroisi@anselm.edu
Institution: Saint Anselm College, Manchester, NH, US
Language: English
Abstract: Comments on an article by J. A. Peck & R. Ranaldi (see record 2014-15765-001). Peck and Ranaldi addressed clinical translations of basic behavioral treatment strategies for drug abuse, challenged their clinical efficacy, and suggested improvements. Their publication is timely because similar arguments, conclusions, and suggestions have recently been proposed. Peck and Ranaldi suggest that promoting alternative behaviors through environmental enrichment (EE) may be clinically important. They also suggested that continued exposure to drug cues and drug availability with punitive consequences for self-administration, which they refer to as abstinence conflict paradigm, may have greater ecological validity as an animal paradigm to simulate better drug treatment programs. P and R highlight cocaine self-administration data from their lab that demonstrated how EE in rats attenuated recovery of extinguished responding. Peck and Ranaldi made a more than compelling argument for the need for novel and ecologically valid animal learning paradigms to simulate drug abuse and relapse-paradigms that integrate many therapeutic domains. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Literature Review](#)
[Test Validity](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Psychopharmacology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

83. Effect of mazindol on extracellular dopamine concentration in human brain measured by PET.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, June 2014, vol./is. 231/11(2321-2325), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jun 2014)

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Rationale: Mazindol, an appetite suppressant, inhibits the reuptake of dopamine in the synaptic cleft. It has been considered that mazindol might enhance dopamine transmission in the human brain. However, there has been no study that investigated the extracellular dopamine concentration in vivo. Objective: Using positron emission tomography (PET), we aimed to measure the effect of mazindol on the extracellular dopamine concentration and to evaluate how mazindol affects the dopamine system in the healthy human brain. Methods: Eleven healthy individuals (six males, five females, age 30.9 + 4.9 years) were enrolled in this study. Each participant was scanned with [¹¹C]raclopride on 1 day without any medicine as baseline condition, and on another day with mazindol as drug condition. In the drug condition, participants took mazindol 0.5 mg (N = 5) or 1.5 mg (N = 6) 2 h before the PET scan. Plasma concentrations of mazindol were measured before the injection of [¹¹C]raclopride, and urine concentrations of mazindol were measured after the scan. Results: After taking mazindol, the calculated decrease in binding potential (BP) in the striatum was 1.74 % for 0.5 mg and 8.14 for 1.5 mg, and the correlation with the blood concentration of mazindol was significant (P = 0.0016, R² = 0.69). BP was not significantly correlated with the urine concentration of mazindol (P = 0.84, R² = 0.005). Conclusions: Mazindol increased the extracellular concentration of dopamine in the human brain, and its effect was dose dependent. A single administration of mazindol, even at usual dosage, elevated dopamine concentration similarly to other addictive drugs, suggesting that the risk of dependence may increase with the mazindol dose. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Brain](#)
[*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Positron Emission Tomography](#)
[Weight Loss](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.
- 84. Withdrawal from chronic amphetamine reduces dopamine transmission in the rat lateral septum.**
- Citation:** Journal of Neuroscience Research, July 2014, vol./is. 92/7(937-943), 0360-4012;1097-4547 (Jul 2014)
- Author(s):** Renard, Georgina M; Sotomayor-Zarate, Ramon; Blanco, Elias H; Gysling, Katia

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Language: English

Abstract: The lateral septum (LS) is a brain nucleus implicated in the addictive process. This study investigated whether withdrawal from chronic amphetamine (AMPH) induces alterations in dopamine (DA) transmission within the LS. Male Sprague-Dawley rats were injected with AMPH (2.5 mg/kg i.p.) or saline during 14 days and thereafter subjected to 24 hr or 14 days of withdrawal. After these withdrawal periods, we measured DA extracellular levels by in vivo microdialysis, DA tissue levels, and tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) and vesicular monoamine transporter-2 (VMAT2) expression in the LS. Our results showed a significant decrease in K⁺-induced release of DA in the LS of AMPH-treated rats, 14 days after withdrawal compared with saline-treated rats. There were no significant differences in DA tissue content and TH expression. Interestingly, there was a decrease of LS VMAT2 expression in AMPH-treated rats, 14 days after withdrawal compared with saline-treated rats. This is the first neurochemical evidence showing that withdrawal from repeated AMPH administration decreases K⁺-induced DA release in the rat LS. Our results suggest that this decrease in DA releasability could be due to a decrease in DA vesicular uptake. The possibility that these neurochemical changes are associated with AMPH abstinence syndrome should be further explored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[Rats](#)
[Septal Nuclei](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Environmental enrichment alters structural plasticity of the adolescent brain but does not remediate the effects of prenatal nicotine exposure.

