

# 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 relationship among alexithymia, attachment styles, and racial identity of African American women in a residential substance abuse treatment facility.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-A(86), 0419-4209 (2012)
- Author(s):** Sutherland, Vickie Mecshell
- Institution:** Sutherland, Vickie Mecshell: Texas A&M U - Commerce
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Epidemiological studies have shown that substance abuse among African American women is occurring at an alarming rate that exceeds rates for White women. The heightened use of alcohol and drugs among African American women is a problem that resulted from their racial, historical, and structural position in American society. The literature reveals the primary factors contributing to psychological distress and causing these women to turn to drugs as a way of escape are (a) childhood trauma and life stresses, (b) discrimination and racism, (c) victimization due to gender oppression, (d) economic and social marginality, and (e) powerlessness and alienation. The historically favored, traditional disease/medical model of substance abuse treatment has been marginally successful with African American women. This model fails to address issues of cultural differences and discounts their environmental influences. Studies have shown that drug treatment services fail to adequately address cultural, racial, and gender needs that are specific to African American women. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship among alexithymia, attachment styles, and racial identity of African American in a residential substance abuse treatment facility. This study was based on a convenience sample of fifty-eight African American women in a metropolitan treatment center. Participants completed the following instruments: (a) demographic questionnaire, (b) Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20), (c) Experiences in Close Relationships (ECR-R), and (d) Multidimensional Inventory of Black Identity (MIBI). The sample yielded three groups of alexithymic participants: (a) fifteen were low alexithymic, (b) seventeen were moderate alexithymic, and (c) twenty-six were high alexithymic. The highest mean scores were on the Private Regard subscale on the Multidimensional Inventory of Black Identity. The lowest mean scores were on the Attachment-related Anxiety and Attachment-related Avoidance subscales of the Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised Questionnaire. A Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) was used to determine if there was statistical significance among alexithymia, attachment styles, and racial identity. MANOVA model assumptions were met. There was statistical significance on the Nationalist subscale and between the Assimilation and the Oppressed Minority subscales on the MIBI. It is important to note that the participants seemed to have made the same racial adjustments inside of the controlled environment as they had in society. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alexithymia](#)  
[\\*Blacks](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Treatment Facilities](#)  
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Whites](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

## 2. The comparative advantages of the NorthSTAR mental health model.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-A(350), 0419-4209 (2012)
- Author(s):** Woerner, Robert Troy
- Institution:** Woerner, Robert Troy: U Texas at Dallas

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This dissertation is a case study and program evaluation analyzing the NorthSTAR system, a mental health model serving both mentally ill and substance abuse patients in a seven county area of North Texas. The objective of this research is to evaluate previous studies performed on the system as well as interview the stakeholders in an effort to determine the optimal design for service delivery for its clients. To achieve this objective this study utilizes theories of qualitative design to evaluate the data and input observed to develop a better understanding of reasons why shortcomings exist now and how they can be rectified. The results have implications for the future design of the NorthSTAR system as well as future mental health care programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Program Evaluation](#)  
[\\*Student Attitudes](#)  
[Community Psychology](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. The phoenix rising: Describing women's stories of long-term recovery a narrative analysis.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 73/1-A(354), 0419-4209 (2012)

