

# Search Results

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## Search History

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

### 1. The brain activations for both cue-induced gaming urge and smoking craving among subjects comorbid with internet gaming addiction and nicotine dependence.

- Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric Research, December 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0022-3956 (Dec 13, 2012)
- Author(s):** Ko, Chih-Hung; Liu, Gin-Chung; Yen, Ju-Yu; Yen, Cheng-Fang; Chen, Cheng-Sheng; Lin, Wei-Chen
- Abstract:** Internet gaming addiction (IGA) has been classified as an addictive disorder in the proposed DSM 5 draft. However, whether its underlying addiction mechanism is similar to other substance use disorders has not been confirmed. The present functional magnetic resonance images study is aimed at evaluating the brain correlates of cue-induced gaming urge or smoking craving in subjects with both IGA and nicotine dependence to make a simultaneous comparison of cue induced brain reactivity for gaming and smoking. For this purpose, 16 subjects with both IGA and nicotine dependence (comorbid group) and 16 controls were recruited from the community. All subjects were made to undergo 3-T fMRIs scans while viewing images associated with online games, smoking, and neutral images, which were arranged according to an event-related design. The resultant image data was analyzed with full factorial and conjunction analysis of SPM5. The results demonstrate that anterior cingulate, and parahippocampus activates higher for both cue-induced gaming urge and smoking craving among the comorbid group in comparison to the control group. The conjunction analysis demonstrates that bilateral parahippocampal gyrus activates to a greater degree for both gaming urge and smoking craving among the comorbid group in comparison to the control group. Accordingly, the study demonstrates that both IGA and nicotine dependence share similar mechanisms of cue-induced reactivity over the fronto-limbic network, particularly for the parahippocampus. The results support that the context representation provided by the parahippocampus is a key mechanism for not only cue-induced smoking craving, but also for cue-induced gaming urge. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

### 2. Smoking and the Bandit: A Preliminary Study of Smoker and Nonsmoker Differences in Exploratory Behavior Measured With a Multiarmed Bandit Task.

- Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, December 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Dec 17, 2012)
- Author(s):** Addicott, Merideth A; Pearson, John M; Wilson, Jessica; Platt, Michael L; McClernon, F. Joseph
- Abstract:** Advantageous decision-making is an adaptive trade-off between exploring alternatives and exploiting the most rewarding option. This trade-off may be related to maladaptive decision-making associated with nicotine dependence; however, explore/exploit behavior has not been previously investigated in the context of addiction. The explore/exploit trade-off is captured by the multiarmed bandit task, in which different arms of a slot machine are chosen to discover the relative payoffs. The goal of this study was to preliminarily investigate whether smokers differ from nonsmokers in their degree of exploratory behavior. Smokers (n = 18) and nonsmokers (n = 17) completed a 6-armed bandit task as well as self-report measures of behavior and personality traits. Smokers were found to exhibit less exploratory behavior (i.e., made fewer switches between slot machine arms) than nonsmokers within the first 300 trials of the bandit task. The overall proportion of exploratory choices negatively correlated with self-reported measures of delay aversion and nonplanning impulsivity. These preliminary results suggest that smokers make fewer initial exploratory choices on the bandit task. The bandit task is a promising measure that could provide valuable insights into how nicotine use and dependence is associated with explore/exploit decision-making. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Imaging impulse control disorders in parkinson's disease and their relationship to addiction.

**Citation:** Journal of Neural Transmission, December 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0300-9564;1435-1463 (Dec 12, 2012)

**Author(s):** Ray, Nicola J; Strafella, Antonio P

**Abstract:** Established substance addictions and impulse control disorders (ICDs) such as pathological gambling share similar underlying neurobiology, and recent data extends these commonalities to the risk factors that increase an individuals' susceptibility to develop such behaviours. In Parkinson's disease (PD), impulse control disorders (ICDs) are increasingly recognised to develop after patients begin dopamine (DA) restoration therapy, in particular DA agonists. In both the PD and non-PD population, more impulsive individuals are at increased risk for impulse control disorders. Here, we review the neuroimaging data confirming the connection between addiction and ICDs, and revealing how DA agonists might cause specific alterations of basal ganglia and cortical function that vary as a function of an individuals' propensity for impulsivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 4. Sustained incentive value of heroin-related cues in short- and long-term abstinent heroin users.

**Citation:** European Neuropsychopharmacology, December 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0924-977X (Dec 6, 2012)

**Author(s):** Preller, Katrin H; Wagner, Michael; Sulzbach, Christian; Hoenig, Klaus; Neubauer, Julia; Franke, Petra E; Petrovsky, Nadine; Frommann, Ingo; Rehme, Anne K; Quednow, Boris B

**Abstract:** Models of addiction and addiction memory propose that drug-associated cues elicit incentive effects in drug users, which play an important role in maintenance of drug use and relapse. Incentive effects have been demonstrated for smoking and alcohol-related cues but evidence for heroin-related cues has been inconclusive. Furthermore, it is unknown whether appetitive effects of heroin-related cues persist after prolonged abstinence, although heroin addiction is known to have high relapse rates. Therefore, we investigated implicit and explicit valence of heroin-related cues in dependent users at different stages of abstinence using affective startle modulation. In Study I, 15 current heroin users were measured before and after detoxification. Correspondingly, 15 healthy control participants were tested twice at an interval of 14 days. In Study II, 14 long-term abstinent heroin users were additionally measured in a single session. Implicit processing of drug-related stimuli was assessed using affective startle modulation by pictures of heroin and smoking scenes. Explicit reactions were measured using ratings of valence and craving. In contrast to controls, heroin-dependent participants showed a clear reduction of startle response during heroin-related pictures ( $p < 0.05$ ). Detoxification did not significantly change their startle responses to heroin-cues. No difference between non-detoxified current and long-term abstinent heroin users was found in implicit reactions to heroin-cues, whereas explicit measures differed between both groups (all  $p < 0.05$ ). After detoxification and even after prolonged abstinence, heroin cues still exert implicit appetitive effects in heroin users. This implies that drug-induced adaptations of reward circuits are long-lasting, resulting in a highly stable addiction memory. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**5. Association of V89L SRD5A2 polymorphism with craving and serum leptin levels in male alcohol addicts.**

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, December 2012, vol./is. 224/3(421-429), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Lenz, Bernd; Schopp, Eva; Muller, Christian P; Bleich, Stefan; Hillemacher, Thomas; Kornhuber, Johannes

**Correspondence Address:** Lenz, Bernd: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Friedrich-Alexander-University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Schwabachanlage 6-10, Erlangen, Germany, 91054, bernd.lenz@uk-erlangen.de

**Institution:** Lenz, Bernd: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Friedrich-Alexander-University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen; Schopp, Eva: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Friedrich-Alexander-University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen; Muller, Christian P.: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Friedrich-Alexander-University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen; Bleich, Stefan: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Friedrich-Alexander-University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen; Hillemacher, Thomas: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Friedrich-Alexander-University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen; Kornhuber, Johannes: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Friedrich-Alexander-University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Erlangen

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: A causal role of sex hormones in the onset and course of alcohol dependence is well established. We recently demonstrated that the genetics of the androgen receptor and aromatase relate to craving in alcohol addicts during withdrawal. This relationship involves the modulation of leptin, which affects the mesolimbic dopamine reward circuit. The steroid 5- reductase 2 (SRD5A2) converts testosterone to dihydrotestosterone and thereby causes increased androgenic potency. Objectives: In this study, we explored whether functionally relevant genetic polymorphisms in SRD5A2 (V89L, A49T, [TA]<sub>n</sub>) are linked to alcohol addiction and craving. Methods: and results We investigated 118 male alcoholaddicted inpatients admitted for withdrawal treatment and compared them to 50 healthy age- and body mass indexmatched controls. The two groups did not differ in their allelic distributions. Subsequent analyses revealed an association between the V89L genotype and alcohol craving within the patient group (p<0.05). Leptin accounted for 55 % of this relationship. Compared to VL and VV carriers, LL carriers had reduced serum leptin levels (p<0.05) and lower levels of craving (p<0.01). Furthermore, we observed an interaction between the V89L and the TTTAn aromatase polymorphisms (p<0.05). No effects were found for A49T or (TA)<sub>n</sub>. Conclusions These findings further support a crucial role of sex hormone biosynthetic genes and signaling in alcohol withdrawal. Craving is an accepted risk factor for alcohol relapse. Hence, these results might be helpful in predicting the outcomes of alcohol addicts after detoxification. With SRD5A2 inhibitors already in clinical use worldwide, this study may also guide future preventive and therapeutic strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Leptin](#)  
[\\*Polymorphism](#)  
[Human Males](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 6. Rewarding and incentive motivational effects of excitatory amino acid receptor antagonists into the median raphe and adjacent regions of the rat.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, December 2012, vol./is. 224/3(401-412), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Dec 2012)
- Author(s):** Webb, Sierra M; Vollrath-Smith, Fiori R; Shin, Rick; Jhou, Thomas C; Xu, Shengping; Ikemoto, Satoshi
- Correspondence Address:** Ikemoto, Satoshi: Behavioral Neuroscience Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, 251 Bayview Blvd., Suite 200, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, satoshi.ikemoto@nih.gov
- Institution:** Webb, Sierra M.: Behavioral Neuroscience Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD; Vollrath-Smith, Fiori R.: Behavioral Neuroscience Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD; Shin, Rick: Behavioral Neuroscience Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD; Jhou, Thomas C.: Behavioral Neuroscience Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD; Xu, Shengping: Behavioral Neuroscience Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD; Ikemoto, Satoshi: Behavioral Neuroscience Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Rationale: The motivational process that regulates approach behavior toward salient distal stimuli (i.e., incentive motivation) plays a key role in voluntary behavior and motivational disorders such as addiction. This process may be mediated by many neurotransmitter systems and a network of many brain structures, including the median and dorsal raphe regions (MR and DR, respectively). Objective: We sought to examine whether the blockade of excitatory amino acid receptors in the MR and DR is rewarding, using intracranial self-administration, and whether the self-administration effect can be explained by drug's effectiveness to enhance incentive motivation, using a visual sensation seeking procedure. Results: Rats learned to self-administer the AMPA receptor antagonist ZK 200775 into the vicinity of the MR, DR, or medial oral pontine reticular regions, but not the ventral tegmental area. The NMDA receptor antagonist AP5 was also self-administered into the MR, while it was not readily self-administered into other regions. When ZK 200775 was noncontingently administered into the MR, rats markedly increased approach responses rewarded by brief illumination of a light stimulus. In addition, contingent administration of ZK 200775 into the MR induced a conditioning effect on approach responses. Conclusions: Rats self-administer excitatory amino acid receptor antagonists into the MR and adjacent regions. Selfadministration effect of AMPA receptor antagonists into the MR can be largely explained by the manipulation's properties to invigorate ongoing approach behavior and induces conditioned approach. Glutamatergic afferents to the median raphe and adjacent regions appear to tonically suppress incentive-motivational processes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag (outside the USA); YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Motivation](#)  
[\\*Drug Self Administration](#)  
[\\*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*AMPA](#)  
[Incentives](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Rewards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**7. Psychiatric disorders in adolescent boys in detention: A preliminary prevalence and case-control study in two Chinese provinces.**