Citation: Synapse, July 2014, vol./is. 68/7(293-305), 0887-4476;1098-2396 (Jul 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Exposure to both drugs of abuse and environmental enrichment (EE) are widely studied experiences that induce large changes in dendritic morphology and synaptic connectivity. As there is an abundance of literature using EE as a treatment strategy for drug addiction, we sought to determine whether EE could remediate the effects of prenatal nicotine (PN)

exposure. Using Golgi-Cox staining, we examined eighteen neuroanatomical parameters in four brain regions [medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), orbital frontal cortex (OFC), nucleus accumbens, and Par1] of Long-Evans rats. EE in adolescence dramatically altered structural plasticity in the male and female brain, modifying 60% of parameters investigated. EE normalized three parameters (OFC spine density and dendritic branching and mPFC dendritic branching) in male offspring exposed to nicotine prenatally but did not remediate any measures in female offspring. PN exposure interfered with adolescent EE-induced changes in five neuroanatomical measurements (Par1 spine density and dendritic branching in both male and female offspring, and mPFC spine density in male offspring). And in four neuroanatomical parameters examined, PN exposure and EE combined to produce additive effects [OFC spine density in females and mPFC dendritic length (apical and basilar) and branching in males]. Despite demonstrated efficacy in reversing drug addiction, EE was not able to reverse many of the PN-induced changes in neuronal morphology, indicating that modifications in neural circuitry generated in the prenatal period may be more resistant to change than those generated in the adult brain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Environments](#)
[*Dendrites](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. Psychosocial correlates of gender-based violence among HIV-infected and HIV-uninfected women in three US cities.

Citation: AIDS Patient Care and STDs, May 2014, vol./is. 28/5(260-267), 1087-2914 (May 2014)

Author(s): Schwartz, Rebecca M; Weber, Kathleen M; Schechter, Gabrielle E; Connors, Nina C; Gousse, Yolene; Young, Mary A; Cohen, Mardge H

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Language: English

Abstract: Gender-based violence (GBV) is common among women with and at risk for HIV, yet little is known about the GBV associated psychological factors that could be modifiable through behavioral interventions. The current study examined the associations between some of these psychological factors (i.e., hopelessness, consideration of future consequences, self esteem), mental health symptoms, substance abuse, and GBV among a sample of 736 HIV-infected and sociodemographically similar uninfected participants in the Women's Interagency HIV Study (WIHS). Results indicated high rates of lifetime GBV among the sample (58%), as well as high rates of childhood sexual abuse (CSA) (22.2%). HIV-infected women were more likely to be hopeless and to experience lower consideration of future consequences as compared to uninfected women. Multivariable analysis indicated that current non-injection drug use and a history of injection drug use were the main correlates of GBV and CSA, even when other psychosocial variables were

included in analytic models. Being born outside of the US reduced the likelihood of GBV and CSA. Future research directions and intervention implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Self Esteem](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Future](#)
[Hopelessness](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. On the fragility of the artist: Art's precarious triad.