**Author(s):** Hammond, Gretchen Clark

**Institution:** Hammond, Gretchen Clark: The Ohio State U.

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Women's personal narratives about long-term recovery from alcohol and drug addiction are scarce, leaving much unknown about the nature of the recovery process over the life course. The female experience of being in recovery is often absent from the literature. Nine women, who identified as being in long-term recovery, ranging from five years to 28 years of sustained abstinence, were interviewed to gather their perspectives. A tri-layered narrative analysis was employed to examine story structure, transitions and trajectories over the life course, and women's voicing of their experiences. Findings reveal language that is highly contextualized to structure personal stories, and includes the use of vignettes to further explain significance, and images and metaphors to illustrate emotionally charged experiences. The trajectories into addiction and recovery are detailed, including transitions that occur within each component. Definitions for recovery are included, as well as a description of recovery over the long-term from a female perspective. Implications for social work research in the addictions include an elongated timeline for early recovery, the importance of personal identity, an expanded definition for recovery from a female perspective and an awareness of the impact of trauma, abuse and stigma in the lives of recovering women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohols](#)  
[\\*Analysis](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Narratives](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Life Span](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 4. Separating intentional inhibition of prepotent responses and resistance to proactive interference in alcohol-dependent individuals.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, September 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Sep 12, 2012)
- Author(s):** Noel, Xavier; Van der Linden, Martial; Brevers, Damien; Campanella, Salvatore; Verbanck, Paul; Hanak, Catherine; Kornreich, Charles; Verbruggen, Frederick
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Impulsivity is a hallmark of addictive behaviors. Addicts' weakened inhibition of irrelevant prepotent responses is commonly thought to explain this association. However, inhibition is not a unitary mechanism. This study investigated the efficiency of overcoming competition due to irrelevant responses (i.e., inhibition of a prepotent response) and overcoming competition in memory (i.e., resistance to proactive interference) in sober and recently detoxified alcohol-dependent individuals. METHODS: Three cognitive tasks assessing the inhibition of a prepotent response (Hayling task, anti-saccade task and Stroop task) and two tasks tapping into the capacity to resist proactive interference (cued recall, Brown-Peterson variant) were administered to 30 non-amnesic recently detoxified alcohol-dependent individuals and 30 matched healthy participants without alcohol dependency. In addition, possible confounds such as verbal updating in working memory was assessed. RESULTS: Alcohol-dependent subjects performed worse than healthy participants on the three cognitive tasks assessing the inhibition of irrelevant prepotent responses but group performance was similar in the tasks assessing overcoming proactive interference in memory, updating of working memory and abstract reasoning. CONCLUSIONS: These findings suggest that alcohol-dependence is mainly associated with impaired capacity to intentionally suppress irrelevant prepotent response information. Control of proactive interference from memory is preserved. Theoretical and clinical implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

##### 5. Wavelet-transformed temporal cerebral blood flow signals during attempted inhibition of cue-induced cocaine craving distinguish prognostic phenotypes.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, September 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Sep 11, 2012)
- Author(s):** Lam, Shing Chun Benny; Wang, Ze; Li, Yin; Franklin, Teresa; O'Brien, Charles; Magland, Jeremy; Childress, Anna Rose
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Cocaine addicted patients with positive cocaine urine status at treatment entry are far less likely to have a successful treatment outcome. This work aims to identify brain substrates that can distinguish this group of patients from their cocaine-negative counterparts in order to better understand this clinical phenotype. Going a step beyond conventional functional connectivity, we used wavelet transform coherence (WTC) to determine in which ways the temporal pattern of fMRI cerebral blood flow (CBF) signals during attempted inhibition of cue-induced cocaine craving may differ between these two groups. METHODS: Using a critical node in motivational circuitry, amygdala, as a seed, whole brain correlations for the entire sample revealed a functional connection with the dorsal cingulate. Next, WTC maps of CBF were constructed for each individual, characterizing the temporal patterns between these two regions during craving inhibition. RESULTS: As revealed by WTC, during attempted craving inhibition, the cocaine-negative subjects had significantly stronger and longer negative coherence between the amygdala and the dorsal cingulate, as compared to the cocaine-positive subjects. This relationship was neither evident in the resting state nor between two regions unrelated to inhibition processes. CONCLUSIONS: The duration and strength of negative coherence calculated from wavelet-transformed CBF provide an objective and well-defined way to characterize brain responses during attempted inhibition of cue-induced craving, at the level of the individual. The stronger and sustained negative coherence in CBF between motivational (amygdala) and modulatory (dorsal cingulate) regions in cocaine-negative subjects may be a critical brain strength that fosters improved

craving inhibition and thus, better clinical outcome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 6. Effects of metabotropic glutamate receptor ligands on male sexual behavior in rats.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, August 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Aug 30, 2012)