**Citation:** Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology, October 2012, vol./is. 23/5-6(664-675), 1478-9949;1478-9957 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Zhou, Jiansong; Chen, Chen; Wang, Xiaoping; Cai, Weixiong; Zhang, Simei; Qiu, Changjian; Wang, Hong; Luo, Yupeng; Fazel, Seena

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We investigated the mental health of 232 consecutive receptions of juvenile boys aged 15-17 years in youth detention centers of two Chinese provinces and compared with juveniles in community settings. Interviews were conducted by psychiatrists using the Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Age Children to diagnose DSM-IV psychiatric disorders. Of the 232 boys in detention, 188 (81.0%) met criteria for any psychiatric disorder, with 186 (80.2%) having a disruptive behavior disorder and 52 (22.4%) having a substance use disorder (SUD). High levels of comorbidity were observed with 38.8% being diagnosed with at least two disorders. The high absolute and relative risks of psychiatric disorders and SUDs suggest that the identification and treatment of such disorders in juvenile detention is a priority for service development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Behavior Disorders](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[Chinese Cultural Groups](#)  
[Human Males](#)  
[Legal Detention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**8. Religiosity profiles of American youth in relation to substance use, violence, and delinquency.**

**Citation:** Journal of Youth and Adolescence, December 2012, vol./is. 41/12(1560-1575), 0047-2891;1573-6601 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Salas-Wright, Christopher P; Vaughn, Michael G; Hodge, David R; Perron, Brian E

**Correspondence Address:** Salas-Wright, Christopher P.: Graduate School of Social Work, Boston College, 140 Commonwealth Avenue, McGuinn Hall, Chestnut Hill, MA, US, 02467, wrightcu@bc.edu

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University, Phoenix, AZ; Perron, Brian E.: School of Social Work, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Relatively little is known in terms of the relationship between religiosity profiles and adolescents' involvement in substance use, violence, and delinquency. Using a diverse sample of 17,705 (49 % female) adolescents from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, latent profile analysis and multinomial regression are employed to examine the relationships between latent religiosity classes and substance use, violence, and delinquency. Results revealed a five class solution. Classes were identified as religiously disengaged (10.76 %), religiously infrequent (23.59 %), privately religious (6.55 %), religious regulars (40.85 %), and religiously devoted (18.25 %). Membership in the religiously devoted class was associated with the decreased likelihood of participation in a variety of substance use behaviors as well as decreases in the likelihood of fighting and theft. To a lesser extent, membership in the religious regulars class was also associated with the decreased likelihood of substance use and fighting. However, membership in the religiously infrequent and privately religious classes was only associated with the decreased likelihood of marijuana use. Findings suggest that private religiosity alone does not serve to buffer youth effectively against involvement in problem behavior, but rather that it is the combination of intrinsic and extrinsic adolescent religiosity factors that is associated with participation in fewer problem behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[Religiosity](#)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**9. Keyboard gangsters: Analysis of incidence and correlates of cyberbullying in a large urban student population.****Citation:**

Deviant Behavior, January 2013, vol./is. 34/1(68-84), 0163-9625;1521-0456 (Jan 2013)

**Author(s):**

Pelfrey, William V Jr.; Weber, Nicole L

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Pelfrey, William V., Jr.: Wilder School of Government, Virginia Commonwealth University, 923 W. Franklin Street, Box 842028, Richmond, VA, US, 23284, wvpelfrey@vcu.edu

**Institution:**

Pelfrey, William V.: Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Weber, Nicole L.: University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

The prevalence and pervasive nature of technology has fundamentally changed how individuals interact. Social networking has significantly altered communication and interaction patterns and created a dynamic venue for perpetration and victimization of bullying. A large population of middle and high school students was surveyed on perceptions and engagement in drug and alcohol usage, school violence, social networking usage, and cyberbullying victimization and perpetration. Findings indicate that although cyberbullying has many similarities to traditional bullying, there are important differences. Participation in school violence and usage of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs predict both victimization and perpetration of cyberbullying. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Students](#)  
[\\*Victimization](#)

\*Online Social Networks  
 \*Cyberbullying  
 Alcohol Drinking Patterns  
 High School Students  
 Perpetrators  
 School Violence

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 10. Lost in the game: Narratives of addiction and identity in recovery from problem gambling.

**Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, December 2012, vol./is. 20/6(511-521), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Reith, Gerda; Dobbie, Fiona

**Correspondence Address:** Reith, Gerda: Glasgow University, Adam Smith Building, Glasgow, United Kingdom, G12 8TT, gerda.reith@glasgow.ac.uk

**Institution:** Reith, Gerda: Glasgow University, Glasgow; Dobbie, Fiona: Department of Management, University of Stirling, Stirling

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article explores the ways that individuals experience recovery from gambling problems. Arguing against reductive, bio-medical models of addiction, we adopt a broadly interpretive epistemology to analyse gamblers' narratives of recovery. Using data from a longitudinal qualitative study of 'gambling careers' we suggest that processes of behaviour change are embedded in wider social relations and revolve around shifting concepts of self-identity. This involves processes of biographical and temporal reconstruction which are grounded in material circumstances, particularly those relating to money and social relationships. Various configurations of recovery exist, but common to all is a dynamic temporal reorientation and an increased sense of agency and authenticity as individuals move into a future that they feel they have some control over. These narratives suggest that experiences of gambling addiction and recovery, and the self-concepts that accompany them, are fluid and contextual and that 'managing' gambling is about re-shaping the self in culturally appropriate ways. It is hoped that aspects of this analysis may be of relevance for understanding the narrative dimensions of addiction and recovery more generally. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Addiction  
 \*Behavior Change  
 \*Narratives  
 \*Pathological Gambling  
 \*Recovery (Disorders)  
 Life Experiences  
 Social Identity

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 11. Identifying patterns of co-occurring substance use disorders and mental illness in a jail population.

**Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, December 2012, vol./is. 20/6(492-503), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Proctor, Steven L; Hoffmann, Norman G

**Correspondence Address:** Proctor, Steven L.: Department of Psychology, Louisiana State University, 236 Audubon Hall, Baton Rouge, LA, US, 70803, sproct2@tigers.lsu.edu

**Institution:** Proctor, Steven L.: Department of Psychology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA; Hoffmann, Norman G.: Department of Psychology, Western Carolina University, Waynesville, NC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Although the co-occurrence of mental health and substance use disorders (SUDs) is well documented among correctional populations, less explored are the actual patterns that exist between specific SUDs and additional mental health disorders in combination. This study examines prevalence and correlates of psychiatric comorbidity in incarcerated men who screened positive for a SUD and the ability of a practical structured interview to document diagnostic indications of SUDs and co-occurring disorders. Comprehensive Addictions and Psychological Evaluation (CAAPE) interview data from 176 substance-dependent male inmates incarcerated in a local jail facility were analyzed. The most common substance dependence diagnoses were for alcohol (81%) and cocaine (35%). Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) was the most common co-occurring mental health condition (55%), followed by antisocial personality disorder and major depressive episodes (51% each). Patterns related to the presence of PTSD and major depressive episodes accounted for a vast majority of inmates with both two and three diagnostic indications. Cronbach's alphas for the individual CAAPE diagnostic subscales ranged from 0.74 to 0.97. The design and implementation of treatment programs for substance-dependent inmates must consider co-occurring mental health issues. Several of the diagnostic categories evinced a bimodal pattern of responses in terms of severity. Negative correlations among many of the SUDs suggest that those with a greater level of severity involving some substances are less likely to manifest dependence and high severity for other substances. The observed Cronbach's alphas for the various subscales demonstrated acceptable preliminary support for the use of the CAAPE as a practical instrument in identifying co-occurring disorders in a jail setting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mentally Ill Offenders](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Prisoners](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 12. Community context of sober living houses.

**Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, December 2012, vol./is. 20/6(480-491), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Polcin, Douglas L; Henderson, Diane; Trocki, Karen; Evans, Kristy; Wittman, Fried

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The success or failure of programs designed to address alcohol and drug problems can be profoundly influenced by the communities where they are located. Support from the community is vital for long-term stability and conflict with the community can harm a program's reputation or even result in closure. This study examined the community context of sober living houses (SLHs) in one Northern California community by interviewing key stakeholder groups. SLHs are alcohol- and drug-free living environments for individuals attempting to abstain from substance use. Previous research on residents of SLHs showed they make long-term improvements on measures of

substance use, psychiatric symptoms, arrests, and employment. Interviews were completed with house managers, neighbors, and key informants from local government and community organizations. Overall, stakeholders felt SLHs were necessary and had a positive impact on the community. It was emphasized that SLHs needed to practice a "good neighbor" policy that prohibited substance use and encouraged community service. Size and density of SLHs appeared to influence neighbor perceptions. For small (six residents or less), sparsely populated houses, a strategy of blending in with the neighborhood seemed to work. However, it was clear that larger, densely populated houses need to actively manage relationships with community stakeholders. Strategies for improving relationships with immediate neighbors, decreasing stigma, and broadening the leadership structure are discussed. Implications for a broad array of community-based programs are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Community Services](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Halfway Houses](#)  
[\\*Sobriety](#)  
[Stakeholder](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 13. A behavioral economic supplement to brief motivational interventions for college drinking.

**Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, December 2012, vol./is. 20/6(456-465), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Dec 2012)

**Author(s):** Murphy, James G; Skidmore, Jessica R; Dennhardt, Ashley A; Martens, Matthew P; Borsari, Brian; Barnett, Nancy P; Colby, Suzanne M

**Correspondence Address:** Murphy, James G.: Department of Psychology, University of Memphis, 202 Psychology Building, Memphis, TN, US, 38152, jgmurphy@memphis.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Basic behavioral and neurobiological research has demonstrated that deficiencies in naturally occurring substance-free rewards are both a cause and a consequence of substance abuse that are due in part to the systematic discounting of delayed substance-free rewards. Existing brief motivational interventions (BMIs) for alcohol abuse do not target this mechanism of change. The goal of this uncontrolled pilot study was to evaluate a behavioral economic Substance-Free Activity Session (SFAS) to traditional alcohol BMIs. Participants were 13 college freshmen who reported two or more heavy drinking episodes (>5/4 drinks in an occasion for men/women) in the past month. All participants completed a baseline assessment and a BMI that addressed alcohol use. In addition, participants received the SFAS, a 50-min individual session that attempts to increase engagement in constructive alternatives to drinking by enhancing the salience of delayed rewards (academic and career success) and the patterns of behavior (academic and extracurricular engagement) leading to these outcomes. At the 1-month follow-up assessment, participants reported significant reductions in heavy drinking, and moderate to large effect size reductions in weekly drinking and peak blood alcohol levels. The results of this pilot study provide preliminary support for the efficacy of this

behavioral economic intervention session as a supplement to traditional alcohol BMIs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Motivational Interviewing](#)  
[\\*Behavioral Economics](#)  
[College Students](#)  
[Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 14. Performance of young adult cannabis users on neurocognitive measures of impulsive behavior and their relationship to symptoms of cannabis use disorders.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, November 2012, vol./is. 34/9(962-976), 1380-3395;1744-411X (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Gonzalez, Raul; Schuster, Randi Melissa; Mermelstein, Robin J; Vassileva, Jasmin; Martin, Eileen M; Diviak, Kathleen R

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Recent studies suggest that abstinent cannabis users show deficits on neurocognitive laboratory tasks of impulsive behavior. But results are mixed, and less is known on the performance of non-treatment-seeking, young adult cannabis users. Importantly, relationships between performance on measures of impulsive behavior and symptoms of cannabis addiction remain relatively unexplored. We compared young adult current cannabis users (CU, n = 65) and nonusing controls (NU, n = 65) on several laboratory measures of impulsive behavior, as well as on a measure of episodic memory commonly impacted by cannabis use. The CU group performed more poorly than the NU group on the Hopkins Verbal Learning Test-Revised Total Immediate Recall and Delayed Recall. No significant differences were observed on the measures of impulsive behavior (i.e., Iowa Gambling Task, IGT; Go-Stop Task; Monetary Choice Questionnaire; Balloon Analogue Risk Task). We examined relationships between neurocognitive performance and symptoms of cannabis use disorder symptoms (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-Fourth Edition, DSM-IV CUD) among the CU group, which revealed that poorer IGT performance was associated with more symptoms of DSM-IV CUD. Our results show poorer memory performance among young adult cannabis users than among healthy controls, but no differences on measures of impulsive behavior. However, performance on a specific type of impulsive behavior (i.e., poorer decision making) was associated with more cannabis use disorder symptoms. These results provide preliminary evidence to suggest that decision-making deficits may be more strongly associated with problems experienced from cannabis use, rather than solely being a consequence of cannabis use, per se. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Psychology Press; YEAR: 2012

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

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

\*Decision Making  
 \*Drug Addiction  
 \*Impulsiveness  
 Memory  
 Neurocognition  
 Symptoms

**Source:** PsycINFO

**15. A novel highly selective 5-HT6 receptor antagonist attenuates ethanol and nicotine seeking but does not affect inhibitory response control in Wistar rats.**

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, January 2013, vol./is. 236/1(157-165), 0166-4328 (Jan 1, 2013)

**Author(s):** de Bruin, N. M. W. J.; McCreary, A. C.; van Loevezijn, A.; de Vries, T. J.; Venhorst, J.; van Drimmelen, M.; Kruse, C. G

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Recent studies suggest a potential role for 5-hydroxytryptamine<sub>6</sub> (5-HT<sub>6</sub>) receptors in the regulation of addictive behavior. In the present study, our aim was to investigate whether the novel highly selective 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor antagonist compound (CMP) 42 affected nicotine and ethanol seeking behavior in Wistar rats. We have also studied whether CMP 42 had beneficial effects in a model of impulse control, as measured in the 5-choice serial reaction time task (5-CSRTT). Rats were trained to nose poke to receive intravenous infusions of nicotine or an ethanol drop. CMP 42 (3-30 mg/kg intraperitoneally, i.p.) was administered to investigate the effects on nicotine self-administration. Rats were also tested for cue-induced reinstatement of nicotine and ethanol seeking. In addition, the effects of CMP 42 were studied on the number of anticipatory responses in the 5-CSRTT. CMP 42 was effective in reducing nicotine self-administration and reinstatement of nicotine seeking at a dose of 30 mg/kg (i.p.). CMP 42 was also effective in reducing reinstatement of ethanol seeking (30 mg/kg i.p.). In contrast, CMP 42 did not affect anticipatory responding at doses tested, indicating no effects on impulse control. These results add to a body of evidence implicating the 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor as a viable target for the control of drug abuse. Specifically, we demonstrated for the first time effects on nicotine self-administration and on nicotine and ethanol reinstatement. Further, these effects are probably not mediated by effects on impulse control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Ethanol  
 \*Nicotine  
 \*Serotonin Antagonists  
 \*Drug Seeking  
 Rats

**Source:** PsycINFO

**16. A rodent "self-report" measure of methamphetamine craving? Rat ultrasonic vocalizations during methamphetamine self-administration, extinction, and reinstatement.**

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, January 2013, vol./is. 236/1(78-89), 0166-4328 (Jan 1, 2013)

**Author(s):** Mahler, Stephen V; Moorman, David E; Feltenstein, Matthew W; Cox, Brittney M; Ogburn, Katelyn B; Bachar, Michal; McGonigal, Justin T; Ghee, Shannon M; See, Ronald E

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rats emit ultrasonic vocalizations (USVs) in a variety of contexts, and it is increasingly clear that USVs reflect more complex information than mere positive and negative affect states. We sought to examine USVs in a common model of addiction and relapse, the self-administration/reinstatement paradigm, in order to gain insight into subjective states experienced by rats during various types of methamphetamine seeking. We measured three subtypes of "50kHz" USVs [flats, trills, and non-trill frequency modulated (FM) USVs], as well as long and short duration "22kHz" USVs, during self-administration and extinction training, and during reinstatement elicited by cues, a methamphetamine prime, cues+prime, or the pharmacological stressor yohimbine. During self-administration and extinction, rats emitted many flats and FMs, (and short duration "22kHz" USVs on day 1 of self-administration), but few trills. In contrast, methamphetamine priming injections potently enhanced FMs and trills, and trill production was correlated with the degree of methamphetamine+cue-elicited reinstatement. Cues alone yielded increases only in flat USVs during reinstatement, though a subset of rats displaying strong cue-induced reinstatement also emitted long duration, aversion-related "22kHz" USVs. Although yohimbine administration caused reinstatement, it did not induce "22kHz" USVs in methamphetamine-experienced or methamphetamine-naive rats (unlike footshock stress, which did induce long duration "22kHz" USVs). These findings demonstrate heterogeneity of rat USVs emitted during different types of methamphetamine seeking, and highlight their potential usefulness for gaining insight into the subjective states of rats in rodent models of drug addiction and relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Vocalizations](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Drug Self Administration](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Self Report](#)  
[Extinction \(Learning\)](#)  
[Rodents](#)  
[Reinstatement](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**17. Do coping styles mediate the relationship between substance use and educational attainment and antiretroviral adherence?**

**Citation:** AIDS and Behavior, November 2012, vol./is. 16/8(2319-2329), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Martinez, David A; Goggin, Kathy; Catley, Delwyn; Gerkovich, Mary M; Williams, Karen; Wright, Julie; Berkley-Patton, Jannette; MOTIV8

**Correspondence Address:** Martinez, David A.: Department of Psychology, University of Missouri-Kansas City, 5030 Cherry St., Room 138, Kansas City, MO, US, 64110, dam7v7@mail.umkc.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** There is a substantial body of literature that demonstrates that substance use and lower educational attainment are associated with poorer antiretroviral (ART) adherence, however, the nature of these relationships are not well understood. The purpose of this study was to explore whether coping styles mediate the relationship between substance use and educational attainment and ART adherence in order to better understand how these variables relate to adherence. The sample consisted of 192 HIV-positive patients (mean age = 41 years; 75.5 % male, 46.9 % heterosexual; 52.6 % with a high school/GED education or less) who were on ART. Path analysis revealed that active and avoidant coping significantly mediated the relationship between drug use and ART adherence. No form of coping was found to mediate the relationship between either binge drinking or educational attainment and adherence. Findings suggest that a focus on coping skills should be included in any multimodal intervention to increase ART adherence among HIV-positive drug using patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Coping Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Educational Attainment Level](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[Binge Drinking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **18. Boredom, depressive symptoms, and HIV risk behaviors among urban injection drug users.**

**Citation:** AIDS and Behavior, November 2012, vol./is. 16/8(2244-2250), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** German, Danielle; Latkin, Carl A

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**Institution:** German, Danielle: Department of Health, Behavior and Society, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD; Latkin, Carl A.: Department of Health, Behavior and Society, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Boredom is closely aligned with depression, but is understood to be conceptually distinct. Little is known about boredom among active drug users and the potential association with depression and HIV risk. Current IDUs (n = 845) completed a baseline behavioral survey including socio-demographic characteristics, self-reported boredom, depressive symptoms (CESD score), and HIV risk behaviors. One-third of the sample reported high boredom in the past week. In multivariate analysis, those who reported boredom were less likely to be older, African- American, have a main partner, and to be employed at least part-time. Controlling for covariates, those with high boredom were almost five times as likely to report high depressive symptoms. Co-occurrence of boredom and depressive symptoms (28 %) was strongly and independently associated with a range of injection risk behaviors and sex exchange. This study demonstrates the need for more thorough understanding of mental health and HIV risk among urban drug users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Boredom](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Injections](#)  
[\\*Risk Taking](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 19. Depression, alcohol use and adherence to antiretroviral therapy in sub-Saharan Africa: A systematic review.