Citation: Creativity and mental illness., 2014(281-294) (2014)

Author(s): Djikic, Maja; Oatley, Keith

Institution: Self-Development Lab, Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The questions of whether mental illness might contribute to artistic creativity, and whether artistic creativity might drive people into mental illness, are empirical. They have been tackled by many researchers (for research reviews, see Kaufman, 2009; Weisberg, 2006). But as Silvia and Kaufman (2010) stress, the data are correlational. They suffer from the problem known in statistics as the third variable, which here means that creativity and mental illness might co-occur because they are both related to one or more other variables. In this chapter, we suggest a route to understanding the connection between art and mental illness that considers possible third variables. We propose a theoretical framework about what characteristics artists need - given what we know about art - and how these characteristics might also relate to mental illness. We hope this approach gives a useful perspective to the difficult-to-disentangle problem surrounding the vision of the "mad artist." In this approach, although we started our paper with a stereotype (an addicted artist), we abide by Silvia and Kaufman's (2010) cautions, and make no further appeal to specific cases. In this chapter, much of our discussion is in terms of traits of personality, because it is with this concept that the relationship between artist and mental illness has usually been framed. But along the way we propose that situational factors, as well as factors specific to the production of art, are important. We propose that three qualities need to coexist in an artist, and are necessary for successful works of art to be made: sensitivity, emotion-driven preoccupation with exploration within a particular medium of expression (which we call "artistic compulsion"), and lack of self-deception. We argue that each of these factors separately provides a necessary, but not sufficient, contribution to artistic personality, while the three in combination may be both necessary and sufficient for the kind of personality required for artistic production. Because of the proximity of these qualities with risk factors that can indeed contribute to mental illness, these qualities can also, we suggest, place artists in a precarious position. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Artists](#)
[*Creativity](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Patterns of alcohol consumption in France and their medical and social consequences as seen through the family circle and friends and general practitioners.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Original Title: | L'alcool en France et ses consequences medicales et sociales: Regard de l'entourage et des medecins generalistes. |
| Citation: | L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, April 2014, vol./is. 40/Suppl 1(S11-S31), 0013-7006 (Apr 2014) |
| Author(s): | Hoertel, N; Crochard, A; Rouillon, F; Limosin, F |
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| Institution: | Service de Psychiatrie de l'Adulte et du Sujet Age, Hopital Corentin-Celton, Groupe Hospitalier des Hopitaux Universitaires Paris-Ouest, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Issy-les-Moulineaux, France; Lundbeck SAS, Issy-les-Moulineaux, France; Universite Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cite, Paris, France; Service de Psychiatrie de l'Adulte et du Sujet Age, Hopital Corentin-Celton, Groupe Hospitalier des Hopitaux Universitaires Paris-Ouest, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Issy-les-Moulineaux, France |
| Language: | French |
| Abstract: | <p>Background: Data on the frequency of high-risk alcohol consumption and its medical and social consequences in the French general population remain fragmented. Therefore, our aim was two-fold: (i) to assess the prevalence of different patterns of alcohol consumption using the AUDIT-C scale, according to two different perspectives, i.e., that of family circle members or friends, and that of the general practitioners (GPs), and (ii) to examine the prevalence of medical and social consequences associated with alcohol consumption profiles. Method: Data were drawn from two national surveys conducted in 2013. Investigators were respectively GPs and family circle members or friends. These surveys were respectively representative of GPs (n = 1308) and of the general adult population (n = 1018). Results: The 12-month prevalence rates of harmful or at risk alcohol consumption rose respectively to 11.1% in the GPs adult patients and to 11.9% in the general adult population. The majority of participants with "at risk" alcohol consumption presented with significant social and medical consequences. Thus, more than seven out of ten participants with chronic at risk consumption endorsed significant negative social event potentially associated with alcohol like withdrawal of driving licence, getting divorced or separated, and losing friends. Over 10% of these participants had liver disease and diabetes mellitus, more than 30% increased blood pressure and nearly 50% anxiety disorder or major depression. Following adjustments for sociodemographic characteristics and alcohol treatment, prevalences of numerous social and medical consequences significantly differed between alcohol-dependent participants, chronic at risk consumers and episodic at risk consumers. Conclusions: Our results suggest that more than one adult out of ten in France showed during the past year harmful or "at risk" alcohol consumption, which appears insufficiently detected and treated. In addition, the majority of at risk alcohol consumers already presents with serious medical and social consequences. Furthermore, we found that AUDIT-C scale can identify different patterns of alcohol consumption, which form a continuum in terms of medical and social consequences. Our study indicates the need for vigorous education efforts for the public, professionals and policy makers about alcohol use disorders, to encourage help-seeking among those who cannot stop drinking despite considerable harm to themselves and others, and ideally to promote early detection and treatment of individuals with at risk alcohol consumption before the development of social and medical consequences and alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)</p> |
| Country of Publication: | HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2014 |
| Publication Type: | Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal |
| Subject Headings: | *Alcoholism |

*Family Members
 *General Practitioners
 *Social Issues
 Major Depression

Source: PsycINFO

89. Excessive alcohol consumption: What is the burden on natural caregivers?

Original Title: La consommation excessive d'alcool: Un lourd fardeau pour l'entourage.