**Author(s):** Li, Xia; Higley, Amanda; Song, Rui; Xi, Zheng-Xiong

**Abstract:** Metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluRs), particularly mGluR2/3, mGluR5 and mGluR7, have received much attention in medication development for the treatment of drug addiction and other neuropsychiatric diseases. However, little is known as to whether mGluR ligands also alter natural sexual behavior, a possible unwanted effect when used in humans. In the present study, we used classical copulatory behaviors to evaluate the effects of LY379268 (a selective mGluR2/3 agonist), MPEP (a selective mGluR5 antagonist) and AMN082 (a selective mGluR7 agonist), on male sexual performance in rats. We found that systemic administration of LY379268 (1, 3 mg/kg, i.p.) had no effect, while MPEP (20 mg/kg, but not 10 mg/kg, i.p.) and AMN082 (10, 20 mg/kg, but not 3 mg/kg) produced a significant and dose-dependent reduction in both sex-seeking and sex-performance behaviors, manifested as an increase in mount or intromission latency and time required for ejaculation, and a reduction in mount or intromission frequency. This inhibition lasted for about 30-60 min. These findings suggest that compounds that target mGluR5 or mGluR7, but not mGluR2/3, may have short-term inhibitory effects on male sexual performance. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled 'mGluR'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 7. The Achievement of Masculinity Through Energy-Drink Consumption: Experimental Evidence Supporting a Closer Look at the Popularity of Energy Drinks Among Men.

**Citation:** Psychology of Men & Masculinity, September 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1524-9220;1939-151X (Sep 17, 2012)

**Author(s):** Chiou, Wen-Bin; Wu, Wen-Hsiung; Lee, King-Teh

**Abstract:** We used self-completion theory to examine whether exposure to concepts of masculinity increased the desire for energy drinks and whether the use of energy drinks contributed to the achievement of a masculine sense of self. In Experiment 1, participants were randomly assigned to receive either a masculine or a neutral prime via a scrambled-sentence task. The results showed that participants exposed to concepts related to masculinity were more likely than controls to choose an energy drink as a reward for participation. In Experiment 2, participants were randomly assigned to groups differing with respect to bogus feedback provided about masculinity: low (threatened), high (affirmed), or no feedback (control). The second experiment found that participants whose masculinity was threatened consumed more of the energy drinks in a taste test than the controls, whereas those whose masculinity was affirmed consumed less of the energy drinks than the controls. The current research suggests that reminders of masculinity may increase the desire for energy drinks, and energy-drink consumption seems to enable men to regulate their personal sense of masculinity. The notion of masculine self-completion may provide a useful framework for explaining the popularity of energy drinks among men and the use of other addictive substances related to the symbolic self-completion of masculinity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:****Source:** PsycINFO**8. Review of the Application of Positive Psychology to Substance Use, Addiction, and Recovery Research.**

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**Citation:** Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, September 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Sep 17, 2012)**Author(s):** Krentzman, Amy R

**Abstract:** Advances in positive psychology have grown exponentially over the past decade. The addictions field has experienced its own growth in a positive direction, embodied by the recovery movement. Despite parallel developments, and great momentum on both sides, there has been little crosspollination. This article introduces positive psychology and the recovery movement, describes the research on positive psychology in the addictions, and discusses future avenues of theory, research, and intervention based on a positive-psychology framework. A systematic review of positive psychology applied to substance use, addiction, and recovery found nine studies which are discussed according to the following themes: theoretical propositions, character strengths and drinking, positive psychology and recovery, positive interventions, and addiction: feeling good and feeling bad. The current scholarship is scant, but diverse, covering a wide range of populations (adults, adolescents, those in and out of treatment), topics (character strengths, recovery, positive affect), and addictive behaviors (work addiction, cigarette smoking, and alcohol use disorders). There is diversity, too, in country of origin, with work originating in the U.S., U.K., Poland, and Spain. The rigorous application of the lens, tools, and approaches of positive psychology to addiction research generally, and to the aims of the recovery movement specifically, has potential for the development of theory and innovation in prevention and intervention. Further, because the work in positive psychology has primarily focused on microsystems, it may be primed to make contributions to the predominantly macrosystems focus of the recovery movement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:****Source:** PsycINFO**9. Going tobacco-free: Predictors of clinician reactions and outcomes of the ny state office of alcoholism and substance abuse services tobacco-free regulation.**

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**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, September 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Sep 6, 2012)**Author(s):** Eby, Lillian; George, Kerrin; Brown, B. Lindsay

**Abstract:** In an effort to reduce patient tobacco dependence and create healthier work environments, New York State (NYS) mandated 100% tobacco-free addiction treatment programs for state funded or certified facilities in 2008. We present the results of a longitudinal study examining how local implementation features shape clinician reactions to the regulation and influence post-regulation clinician behavior and strain. A cohort of 147 clinicians associated with 13 treatment organizations throughout NYS completed a survey prior to the passage of the regulation and again approximately 1 year post-regulation. Findings reveal that local implementation features of clinician participation in the planning for change, the provision of change-related information, and perceived organizational support predicted perceptions of change management fairness, which in turn predicted clinical practice behaviors to support smoking cessation, as well as psychological and behavioral strain. In contrast, self-efficacy for change was neither related to local implementation nor clinician outcomes. Practical implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