**Citation:** AIDS and Behavior, November 2012, vol./is. 16/8(2101-2118), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Nov 2012)

**Author(s):** Nakimuli-Mpungu, Etheldreda; Bass, Judith K; Alexandre, Pierre; Mills, Edward J; Musisi, Seggane; Ram, Malathi; Katabira, Elly; Nachege, Jean B

**Correspondence Address:** Nakimuli-Mpungu, Etheldreda: Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 624N. Broadway, Hampton House, Baltimore, MD, US, 21205, enakimul@jhsph.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study evaluated estimates of depression symptoms, major depression, alcohol use or disorders and their association with ART adherence in sub-Saharan Africa. Studies published between January 1, 2006 and July 31, 2011 that documented rates of these mental health problems were identified through electronic databases. A pooled analysis of 23 studies reporting rates of depression symptoms and six studies reporting rates of major depression indicated a pooled estimate of 31.2% (95% CI 25.5-38.2%, Tau = 0.23) and 18% (95% CI 12.3-25.8%, Tau = 0.19) respectively. Few studies reported rates of alcohol use or disorders, and so we did not pool their estimates. Likelihood of achieving good adherence was 55% lower among those with depression symptoms compared to those without (pooled OR = 0.45 (95% CI 0.31-0.66, Tau = 0.20, P value = 0.000). Interventions to improve mental health of HIV-positive individuals and to support

adherence are desperately needed in sub-Saharan Africa. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** IAPAC-NIH/NIMH 6th International Conference on HIV Treatment and Prevention Adherence. 6th. May, 2011. Miami, FL, US. This paper was presented at the aforementioned conference.

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:**  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[\\*Treatment Compliance](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 20. Proposal to prevent alcohol dependence using purpose in life/ikigai to mimic the chemical effects of -endorphin.

**Citation:** Psychology, July 2012, vol./is. 3/7(534-536), 2152-7180;2152-7199 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Ishida, Riichiro

**Correspondence Address:** Ishida, Riichiro, 321-8 Akasabi, Nishikan-ku, Niigata, Japan, ishida-riichiro@hb.tp1.jp

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose in life (PIL)/ikigai is a social attitude based on the concept that, "every person has a need to establish meaning in life". Comfort and pleasure are related to the secretion of neurotransmitters such as serotonin, dopamine and -endorphin. Drinking alcohol can also trigger emotions and cause the secretion of -endorphin. Persons, who have an inner sense of satisfaction, do not need or want to induce comfort and pleasure by using alcohol or morphine. The primary chemical structures of -endorphin and morphine are similar. Therefore, it is possible that helping people to achieve PIL/ikigai could strengthen psychological and/or physical defenses against alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SciRes; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:**  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Endorphins](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmitters](#)  
[\\*Social Behavior](#)  
[Meaningfulness](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Psychology*

## 21. A practical guide to the therapy of narcolepsy and hypersomnia syndromes.

**Citation:** Neurotherapeutics, October 2012, vol./is. 9/4(739-752), 1933-7213 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Mignot, Emmanuel J. M

**Correspondence Address:** Mignot, Emmanuel J. M.: Stanford Center for Sleep Sciences and Medicine, Stanford University Medical School, Palo Alto, CA, US, 94304, mignot@stanford.edu

**Institution:** Mignot, Emmanuel J. M.: Stanford Center for Sleep Sciences and Medicine, Stanford University Medical School, Palo Alto, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Narcolepsy and other syndromes associated with excessive daytime sleepiness can be challenging to treat. New classifications now distinguish narcolepsy/hypocretin deficiency (also called type 1 narcolepsy), a lifelong disorder with well-established

diagnostic procedures and etiology, from other syndromes with hypersomnolence of unknown causes. Klein-Levin Syndrome, a periodic hypersomnia associated with cognitive and behavioral abnormalities, is also considered a separate entity with separate therapeutic protocols. Non hypocretin-related hypersomnia syndromes are diagnoses of exclusion. These diagnoses are only made after eliminating sleep deprivation, sleep apnea, disturbed nocturnal sleep, and psychiatric comorbidities as the primary cause of daytime sleepiness. The treatment of narcolepsy/hypocretin deficiency is well-codified, and involves pharmacotherapies using sodium oxybate, stimulants, and/or antidepressants, plus behavioral modifications. These therapies are almost always needed, and the risk-to-benefit ratio is clear, notably in children. Detailed knowledge of the pharmacological profile of each compound is needed to optimize use. Treatment for other syndromes with hypersomnolence is more challenging and less codified. Preferably, therapy should be conservative (such as modafinil, atomoxetine, behavioral modifications), but it may have to be more aggressive (high-dose stimulants, sodium oxybate, etc.) on a case-by-case, empirical trial basis. As cause and evolution are unknown in these conditions, it is important to challenge diagnosis and therapy over time, keeping in mind the possibility of tolerance and the development of stimulant addiction. Kleine-Levin Syndrome is usually best left untreated, although lithium can be considered in severe cases with frequent episodes. Guidelines are provided based on the literature and personal experience of the author. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Hypersomnia](#)  
[\\*Narcolepsy](#)  
[\\*Treatment Guidelines](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)  
[Etiology](#)  
[Syndromes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. Internet addiction and antisocial internet behavior of adolescents.

**Citation:** International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, January 2012, vol./is. 5/1(123-130), 1939-5965 (Jan-Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Ma, Hing Keung

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**Institution:** Ma, Hing Keung: Faculty of Social Sciences, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Internet addiction and the moral implication of antisocial Internet behavior will be investigated in this paper. More and more people use the Internet in their daily life. Unfortunately the percentage of people who use the internet excessively also increases. The concept of Internet addiction or pathological use of Internet is discussed in detail, and the characteristics of Internet addicts are also delineated. The social, (especially the antisocial), use of Internet is discussed. It is argued that the behavior of Internet use is similar to daily life social behavior. In other words, Internet behavior is a kind of social behavior. Kohlberg's theory of moral development is employed to delineate the moral reasoning of the antisocial Internet behavior. The following behaviors are regarded as antisocial Internet behavior: 1) the use of Internet to carry out illegal activities such as selling faked products or offensive pornographic materials, 2) the use of Internet to bully others (i.e., cyberbullying) such as distributing libelous statements against a certain person, 3) the use of Internet to cheat others and 4) to use Internet to do illegal gambling. The characteristics of the moral stages that are associated with these antisocial Internet

behaviors are investigated in detail. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Antisocial Behavior](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 23. Construction of an integrated positive youth development conceptual framework for the prevention of the use of psychotropic drugs among adolescents.

**Citation:** International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, January 2012, vol./is. 5/1(37-50), 1939-5965 (Jan-Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Lee, Tak Yan

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**Institution:** Lee, Tak Yan: Department of Applied Social Studies, College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This is a theoretical paper with an aim to construct an integrated conceptual framework for the prevention of adolescents' use and abuse of psychotropic drugs. This paper first reports the subjective reasons for adolescents' drug use and abuse in Hong Kong, and reviews the theoretical underpinnings. Theories of drug use and abuse, including neurological, pharmacological, genetic predisposition, psychological, and sociological theories were reviewed. It provides a critical re-examination of crucial factors that support the construction of a conceptual framework for primary prevention of adolescents' drug use and abuse building on, with minor revision, the model of victimization and substance abuse among women presented by Logan et al. This revised model provides a comprehensive and coherent framework synthesized from theories of drug abuse. This paper then provides empirical support for integrating a positive youth development perspective in the revised model. It further explains how the 15 empirically sound constructs identified by Catalano et al. and used in a positive youth development program, the Project P.A.T.H.S., relate generally to the components of the revised model to formulate an integrated positive youth development conceptual framework for primary prevention of adolescents drug use. Theoretical and practical implications as well as limitations and recommendations are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Theories](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 24. Development of a new curriculum in a positive youth development program: The Project P.A.T.H.S. in Hong Kong.

**Citation:** International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, January 2012, vol./is. 5/1(25-35), 1939-5965 (Jan-Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Shek, Daniel T. L; Ma, Hing Keung; Sun, Rachel C. F

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**Institution:** Shek, Daniel T. L.: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong; Ma, Hing Keung: Department of Education Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong; Sun, Rachel C. F.: Division of Learning, Development and Diversity, Faculty of Education, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The design of a new curriculum in a positive youth development program (Project P.A.T.H.S.) in Hong Kong is outlined. The Tier 1 Program of the original phase of the Project P.A.T.H.S. is a universal positive youth development program for students in Secondary 1 to Secondary 3 with the curricula developed by a research team comprising scholars in different disciplines (e.g., social work, psychology, and education). The 120 teaching units are designed with reference to 15 positive youth development constructs identified in the successful positive youth development programs. In the extension phase of the project, a new curriculum with 60 teaching units is developed in accordance with these 15 constructs with specific reference to five major adolescent developmental issues. These issues include substance abuse, sexuality issue, Internet addiction, bullying, and money and success issues. The principles underlying the program development and implementation strategies are outlined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Curriculum](#)  
[\\*Program Development](#)  
[\\*Teaching](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 25. A brief overview of adolescent developmental problems in Hong Kong.

**Citation:** International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, January 2012, vol./is. 5/1(9-23), 1939-5965 (Jan-Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Shek, Daniel T. L.; Ma, Hing Keung; Sun, Rachel C. F

**Correspondence Address:** Shek, Daniel T. L.: Faculty of Health and Social Sciences, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Room HJ407, Core H, Hungghom, Hong Kong, China, daniel.shek@polyu.edu.hk

**Institution:** Shek, Daniel T. L.: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong; Ma, Hing Keung: Department of Education Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong; Sun, Rachel C. F.: Division of Learning, Development and Diversity, Faculty of Education, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Several adolescent developmental problems in Hong Kong are briefly reviewed in this paper. First, rising adolescent substance abuse trends are described. Second, Internet use problems and Internet addiction among young people are examined. Third, worrying trends in adolescent sexuality are identified. Fourth, phenomena on bullying among young people are reviewed. Finally, phenomena related to adolescent materialistic orientation are focused upon. With reference to these adolescent developmental problems, possible solutions are briefly discussed particularly with reference to the ecological perspective. It is argued that the related scientific literature provides useful pointers for designing the curriculum in the extension phase of the Project P.A.T.H.S. in Hong Kong. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Bullying](#)  
[Sexuality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 26. Two-year outcomes of methadone maintenance therapy at a clinic in Malaysia.