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, April 2014, vol./is. 40/Suppl 1(S1-S10), 0013-7006 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Hoertel, N; Crochard, A; Limosin, F; Rouillon, F

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Language: French

Abstract: Background: Data on the natural caregivers burdened by the excessive consumption of alcohol by members of the family circle or friends in the general population are lacking. Therefore, our aim was twofold: (i) to assess the burden of individuals with excessive alcohol consumption on natural caregivers and (ii) to examine the factors explaining the association between alcohol consumption and the level of burden. Method: Data were derived from a national representative survey of the French adult population, conducted in 2013, that involved 1018 participants who had in their close environment a person consuming excessive amounts of alcohol. The level of burden was assessed using the Zarit Burden Scale (ZBI). Results: The average score of the ZBI was 28.5 (SE=16.0). The average volume of alcohol consumed per day, heavy drinking days, as well as the consumers' profiles defined by the AUDIT-C were significantly associated with the level of burden. Following adjustments for the participants' characteristics and for the closeness between participants and individuals with excessive consumption, these associations remained significant. Following adjustments for these variables as well as demographic, social, behavioral and medical characteristics of individuals with excessive consumption, the associations between the level of burden and respectively consumers' profiles and heavy drinking days remained significant. At last, following adjustments for social, behavioral and medical characteristics of individuals with excessive consumption and for the closeness between them and participants, only the association between heavy drinking days and the level of burden remained significant. Conclusions: One out of five participants having in their close environment a person consuming excessive amount of alcohol reported an important burden. The association between the individuals' alcohol intake and the level of burden for natural caregivers was mainly influenced by social, behavioral and medical consequences of alcohol consumption and by the physical and affective proximity between them. Furthermore, we found that the AUDIT-C scores could define alcohol consumers' profiles which form a continuum in terms of the level of burden, even after adjustments for potentially confounding variables. At last, the high prevalence of psychological complications in participants calls for greater recognition of the natural caregivers' burden in the management of patients with alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcohol Rehabilitation
 *Alcoholism

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Clinicians caring for patients seeking alcohol detoxification face many challenges, including lack of evidence-based guidelines for treatment and high recidivism rates. Objectives: To develop a standardized protocol for determining which alcohol dependent patients seeking detoxification need inpatient versus outpatient treatment, and to study the protocol's implementation. Design: Review of best evidence by ad hoc task force and subsequent creation of standardized protocol. Prospective observational evaluation of initial protocol implementation. Participants: Patients presenting for alcohol detoxification. Intervention: Development and implementation of a protocol for evaluation and treatment of patients requesting alcohol detoxification. Main Measures: Number of admissions per month with primary alcohol related diagnosis (DRG), 30-day readmission rate, and length of stay, all measured before and after protocol implementation. Results: We identified one randomized clinical trial and three cohort studies to inform the choice of inpatient versus outpatient detoxification, along with one prior protocol in this population, and combined that data with clinical experience to create an institutional protocol. After implementation, the average number of alcohol related admissions was 15.9 per month, compared with 18.9 per month before implementation ($p = 0.037$). There was no difference in readmission rate or length of stay. Conclusions: Creation and utilization of a protocol led to standardization of care for patients requesting detoxification from alcohol. Initial evaluation of protocol implementation showed a decrease in number of admissions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information:

Annual meeting of Society of Hospital Medicine. Apr, 2012. Preliminary results from the project described in this manuscript were presented as a poster at the aforementioned conference and at the annual meeting of Society of General Internal Medicine in April 2012.

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Society of General Internal Medicine; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Detoxification](#)
[Family Medicine](#)
[Quality of Care](#)

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Full Text:

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