**10. Callous-unemotional traits as unique prospective risk factors for substance use in early adolescent boys and girls.**

**Citation:** Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, October 2012, vol./is. 40/7(1099-1110), 0091-0627;1573-2835 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Wymbs, Brian T; McCarty, Carolyn A; King, Kevin M; McCauley, Elizabeth; Vander Stoep, Ann; Baer, John S; Waschbusch, Daniel A

**Correspondence Address:** Wymbs, Brian T.: Seattle Children's Research Institute, 2001 8th Ave, Suite 600 M/S CW8-6, Seattle, WA, US, 98121, brian.wymbs@seattlechildrens.org

**Institution:** Wymbs, Brian T.: Seattle Children's Research Institute, Seattle, WA; McCarty, Carolyn A.: University of Washington, Seattle, WA; King, Kevin M.: University of Washington, Seattle, WA; McCauley, Elizabeth: University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Vander Stoep, Ann: University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Baer, John S.: University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Waschbusch, Daniel A.: Florida International University, Miami, FL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Youth with elevated conduct disorder (CD) symptoms who also have callous-unemotional (CU) traits exhibit more antisocial behavior than youth without CU traits. However, evidence regarding whether CU traits increase risk of substance use over and above CD symptoms, and whether these associations differ for boys and girls, is scarce. Using the Developmental Pathways Project sample of 521 middle school students, we examined whether adolescent- and parent-reported CU traits measured in 6th grade prospectively predicted the onset and recurrence of substance use and use-related impairment by 9th grade. We also examined the degree to which CU traits uniquely predicted substance use and impairment over and above CD symptoms, as well as whether gender moderated these associations. Results indicated that adolescent-reported CU traits increased the likelihood of substance use and impairment onset and recurrence by 9th grade. Analyses revealed that CD symptoms accounted for prospective associations between adolescent-reported CU and substance use, but gender moderated these associations. Boys with elevated CU traits and CD symptoms were not more likely to report alcohol use onset or recurrence, but they were at highest risk of recurrent marijuana use, use of both alcohol and marijuana, and use-related impairment by 9th grade. Girls with low CU traits and high CD symptoms were most likely to report onset and recurrent use of alcohol, as well as recurrent marijuana use, use of both substances and impairment. Study findings highlight the importance of accounting for CD symptoms and gender when examining links between CU traits and substance use in early adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** The Biennial Meeting of the International Society for Research on Child and Adolescent Psychopathology. Jun, 2011. Portions of the analyses were presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Conduct Disorder](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Personality Traits](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Antisocial Behavior](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**11. Substance use progression from adolescence to early adulthood: Effortful control in the context of friendship influence and early-onset use.**

**Citation:** Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, October 2012, vol./is. 40/7(1045-1058), 0091-0627;1573-2835 (Oct 2012)

**Author(s):** Piehler, Timothy F; Veronneau, Marie-Helene; Dishion, Thomas J

**Correspondence Address:** Piehler, Timothy F.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota Medical Center, 2450 Riverside Avenue, Minneapolis,, MN, US, 55454, [tpiehler@umn.edu](mailto:tpiehler@umn.edu)

**Institution:** Piehler, Timothy F.: Child and Family Center, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR; Veronneau, Marie-Helene: Child and Family Center, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR; Dishion, Thomas J.: Child and Family Center, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In a sample of 998 ethnically diverse adolescents, a multiagent, multimethod approach to the measurement of adolescent effortful control, adolescent substance use, and friendship influence was used to predict escalations to early-adult tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use by ages 22-23. Structural equation modeling revealed that adolescent substance use and friends' substance use tended to be highly correlated and together were robust predictors of a problematic pattern of usage for all substances in early adulthood. In addition, the adolescent effortful control construct directly predicted progressions to problematic use of tobacco and marijuana, but not for alcohol. In the alcohol model, effortful control interacted with the construct of substance use lifestyle (based on adolescent alcohol use and friends' substance use) when predicting problematic alcohol use in early adulthood. Results held when comparing across genders and across ethnic groups. These findings emphasize the importance of addressing adolescent self-regulation in interventions designed to treat and prevent early-adult substance abuse. (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:** [\\*Adolescent Psychopathology](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Friendship](#)  
[\\*Interpersonal Influences](#)  
[\\*Self Regulation](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Marijuana Usage](#)  
[Onset \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 12. Reducing the use of seclusion for mental disorder in a prison: Implementing a high support unit in a prison using participant action research.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health Systems, April 2012, vol./is. 6/, 1752-4458 (Apr 9, 2012)