**Citation:** Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health, September 2012, vol./is. 24/5(826-832), 1010-5395;1941-2479 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Musa, Ramli; Abu Bakar, Ahmad Zafri; Khan, Umeed Ali

**Correspondence Address:** Musa, Ramli: Department of Psychiatry, Kulliyyah of Medicine, International Islamic University Malaysia, Bandar Indera Mahkota, Pahang, Kuantan, Malaysia, 25200, ramlidr@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Musa, Ramli: International Islamic University Malaysia, Pahang; Abu Bakar, Ahmad Zafri: Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Pahang; Khan, Umeed Ali: International Islamic University Malaysia, Pahang

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The commencement of methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) in 2005 represents a quantum leap in the management of heroin dependence in Malaysia. Objective: To examine the 2-year outcomes of this modality in the treatment of heroin dependence with respect to the quality of life (QOL), heroin abstinence, and rate of employment among heroin dependants attending the Tengku Ampuan Afzan Hospital (HTAA) MMT clinic. Method: This was an experimental study in which the second QOL assessment was conducted 2 years after treatment initiation. Results: A total of 172 patients enrolled at the point of entry to the MMT program. The authors examined 107 patients who remained in the program 2 years later (62.6% retention rate). A paired t test demonstrated significant improvements in all 4 domains of QOL (physical, psychological, social relationships, and environment;  $P < .001$ ). The most marked improvement was noted in the psychological domain. Conclusion: The MMT program at HTAA is effective in improving the QOL among heroin dependants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: APJPH; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Maintenance Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health*

## 27. Impact of the 1994 alcohol production and sales deregulation policy on traffic crashes and fatalities in Japan.

**Citation:** Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health, September 2012, vol./is. 24/5(776-785), 1010-5395;1941-2479 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Desapriya, Ediriweera; Fujiwara, Takeo; Dutt, Namrata; Arason, Neil; Pike, Ian

**Correspondence Address:** Desapriya, Ediriweera: British Columbia Injury Research and Prevention Unit, L408-4480 Oak St, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6H 3V4, edesap@cw.bc.ca

**Institution:** Desapriya, Ediriweera: British Columbia Injury Research and Prevention Unit, Vancouver, BC; Fujiwara, Takeo: Centre for Community Child Health Research, Vancouver, BC; Dutt, Namrata: Douglas Collage, Coquitlam, BC; Arason, Neil: British Columbia Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, Victoria, BC; Pike, Ian: British Columbia Injury Research and Prevention Unit, Vancouver, BC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Many studies have demonstrated a strong relationship between alcohol availability and traffic crashes involving alcohol-impaired drivers. The present analysis focuses on the evaluation of the impact of alcohol availability on the Japanese population by comparing fatal and nonfatal motor vehicle crash rates before and after implementation of the alcohol deregulation policy in 1994. Participants and method: Poisson regression with robust standard error was used to model the before-to-after change in incidence rate ratios (IRRs) in the population. To control for potential confounders, per capita alcohol consumption, unemployment rate, and vehicle miles travelled (VMT) were also added to the model. The exponents of the fitted coefficients are equivalent to the IRRs. Results: Implementation of the policy deregulating alcohol sales and production did not appear to increase traffic fatalities and other traffic crashes in Japan. In the overall study results, nighttime fatalities were reduced statistically significantly by 6% since the implementation of the alcohol deregulation policy in 1994. Discussion: Contrary to previous research, the findings of this study demonstrated lower rates of fatalities and higher compliance with alcohol-related driving legislation. Further well-designed, nonaligned studies on alcohol availability and traffic fatalities in other countries are urgently needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: APJPH; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Driving Under the Influence](#)  
[\\*Motor Traffic Accidents](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health*

## 28. Neuroenhancers, addiction and research ethics.

**Citation:** Journal of Medical Ethics: Journal of the Institute of Medical Ethics, October 2012, vol./is. 38/10(605-608), 0306-6800 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Shaw, David Martin

**Correspondence Address:** Shaw, David Martin: Institute for Biomedical Ethics, University of Basel, Missionsstrasse 24, Basel-Stadt, Basel, Switzerland, CH-4055, davidmartinshaw@gmail.com

**Institution:** Shaw, David Martin: Institute for Biomedical Ethics, University of Basel, Basel

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by A. Heinz et al. (see record 2012-15119-009). In their recent paper in this journal, Heinz and colleagues accuse proponents of cognitive enhancement of making two unjustified assumptions. The first of these is the assumption that neuroenhancing drugs will be safe; the second is that research into cognitive enhancement does not pose particular ethical problems. Heinz and colleagues argue that both these assumptions are false. Here, I argue that these assumptions are in fact correct, and that Heinz and colleagues themselves make several assumptions that undermine their argument. Neuroenhancement does raise several ethical concerns, but safety and research in this area pose no unique difficulties. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Social Influences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Medical Ethics*

**29. Resting fMRI study of IAD college students based on method of ReHo analysis.**

- Citation:** Chinese Journal of Clinical Psychology, August 2012, vol./is. 20/4(474-476), 1005-3611 (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** Du, Wan-ping; Liu, Jun; Zhou, Shun-ke
- Correspondence Address:** Du, Wan-ping: Department of Radiology, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, China, 410011
- Institution:** Du, Wan-ping: Department of Radiology, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha; Liu, Jun: Department of Radiology, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha; Zhou, Shun-ke: Department of Radiology, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha
- Language:** Chinese
- Abstract:** Objective: To analyze encephalic functional characteristic of IAD college students in the resting state. Methods: 19 IAD college students and 19 controls performed fMRI in the resting state. ReHo method is adopted to analyze the difference between the average ReHo in two groups. Results: IAD showed increased and decreased brain regions in ReHo in the resting state compared with controls. The increased ReHo was distributed over the cerebellum, brainstem, right cingulate gyrus, bilateral parahippocampus, right frontal lobe (rectal gyrus, inferior frontal gyrus and middle frontal gyrus), left superior frontal gyrus, left precuneus, right postcentral gyrus, right middle occipital gyrus, right inferior temporal gyrus, left superior temporal gyrus and middle temporal gyrus. The decreased ReHo was only found in left precuneus. Conclusion: Abnormal brain activity of IAD college students may exist in a resting state compared with the controls. Enhancement of synchronization among brainstem, limbic lobe, frontal lobe, parietal lobe may be related to reward pathways. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Neuroanatomy](#)  
[\\*Occipital Lobe](#)  
[\\*Cingulate Cortex](#)  
[\\*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
[Brain](#)  
[College Students](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**30. Written disclosure treatment for posttraumatic stress disorder in substance use disorder inpatients.**

- Citation:** Behavior Modification, November 2012, vol./is. 36/6(875-896), 0145-4455;1552-4167 (Nov 2012)
- Author(s):** Bragdon, Rodney A; Lombardo, Thomas W
- Correspondence Address:** Bragdon, Rodney A.: Department of Psychology, Shenandoah University, 1460 University Drive, Winchester, VA, US, 22601, rbragdon@su.edu
- Institution:** Bragdon, Rodney A.: University of Mississippi, University, MS; Lombardo, Thomas W.: Department of Psychology, University of Mississippi, University, MS
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Comprehensive exposure-based approaches to treating posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are effective, but they are time intensive and not widely used because of factors such as client noncompliance and fears of iatrogenic effects. Exposure by writing disclosure (WD), modeled after Pennebaker's brief stress-reduction procedure, may circumvent these obstacles. WD treatment reduces PTSD symptoms in trauma victims but has rarely been tested in diagnosed PTSD participants and never in substance use disorder (SUD) populations-despite high comorbidity rates. The authors applied a standard Pennebaker WD treatment for 45 SUD inpatients screened for full or sub-syndromal

PTSD in an uncontrolled study. Results suggested potential strong cost-effectiveness: Posttreatment outcome measures showed significant symptom reductions, which remained stable at 3-month follow-up. With converging evidence from future controlled studies, WD strategies may emerge as effective and easily implemented treatment options for PTSD in SUD treatment settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder  
 \*Treatment  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Behavior Modification*

### 31. Cue-elicited affect and craving: Advancement of the conceptualization of craving in co-occurring posttraumatic stress disorder and alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Behavior Modification, November 2012, vol./is. 36/6(808-833), 0145-4455;1552-4167 (Nov 2012)  
**Author(s):** Nosen, Elizabeth; Nillni, Yael I; Berenz, Erin C; Schumacher, Julie A; Stasiewicz, Paul R; Coffey, Scott F  
**Correspondence Address:** Coffey, Scott F.: Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, 2500 North State St., Jackson, MS, US, 39216, scoffey@umc.edu  
**Institution:** Nosen, Elizabeth: University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC; Nillni, Yael I.: University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS; Berenz, Erin C.: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Schumacher, Julie A.: University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS; Stasiewicz, Paul R.: University at Buffalo, Research Institute on Addictions, Buffalo, NY; Coffey, Scott F.: Division of Psychology, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) commonly co-occurs with alcohol dependence (AD) and negatively affects treatment outcomes. Trauma-related negative affect enhances substance craving in laboratory cue-reactivity studies of AD individuals, but the role of positive affect has not been established. In this study, 108 AD treatment-seeking adults with current PTSD and AD were presented with four counterbalanced trials consisting of an audio cue (personalized trauma or neutral script) followed by a beverage cue (alcohol or water). Results revealed alcohol cues increased positive and negative affect, and positive affective responses explained significant incremental variance in self-reported craving and salivation, but only when cues were accompanied by neutral not trauma imagery. Ambivalent (high negative and positive) responses were associated with strongest craving. Findings advance the conceptualization of craving in individuals with PTSD-AD and highlight the importance of independently assessing positive and negative affective responses to cues in individuals with co-occurring PTSD-AD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Concept Formation  
 \*Craving  
 \*Cues  
 \*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder  
**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Behavior Modification*

### 32. Cultural ecstasies: Drugs, gender and the social imaginary.

**Citation:** Cultural ecstasies: Drugs, gender and the social imaginary., 2013 (2013)

**Author(s):** Mountian, Ilana

**Institution:** Mountian, Ilana: Manchester Metropolitan University, Discourse Unit

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the book) In this book, the author critically analyses discourses surrounding drugs, addiction, drug prohibition, treatment and prevention, and highlights new ways of understanding the role that gender plays in the ethics of drug use across cultures. The book analyses the discourses of religion, criminality and medicine, and shows how they, combined with key historical events, affect our views of drug use and drug users based on gender, race and class. The book draws on research from a variety of fields to provide alternative conceptual and methodological perspectives on the subject, including: critical theory; gender studies; post-colonial studies; psychoanalysis; and philosophy. Cultural Ecstasies is an innovative study of drugs and addiction, and will be of great interest to students, researchers and professionals working in psychology, sociology, social work, health care, criminology, and allied disciplines. This book draws on critical theories, discourse analysis and Lacanian psychoanalysis to provide theoretical frameworks for critical analysis and to investigate and rework the predominant concepts in the fields of drugs and gender. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)  
[Discourse Analysis](#)  
[Ethics](#)  
[Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
[Social Class](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. Cost effectiveness of hepatitis C-related interventions targeting substance users and other high-risk groups a systematic review.