**Author(s):** Giblin, Yvette; Kelly, Andy; Kelly, Enda; Kennedy, Harry G; Mohan, Damian

**Correspondence Address:** Giblin, Yvette, [yvette.giblin@hse.ie](mailto:yvette.giblin@hse.ie)

**Institution:** Giblin, Yvette: National Forensic Mental Health Service, Central Mental Hospital, Dublin; Kelly, Andy: National Forensic Mental Health Service, Central Mental Hospital, Dublin; Kelly, Enda: Irish Prison Service, Mountjoy Prison Complex, Dublin; Kennedy, Harry G.: National Forensic Mental Health Service, Central Mental Hospital, Dublin; Mohan, Damian: National Forensic Mental Health Service, Central Mental Hospital, Dublin

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Vulnerable prisoners and mentally disordered offenders who present with risk of harm to self or others were accommodated in Special Observation Cells (SOCs) isolated from others for considerable periods of time. This practice has been criticised by the Council of Europe Committee for the Prevention of Torture. The objective of this

initiative was to reduce the use of seclusion within the prison and to improve the care of vulnerable and mentally ill prisoners within the prison. Results: The prison studied is a committal centre for sentenced prisoners with an official bed capacity of 630. The forensic mental health in-reach team, in co-operation with the prison health service followed the 'spiral' of planning, action and fact finding about the results of the action. In December 2010 a 10 bed High Support Unit (HSU) was established within the prison. During the first year, 96 prisoners were admitted. A third (35%) reported psychotic symptoms, 28% were referred due to the immediate risk of self-harm, 17% were accommodated for medical treatments and increased observation, 13% received specialised treatment by the Addiction Psychiatry team, 6% presented with emotional distress. One prisoner was accommodated on the HSU due to the acute risk he posed to others. A major mental illness was diagnosed in 29%, 20% required short-term increased support for crisis intervention and were found not to have a mental illness. A further 10% were deemed to be feigning symptoms of mental illness to seek refuge in the HSU. 7% had personality disorder as their primary diagnosis and 4% had a learning disability. Stratifying risk within the prison population through the provision of the HSU decreased the total episodes of seclusion in the prison by 59% ( $p < 0.001$ ) in addition to providing a more effective psychiatric in-reach service to the prison. Pathways between the prison and the forensic psychiatric hospital saw no change in activity but improved continuity of care. Conclusions: The next step is to further stratify risk by establishing a low support unit to serve as a step-down from the high support unit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; HOLDER: Giblin et al.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mentally Ill Offenders](#)  
[\\*Patient Seclusion](#)  
[\\*Prisoners](#)  
[\\*Prisons](#)  
[Experimentation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 13. iDisorder: Understanding our obsession with technology and overcoming its hold on us.

**Citation:** iDisorder: Understanding our obsession with technology and overcoming its hold on us., 2012 (2012)

**Author(s):** Rosen, Larry D

**Institution:** Rosen, Larry D.: California State University, Dominguez Hills, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the jacket) By the year 2015, experts predict that 80% of the world's population will have a smartphone, a tablet, or a laptop computer; if you live in the developed world, you likely already have at least 2 of these transportable devices (along with 65% of the people around you). That means that you are connected all day, every day, no matter where you go, unable to escape from the "plugged-in" aspect of today's culture. Renowned "psychology of technology" expert Dr. Larry Rosen argues that this constant flow of information is more than the human mind was meant to handle. He shows, for example, that there is little difference between BlackBerry addicts and those suffering from obsessive-compulsive disorder. Our technology use has sprouted a whole new array of symptoms of common disorders, from teenagers uploading their every move to Facebook to the 40-year-old who scours the Internet for information on the differences between freckles and melanoma, despite reassurances from his dermatologist. More importantly, Dr. Rosen shows that there is a way to achieve harmony with technology without being controlled by the constant influx of information. In this timely work, Dr. Rosen and his colleagues Dr. Nancy Cheever and Dr. Mark Carrier sort through the latest research from the fields of neuroscience, sociology, and psychology to show how our dependence on

technology has gone past convenience and into a dehumanizing obsession that permeates society. In a world where technology continues to advance faster than we can keep up, Rosen's work helps us see the warning signs of iDisorders, and develop strategies to maintain our humanity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Obsessions](#)  
[\\*Technology](#)  
[\\*Computer Usage](#)  
[\\*Mobile Devices](#)  
 Cellular Phones

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 14. Culturally sensitive interventions and substance use: A meta-analytic review of outcomes among minority youths.

**Citation:** Social Work Research, March 2012, vol./is. 36/1(11-19), 1070-5309 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Hodge, David R; Jackson, Kelly F; Vaughn, Michael G

**Correspondence Address:** Hodge, David R.: School of Social Work, Arizona State University, Mail Code 3920, 411 K. Central, Suite 800, Phoenix, AZ, US, 85004-0689

**Institution:** Hodge, David R.: School of Social Work, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ; Jackson, Kelly F.: Southwest Interdisciplinary Research Center, School of Social Work, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ; Vaughn, Michael G.: School of Social Work, Saint Louis University, MO

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study assessed the effectiveness of culturally sensitive interventions (CSIs) (IV = 10) designed to address substance use among minority youths. Study methods consisted of systematic search procedures, quality of study ratings, and meta-analytic techniques to gauge effects and evaluate publication bias. The results, across all measures and time frames, reveal small effects (Hedges's  $g = .118$ , 95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.004 to 0.232). For recent alcohol use, the effects were small (Hedges's  $g = .225$ , 95% CI = 0.015 to 0.435). For recent marijuana use, the effects failed to achieve significance (Hedges's  $g = .610$ , 95% CI = -0.256 to 1.476). Suggestions for enhancing the effectiveness of CSIs are discussed along with the benefits and limitations of using meta-analyses versus narrative reviews to assess intervention effectiveness in emerging areas of research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: National Association of Social Workers; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Cultural Sensitivity](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 15. Under the radar: Impact of policies of localism on substance misuse services for refugee and asylum seeking communities.

**Citation:** International Social Work, September 2012, vol./is. 55/5(662-674), 0020-8728;1461-7234 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Mills, Karen

**Correspondence Address:** Mills, Karen: School of Nursing, Midwifery and Social Work, University of Hertfordshire, Room 1F300, Wright Building, College Lane, Hatfield, United Kingdom, AL10 9AB, k.mills@herts.ac.uk

**Institution:** Mills, Karen: University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drug services struggle to respond to the UK's minority communities. Despite some success, suspicion persists. The UK government has advanced localism as a mechanism for supporting communities in developing systems which will meet their needs. Drawing upon three research projects, this article examines the needs of asylum seekers and refugees, the formation of communities and the barriers which leave individuals unnoticed. It explores the potential of localism to engage and support drug users in new communities. (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:** [\\*Community Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Refugees](#)  
[\\*Treatment Barriers](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[Minority Groups](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 16. Using photographs in narrative therapy to externalize the problem: A Substance abuse case.

**Citation:** Journal of Systemic Therapies, 2012, vol./is. 31/2(1-20), 1195-4396 (Sum, 2012)

**Author(s):** Chan, Chitat; Ngai, Kee-hung; Wong, Chi-keung

**Correspondence Address:** Chan, Chitat: Hong Kong Institute of Education, 10 Lo Ping Road. Tai Po, New Territories, Hong Kong, ctchan@ied.edu.hk

**Institution:** Chan, Chitat: Higher Diploma in Social Work Programme, Hong Kong Institute of Education, New Territories

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Using a substance abuse case in a hospital in Hong Kong, this article discusses the potential of using photographs to externalize the problem in Narrative Therapy (NT). One of the key principles underlying NT techniques is externalizing. According to White, externalizing can be understood in terms of scaffolding, which begins with low-level distancing tasks, such as naming and characterizing the problem, and builds to high-level distancing tasks that have clients making plans to act upon the newly understood concepts they have formed. The clinical account recorded the utterances in the consultation process and plot changes throughout the consultation. The key observations were that: (i) the proportion of higher-level distancing utterances increased with the progression of the consultation, in line with the intended process of NT; (ii) among the client's utterances reflecting distancing tasks, most of them were associated with the photographs selected by the client; (iii) the consultation dialogues intended to induce distancing tasks were facilitated by the use of photographs. The use of photographs in NT opens up possibilities for future research and practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Narrative Therapy](#)  
[\\*Photographs](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapeutic Techniques](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**17. Pulling the plug on drug detention centres in Asia.**