**Citation:** PharmacoEconomics, November 2012, vol./is. 30/11(1015-1034), 1170-7690;1179-2027 (Nov 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** John-Baptiste, Ava; Yeung, Man Wah; Leung, Victoria; van der Velde, Gabrielle; Krahn, Murray

**Correspondence Address:** John-Baptiste, Ava: Toronto Health Economics and Technology Assessment, University of Toronto, Collaborative, 144 College Street, 6th Floor, Room 658, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 3M2, a.john.baptiste@gmail.com

**Institution:** John-Baptiste, Ava: Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON; Yeung, Man Wah: Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON; Leung, Victoria: Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON; van der Velde, Gabrielle: Toronto Health Economics and Technology Assessment, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON; Krahn, Murray: Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: In developed countries, injection drug users have the highest prevalence and incidence of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection. Clinicians and policy makers have several options for reducing morbidity and mortality related to HCV infection, including preventing new infections, screening high-risk populations, and

optimizing uptake and delivery of antiviral therapy. Cost-effectiveness analyses provide an estimate of the value for money associated with adopting healthcare interventions. Our objective was to determine the cost effectiveness of hepatitis C interventions (prevention, screening, treatment) targeting substance users and other groups with a high proportion of substance users. Methods: We conducted a systematic search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, HealthSTAR and EconLit, and the grey literature. Studies were critically appraised using the Drummond and Jefferson, Neumann et al. and Philips et al. checklists. We developed and applied a quality appraisal instrument specific to cost-effectiveness analyses of HCV interventions. In addition, we summarized cost-effectiveness estimates using a single currency and year (\$US, year 2009 values). Results: Twenty-one economic evaluations were included, which addressed prevention (three), screening (ten) and treatment (eight). The quality of the analyses varied greatly. A significant proportion did not incorporate important aspects of HCV natural history, disease costs and antiviral therapy. Incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs) ranged from dominant (less costly and more effective) to \$US603 352 per QALY. However, many ICERs were less than \$US100 000 per QALY. Screening and treatment interventions involving pegylated interferon and ribavirin were generally cost effective at the \$US100 000 per QALY threshold, with the exception of some subgroups, such as immune compromised patients with genotype 1 infections. Conclusions: No clear consensus emerged from the studies demonstrating that prevention, screening or treatment provides better value for money as each approach can be economically attractive in certain subgroups. More high-quality economic evaluations of preventing, identifying and treating HCV infection in substance users are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Springer International Publishing AG; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)  
[\\*Hepatitis](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 34. Strengthening efforts to integrate mental health into primary health care in Chile: Lessons from an international collaboration process.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health, 2012, vol./is. 41/1(87-102), 0020-7411 (Spr, 2012)

**Author(s):** Khenti, Akwatu; Sapag, Jaime C; Trainor, Ruth; Candia, Ximena; Poblete, Fernando; Valdes, Ana; Thompson, Debbie; Minoletti, Alberto; Diaz, Pablo; Gysling, Katia; Vohringer, Carlos; Chacon, Sergio

**Institution:** Khenti, Akwatu: Office of International Health (OIH), Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), ON; Sapag, Jaime C.: Office of International Health, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, ON; Trainor, Ruth: Office of International Health, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, ON; Candia, Ximena: Corporacion Municipal de Puente Alto, Santiago; Poblete, Fernando: Department of Family Medicine, School of Medicine, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago; Valdes, Ana: Servicio de Salud Metrophohtano Sur Oriente, Santiago; Thompson, Debbie: OIH, CAMH, ON; Minoletti, Alberto: School of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Chile, Santiago; Diaz, Pablo: Schizophrenia Program, CAMH, ON; Gysling, Katia: Centra de Estudios de las Adicciones, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago; Vohringer, Carlos: Fundacion Parentesis, Santiago; Chacon, Sergio: Fundacion Parentesis, Santiago

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Mental health and addiction care have traditionally been conceived as specialized services. This long-standing perception has been changing globally as recognition grows that sound mental health, which includes being free from substance abuse and concurrent

disorders, is a fundamental component of people's overall health and well-being. A more central role for primary health care has also emerged in large part because it provides an opportunity to improve people's mental health by offering comprehensive care from health promotion to early recognition, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation. Integrating mental health into primary health care has many advantages for improving care and reaching better outcomes, such as reduction of stigma and discrimination, better access to integrated and continuing care, and improvement of social integration. Chile has been a country at the forefront of the process of integrating mental health into primary health care. Reciprocal collaboration and knowledge exchange have been critical to its change process. Canada's Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) has been collaborating with Chile since 2003 to build capacity in primary health care from a system's approach. This article reviews the process and results of the collaboration between CAMH, through its Office of International Health, and different institutions in Chile aimed at strengthening mental health and addiction services in primary health care. Some key lessons learned and implications for the future are identified and discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: M.E. Sharpe. Inc.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Collaboration](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)  
[\\*Primary Health Care](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 35. Practical skills and clinical management of alcoholism and drug addiction.

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**Citation:** Practical skills and clinical management of alcoholism and drug addiction., 2012 (2012)

**Author(s):** Obembe, Samuel B

**Correspondence Address:** Obembe, Samuel B., [www.insishtinc20@gmail.com](mailto:www.insishtinc20@gmail.com)

**Institution:** Obembe, Samuel B.: Cognitive Insight, Inc., Alcoholism & Drug Addiction Treatment, Portland, OR

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the book) Practical Skills and Clinical Management of Alcoholism and Drug Addiction is a synopsis (summary) of causes and clinical management of alcoholism and drug addiction enhanced with practical skills and other awareness resources. The intent of the clinical literature in this book is primarily to educate, motivate, and dispel myths that enable addiction. This book provides information from researched facts to address this perennial issue. It sheds light on causes of alcoholism and drug addiction that broaden the scope of clinical management of the disease. Also, it punctuates the literature with practical skills that contribute to knowledge in clinical management, and gives insight to patients and their challenges. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Disease Management](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[Awareness](#)  
[Health Knowledge](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 36. Responding to family violence: A comprehensive, research-based guide for therapists.

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**Citation:** Responding to family violence: A comprehensive, research-based guide for therapists., 2013 (2013)

**Author(s):** Murray, Christine E; Graves, Kelly N

**Institution:** Murray, Christine E.: Department of Counseling and Educational Development, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro (UNCG), Greensboro, NC; Graves, Kelly N.: Department of Human Development and Services, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University (NCAT), Greensboro, NC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the cover) The comprehensive theory- and research-based guidelines provided in this text help answer the personal and professional questions therapists have as they provide competent clinical treatment to clients who have experienced family violence. It presents academic, scholarly, and statistical terms in an accessible and user-friendly way, with useful take-away points for practitioners such as clarifying contradictory findings, summarizing major research-based implications and guidelines, and addressing the unique clinical challenges faced by mental health professionals. Both professionals and students in graduate-level mental health training programs will find the presentation of information and exercises highly useful, and will appreciate the breadth of topics covered: intimate partner violence, battering, child maltreatment and adult survivors, co-occurring substance abuse, the abuse of vulnerable populations, cultural issues, prevention, and self-care. Professionals and students alike will find that, with this book, they can help their clients overcome the significant traumas and challenges they face to let their strength and resilience shine through. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Domestic Violence](#)  
[\\*Family](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)  
[Battered Females](#)  
[Child Abuse](#)  
[Child Neglect](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Intimate Partner Violence](#)  
[Prevention](#)  
[Sociocultural Factors](#)  
[Survivors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**37. Is smoking associated with alcohol-drug dependence in patients with pain and chronic pain patients? An evidence-based structured review.**

**Citation:** Pain Medicine, September 2012, vol./is. 13/9(1212-1226), 1526-2375;1526-4637 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Fishbain, David A; Cole, Brandy; Lewis, John E; Gao, Jinrun

**Correspondence Address:** Fishbain, David A.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Miami, 1400 NW 10th Avenue (D-79), Miami, FL, US, 33136, d.fishbain@miami.edu

**Institution:** Fishbain, David A.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL; Cole, Brandy: Comprehensive Pain Center, Department of Douglas Gardens Hospital, Miami, FL; Lewis, John E.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL; Gao, Jinrun: State Farm Insurance, Bloomington, IL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The objective of this study was to determine if there is consistent evidence for smoking to be considered a red flag for development of opioid dependence during opioid

exposure in patients with pain and chronic pain patients (CPPs). Methods: Six hundred and twenty-three references were found that addressed the areas of smoking, pain, and drug-alcohol dependence. Fifteen studies remained after exclusion criteria were applied and sorted into four groupings addressing four hypotheses: patients with pain and CPPs who smoke are more likely than their nonsmoking counterparts to use opioids, require higher opioid doses, be drug-alcohol dependent, and demonstrate aberrant drug-taking behaviors (ADTBs). Each study was characterized by the type of study it represented according to the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) guidelines and independently rated by two raters according to 13 quality criteria to generate a quality score. The percentage of studies in each grouping supporting/not supporting each hypothesis was calculated. The strength and consistency of the evidence in each grouping was rated by the AHCPR guidelines. Results: In each grouping, 100% of the studies supported the hypothesis for that grouping. The strength and consistency of the evidence was rated as A (consistent multiple studies) for the first hypothesis and as B (generally consistent) for the other. Conclusions: There is limited consistent indirect evidence that smoking status in patients with pain and CPPs is associated with alcohol-drug and opioid dependence. Smoking status could be a red flag for opioid-dependence development on opioid exposure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Chronic Pain](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Pain](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Pain Medicine](#)

### 38. Do patients know they are on pain medication agreements? Results from a sample of high-risk patients on chronic opioid therapy.

**Citation:** Pain Medicine, September 2012, vol./is. 13/9(1174-1180), 1526-2375;1526-4637 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Penko, Joanne; Mattson, Jennifer; Miaskowski, Christine; Kushel, Margot

**Correspondence Address:** Kushel, Margot: Division of General Internal Medicine, San Francisco General Hospital, University of California, Box 1364, San Francisco, CA, US, 94143-1364, mkushel@medsfgh.ucsf.edu

**Institution:** Penko, Joanne: Department of Epidemiology, San Francisco General Hospital, University of California, San Francisco, CA; Mattson, Jennifer: University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA; Miaskowski, Christine: Department of Physiological Nursing, San Francisco General Hospital, University of California, San Francisco, CA; Kushel, Margot: Division of General Internal Medicine, San Francisco General Hospital, University of California, San Francisco, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Pain medicine agreements are frequently recommended for use with high-risk patients on chronic opioid therapy. We assessed how consistently pain medicine agreements were used and whether patients were aware that they had signed a pain medicine agreement in a sample of HIV-infected adults prescribed chronic opioid treatment. Design: We recruited patients from a longitudinal cohort of community-based HIV-infected adults and recruited the patients' primary care providers (PCPs). The patients completed in-person interviews and PCPs completed mail-based questionnaires about the patients' use of pain medicine agreements. Among patients prescribed chronic opioid therapy, we analyzed the prevalence of pain medicine agreement use, patient factors associated with their use, and agreement between patient and clinician reports of pain agreements. Results: We had 84 patient-clinician dyads, representing 38 PCPs. A total of 72.8% of patients fit the diagnostic criteria for a lifetime substance use disorder.

PCPs reported using pain medicine agreements with 42.9% of patients. Patients with pain medicine agreements were more likely to be smokers (91.7% vs 58.3%;  $P = 0.001$ ) and had higher mean scores on the Screener and Opioid Assessment for Patients with Pain ( $= 26.0$  [standard deviation, SD] = 9.7) vs  $= 19.5$  [SD = 9.3];  $P = 0.003$ ). Patients reported having a pain medicine agreement with a sensitivity of 61.1% and a specificity of 64.6%. Conclusions: In a high-risk sample, clinicians were using agreements at a low rate, but were more likely to use them with patients at highest risk of misuse. Patients exhibited low awareness of whether they signed a pain medicine agreement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Pain](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Pain Medicine](#)

### 39. A model to identify patients at risk for prescription opioid abuse, dependence, and misuse.

**Citation:** Pain Medicine, September 2012, vol./is. 13/9(1162-1173), 1526-2375;1526-4637 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Rice, J. Bradford; White, Alan G; Birnbaum, Howard G; Schiller, Matt; Brown, David A; Roland, Carl L

**Correspondence Address:** Rice, J. Bradford: Analysis Group, Inc., 111 Huntington Ave., 10th Floor, Boston, MA, US, 02199, brice@analysisgroup.com

**Institution:** Rice, J. Bradford: Analysis Group, Inc., Boston, MA; White, Alan G.: Analysis Group, Inc., Boston, MA; Birnbaum, Howard G.: Analysis Group, Inc., Boston, MA; Schiller, Matt: Analysis Group, Inc., Boston, MA; Brown, David A.: Parexel International, Durham, NC; Roland, Carl L.: Pfizer, Inc., Cary, NC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The objective of this study was to use administrative claims data to identify and analyze patient characteristics and behavior associated with diagnosed opioid abuse. Design: Patients, aged 12-64 years, with at least one prescription opioid claim during 2007-2009 ( $n = 821,916$ ) were selected from a de-identified administrative claims database of privately insured members ( $n = 8,316,665$ ). Patients were divided into two mutually exclusive groups: those diagnosed with opioid abuse during 1999-2009 ( $n = 6,380$ ) and those without a diagnosis for opioid abuse ( $n = 815,536$ ). A logistic regression model was developed to estimate the association between an opioid abuse diagnosis and patient characteristics, including patient demographics, prescription drug use and filling behavior, comorbidities, medical resource use, and family member characteristics. Sensitivity analyses were conducted on the model's predictive power. Results: In addition to demographic factors associated with abuse (e.g., male gender), the following were identified as "key characteristics" (i.e., odds ratio [OR]  $> 2$ ): prior opioid prescriptions (OR = 2.23 for 1-5 prior Rxs; OR = 6.85 for 6+ prior Rxs); at least one prior prescription of buprenorphine (OR = 51.75) or methadone (OR = 2.97); at least one diagnosis of non-opioid drug abuse (OR = 9.89), mental illness (OR = 2.45), or hepatitis (OR = 2.36); and having a family member diagnosed with opioid abuse (OR = 3.01). Conclusions: Using medical as well as drug claims data, it is feasible to develop models that could assist payers in identifying patients who exhibit characteristics associated with increased risk for opioid abuse. These models incorporate medical information beyond that available to prescription drug monitoring programs that are reliant on drug claims data and can be an important tool to identify potentially inappropriate opioid use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Pain Medicine](#)

#### 40. Teens in the grey zone: The structural violence of substance-using youth being raised in the system.

**Citation:** Human Organization, 2012, vol./is. 71/3(317-325), 0018-7259;1938-3525 (Fal, 2012)

**Author(s):** Hedges, Kristin

**Institution:** Hedges, Kristin: School of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance abuse is highly prevalent among youth involved in the child welfare and juvenile systems. For these youth, the need for treatment and a safe recovery environment is essential. This paper uses a structural violence approach to analyze the systems youth are involved with and the impact these systems have on achieving and maintaining healthy living placements. The analysis uses qualitative methods to explore two in-depth case studies from youth in Tucson, Arizona. Findings indicate that systems have become impotent, at times, to the point of inhibiting such recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for Applied Anthropology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Child Welfare](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Juvenile Justice](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Human Organization](#)

#### 41. Understanding violence in girls with substance misuse problems.

**Citation:** Girls at risk: Swedish longitudinal research on adjustment., 2013(79-104) (2013)

**Author(s):** Oliver, Bonamy R; Hodgins, Sheilagh

**Correspondence Address:** Oliver, Bonamy R.: MRC Social, Genetic, and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom, Bonny.Oliver@iop.kcl.ac.uk

**Institution:** Oliver, Bonamy R.: MRC Social, Genetic, and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London; Hodgins, Sheilagh: Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Violence among females is poorly understood. Violence is less common among females than males, and consequently it has been more difficult to construct samples of adequate size to examine complex interactions of risk and protective factors associated with persistent violence in females. The available evidence suggests that developmental trajectories are similar as are many of the nonbiological risk factors associated with violence among males. Knowledge is needed to inform interventions designed to reduce violence and other antisocial behaviors among young girls before these behaviors cause irreparable damage to their futures. This chapter describes a sample of adolescent girls who sought professional help for substance misuse problems, and their parents. Forty-five percent of the girls reported fighting, carrying a weapon, beating up someone, or injuring someone with a weapon in the year before seeking treatment. These

girls were compared to those who reported no violent behavior. Risk factors significantly and independently associated with violence included having a first degree relative with a history of substance misuse and having experienced violent victimization by peers, while no protective factors against violence could be identified. Even though the nonviolent girls presented significant psychosocial problems, the violent girls were characterized by significantly more risk factors. The multiplicity and long-standing nature of the mental health and psychosocial problems presented by the violent girls within this clinical sample who sought treatment for substance misuse present a challenge to mental health services. The available evidence suggests that failure to address this challenge will lead to persistent violence, substance misuse, and poverty as the violent girls transition to adulthood and to conduct problems in their children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Protective Factors](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 42. Sexual assault and coincident alcohol use in attendees at a genitourinary medicine clinic in the south of England.

**Citation:** International Journal of STD & AIDS, February 2012, vol./is. 23/2(115-119), 0956-4624 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Blume, A; Standerwick, K; Tucker, L; Harris, S; Sheron, N

**Correspondence Address:** Blume, A.: Department of Genitourinary Medicine, St Mary's Hospital, Milton Road, Portsmouth, United Kingdom, P03 6AD, alison.blume@porthosp.nhs.uk

**Institution:** Blume, A.: Department of Genitourinary Medicine, St Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth; Standerwick, K.: Liver Research Group, Southampton General Hospital, Southampton; Tucker, L.: Department of Genitourinary Medicine, St Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth; Harris, S.: Liver Research Group, Southampton General Hospital, Southampton; Sheron, N.: Liver Research Group, Southampton General Hospital, Southampton

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** To Investigate the relationship between alcohol consumption and the experience of sexual assault, either as victim or perpetrator, among genitourinary (GU) medicine department attendees In Portsmouth, UK, we carried out a cross-sectional survey of consecutive patients attending the walk-in service when a researcher was available. Self-completed questionnaires were used and anonymized data were collected from 1186 participants (response rate 34%). Responses showed that 15.6% of female and 3.7% of male participants had ever being sexually assaulted. Women who reported sexual assault drank more on a heavy night out than those who did not report sexual assault (mean 21.3 versus 17.0 units,  $P = 0.041$ ). Over half of the victims had been drinking prior to the relevant assault. Twenty-seven participants (2.3%) admitted to having sex with a person who was not fully willing. Of these, 59% had been drinking prior to the assault, and the majority believed alcohol had contributed to the assault. Any strategies aiming to reduce the Incidence of sexual assault must address hazardous drinking as a high priority. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drinking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Sex Offenses](#)  
[Hazards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**43. A volitional help sheet to reduce binge drinking in students: A randomized exploratory trial.**

- Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2012, vol./is. 47/2(156-159), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar-Apr 2012)
- Author(s):** Arden, Madelynne A; Armitage, Christopher J
- Correspondence Address:** Arden, Madelynne A.: Health Psychology Research Group, Department of Psychology, Sociology and Politics, Faculty of Development & Society, Sheffield Hallam University, Collegiate Crescent Campus, Sheffield, United Kingdom, S10 2BP, m.arden@shu.ac.uk
- Institution:** Arden, Madelynne A.: Health Psychology Research Group, Department of Psychology, Sociology and Politics, Faculty of Development & Society, Sheffield Hallam University, Sheffield; Armitage, Christopher J.: Department of Psychology, University of Sheffield, Sheffield
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: This study tested the ability of a volitional help sheet (VHS) to decrease binge drinking in UK students. Methods: Fifty-six participants were randomly allocated to one of three conditions: control, active control or VHS as part of a questionnaire- based study. Results: There were significant decreases in units of alcohol consumed and self-reported binge drinking frequency in the VHS condition, but not in either of the control conditions. Conclusions: The findings support use of the VHS to help people to reduce their alcohol consumption and binge drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Medical Council on Alcohol. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Binge Drinking](#)  
[\\*Self Help Techniques](#)  
[\\*Volition](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Ovid* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)  
Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

**44. Sleep disturbance in alcoholism: Proposal of a simple measurement, and results from a 24-week randomized controlled study of alcohol-dependent patients assessing acamprosate efficacy.**

- Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2012, vol./is. 47/2(133-139), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar-Apr 2012)
- Author(s):** Perney, Pascal; Lehert, Philippe; Mason, Barbara J
- Correspondence Address:** Perney, Pascal: Service d'Addictologie, Hopital Caremeau, Universite Montpellier 1, Place du Pr Debre, Nmes, Germany, 30029, pascal.perney@chu-nimes.fr
- Institution:** Perney, Pascal: Service d'Addictologie, Hopital Caremeau, Universite Montpellier 1, Nmes; Lehert, Philippe: Statistics Department, Faculty of Economics, University of Louvain, Mons; Mason, Barbara J: Pearson Center for Alcoholism, Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: Sleep disturbance symptom (SDS) is commonly reported in alcoholic patients. Polysomnography studies suggested that acamprosate decreased SDS. We assessed this hypothesis by using data of a randomized controlled trial. As a secondary objective, we suggested and tested the validity of a simple measurement of SDS based on the Hamilton depression and anxiety inventory subset. Methods: We re-analysed a multi-center study evaluating the efficacy of acamprosate compared with placebos on alcohol-dependent patients in concentrating on SDS change in time. The Sleep sum score index (SAEI) was built from check-lists on adverse effects reported at each visit and constituted our main

endpoint. We also tested the validity of the short sleep index (SSI) defined by the four sleep items of the Hamilton depression and anxiety scales. Statistical analyses were conducted on an intention to treat basis. Results: A total of 592 patients were included, and 292 completed the 6-month trial. Compared with SAEI considered as our reference, the observed specificity and sensitivity of SSI were 91.6 and 87.6%. From 40.2% of patients experiencing SDS at baseline, this proportion decreased until 26.1% at M6 in the placebo group and 19.5% in the acamprosate group (relative risk placebo/acamprosate = 1.49, 95% confidence interval 1.10, 1.98, P = 0.04). Conclusion: Treating alcoholic patients to enhance abstinence has a beneficial effect in reducing SDS, and the duration of abstinence during the treatment constitutes the main positive factor. An additional effect of acamprosate is conjectured from its effect on the glutamatergic tone. The SSI constitutes a simple, reasonably sensitive and specific instrument tool to measure SDS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Medical Council on Alcohol. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Sleep Disorders](#)  
[\\*Acamprosate](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 45. Workplace alcohol testing program by combined use of ethyl glucuronide and fatty acid ethyl esters in hair.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2012, vol./is. 47/2(127-132), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar-Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** Hastedt, M; Herre, S; Pragst, F; Rothe, M; Hartwig, S

**Correspondence Address:** Hastedt, M.: Institute of Legal Medicine, Charite-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Turmstrasse 21, Building N, Berlin, Germany, 10559, martin.hastedt@charite.de

**Institution:** Hastedt, M.: Institute of Legal Medicine, Charite-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin; Herre, S.: Institute of Legal Medicine, Charite-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin; Pragst, F.: Institute of Legal Medicine, Charite-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin; Rothe, M.: Lipidomix GmbH, Berlin; Hartwig, S.: Institute of Legal Medicine, Charite-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: The applicability of fatty acid ethyl esters (FAEEs) and ethyl glucuronide (EtG) in hair in a workplace alcohol testing program was investigated. Methods: A total of 78 hair samples from employees in jobs with a high endangering potential were tested for EtG and FAEEs. In most cases excessive drinking was suspected. For 59 of these cases additional data of the traditional alcohol markers aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase and gamma-glutamyltransferase and of the mean corpuscular volume of the erythrocytes (58 cases) were available. Results: By application of the cut-offs of the Consensus of the Society of Hair Testing and of a gradual system for combined interpretation of FAEEs and EtG in hair no indications of alcohol abuse were obtained in 50 cases (64%), slight indications were seen in 13 cases (17%) and clear indications in 11 cases (14%). In four cases, the results were inconclusive with strongly conflicting results of both markers, the reason for which could not be cleared. The traditional markers confirmed the hair results only partly and displayed altogether a lower portion of positive results. Conclusion: EtG and FAEEs in hair, especially when interpreted in combination, are suitable for application in workplace alcohol testing programs. Nevertheless, the results obtained by hair analysis for alcohol markers can only be one part of a proper assessment aiming at the question whether an employee is addicted to alcohol or not. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Medical Council on Alcohol. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage Screening](#)  
[\\*Erythrocytes](#)  
[\\*Fatty Acids](#)  
[\\*Hair](#)  
[Personnel](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 46. Broad disruption of brain white matter microstructure and relationship with neuropsychological performance in male patients with severe alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2012, vol./is. 47/2(118-126), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar-Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** Konrad, Andreas; Vucurevic, Goran; Lorscheider, Markus; Bernow, Nina; Thummel, Milena; Chai, Cindy; Pfeifer, Philippe; Stoeter, Peter; Scheurich, Armin; Fehr, Christoph

**Correspondence Address:** Konrad, Andreas: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center, Johannes Gutenberg University, Untere Zahlbacher Strasse 8, Mainz, Germany, 55131, andreas\_konrad@gmx.de

**Institution:** Konrad, Andreas: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz; Vucurevic, Goran: Institute of Neuroradiology, University Medical Center, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz; Lorscheider, Markus: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz; Bernow, Nina: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz; Thummel, Milena: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz; Chai, Cindy: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz; Pfeifer, Philippe: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz; Stoeter, Peter: Institute of Neuroradiology, University Medical Center, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz; Scheurich, Armin: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz; Fehr, Christoph: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: In the last years, refined magnetic resonance diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) methods have become available to study microstructural alterations in the human brain. We investigated to what extent white matter tissue abnormalities are present in male patients after chronic, excessive alcohol consumption and if these alterations are correlated with measures of alcohol consumption and neuropsychological performance. Methods: Twenty-four detoxified adult male patients with severe alcohol dependence and 23 healthy male control subjects were included in the study. Neuropsychological tests were assessed for executive function, attention, memory and visuospatial function. DTI was acquired and preprocessing of the data was performed using tract-based spatial statistics. Group differences of fractional anisotropy (FA) as well as correlation analyses with neuropsychological measures and drinking history were calculated. Results: Performance in alcoholic patients was significantly poorer in tests of non-verbal reasoning and attention. In detoxified alcoholic patients, lower FA was primarily found in the body of the corpus callosum, but these findings did not correlate directly with behavioral measures. However, executive and psychomotor performance (Trail-Making Test) correlated significantly with FA in right anterior cingulate and left motor areas.

Conclusion: These findings provide further evidence for reduced integrity of interhemispheric connections in male patients with severe alcohol dependence, and neurocognitive performance was in part correlated with FA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Medical Council on Alcohol. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Brain Damage](#)  
[\\*Neuropsychology](#)  
[\\*White Matter](#)  
[Corpus Callosum](#)  
[Human Males](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 47. Alcohol-related brain damage: Report from a Medical Council on Alcohol Symposium, June 2010.

**Citation:** Alcohol and Alcoholism, March 2012, vol./is. 47/2(84-91), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Mar-Apr 2012)

**Author(s):** Thomson, A. D.; Guerrini, I.; Bell, D.; Drummond, C.; Duka, T.; Field, M.; Kopelman, M.; Lingford-Hughes, A.; Smith, I.; Wilson, K.; Marshall, E. J

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: In the last years, refined magnetic resonance diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) methods have become available to study microstructural alterations in the human brain. We investigated to what extent white matter tissue abnormalities are present in male patients after chronic, excessive alcohol consumption and if these alterations are correlated with measures of alcohol consumption and neuropsychological performance. Methods: Twenty-four detoxified adult male patients with severe alcohol dependence and 23 healthy male control subjects were included in the study. Neuropsychological tests were assessed for executive function, attention, memory and visuospatial function. DTI was acquired and preprocessing of the data was performed using tract-based spatial statistics. Group differences of fractional anisotropy (FA) as well as correlation analyses with neuropsychological measures and drinking history were calculated. Results: Performance in alcoholic patients was significantly poorer in tests of non-verbal reasoning and attention. In detoxified alcoholic patients, lower FA was primarily found in the body of the corpus callosum, but these findings did not correlate directly with behavioral measures. However, executive and psychomotor performance (Trail-Making Test) correlated significantly with FA in right anterior cingulate and left motor areas. Conclusion: These findings provide further evidence for reduced integrity of interhemispheric connections in male patients with severe alcohol dependence, and

neurocognitive performance was in part correlated with FA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Brain Damage](#)  
[\\*Executive Function](#)  
[\\*White Matter](#)  
[Neuroimaging](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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