- Citation:** The Lancet, August 2012, vol./is. 380/9840(448), 0140-6736 (Aug 4, 2012)
- Author(s):** No authorship indicated
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** "No treatment for the disease of addiction was available there. Once a month or so we marched around for a couple of hours chanting slogans", Huong Son, who had been detained for 4 years in a so-called drug treatment centre in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, told Human Rights Watch (HRW). More than 350 000 people identified as drug users are currently being held in drug detention centres in China and southeast Asia. The outcry over drug detention centres has been growing. In March, 12 UN agencies issued a joint statement calling for the closure of the centres and release of detained individuals without delay. Countries giving aid for, or supporting research on, drug addiction treatments in Asia should make sure their funds do not cause more harm than good. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[Drugs](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Elsevier](#)  
Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

**18. Reversal of quinpirole inhibition of ventral tegmental area neurons is linked to the phosphatidylinositol system and is induced by agonists linked to Gq.**

- Citation:** Journal of Neurophysiology, July 2012, vol./is. 108/1(263-274), 0022-3077;1522-1598 (Jul 1, 2012)
- Author(s):** Nimitvilai, Sudarat; McElvain, Maureen A; Arora, Devinder S; Brodie, Mark S
- Correspondence Address:** Brodie, Mark S.: Dept. of Physiology and Biophysics, Univ. of Illinois at Chicago, 835 S. Wolcott, Rm. E-202, M/C 901, Chicago, IL, US, 60612-7342, mbrodie@uic.edu
- Institution:** Nimitvilai, Sudarat: Department of Physiology and Biophysics, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL; McElvain, Maureen A.: Department of Physiology and Biophysics, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL; Arora, Devinder S.: Department of Physiology and Biophysics, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL; Brodie, Mark S.: Department of Physiology and Biophysics, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Putative dopaminergic (pDAergic) ventral tegmental area neurons play an important role in brain pathways related to addiction. Extended exposure of pDAergic neurons to moderate concentrations of dopamine (DA) results in a time-dependent decrease in sensitivity of pDAergic neurons to DA inhibition, a process called dopamine inhibition reversal (DIR). We have shown that DIR is mediated by phospholipase C and conventional protein kinase C through concurrent stimulation of D2 and D1-like receptors. In the present study, we further characterized this phenomenon by using extracellular recordings in brain slices to examine whether DIR is linked to phosphatidylinositol (PI) or adenylate cyclase (AC) second-messenger pathways. A D1-like dopaminergic agonist associated with PI turnover (SKF83959), but not one linked to AC (SKF83822), promoted reversal of inhibition produced by quinpirole, a dopamine D2-selective agonist. Other neurotransmitter receptors linked to PI turnover include serotonin 5-HT<sub>2</sub>, 1-adrenergic, neurotensin, and group I metabotropic glutamate (mGlu) receptors. Both serotonin and neurotensin produced significant reversal of quinpirole

inhibition, but agonists of 1-adrenergic and group I mGlu receptors failed to significantly reverse quinpirole inhibition. These results indicate that some agonists that stimulate PI turnover can facilitate desensitization of D2 receptors but that there may be other factors in addition to PI that control that interaction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Physiological Society; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine Agonists](#)  
[\\*Neurons](#)  
[\\*Phosphatides](#)  
[\\*Quinpirole](#)  
[\\*Tegmentum](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Brain](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 19. Therapeutic communities for youths in secure care: Participant characteristics and predictors of treatment and postrelease supervision.

**Citation:** Journal of Social Service Research, July 2012, vol./is. 38/4(451-467), 0148-8376;1540-7314 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Lemieux, Catherine M; Barthelemy, Juan J; Schroeder, Julie A; Thomas, Johanna M

**Correspondence Address:** Lemieux, Catherine M.: Louisiana State University, School of Social Work, 218 Huey P. Long Fieldhouse, Baton Rouge, LA, US, 70803, clemieu@lsu.edu

**Institution:** Lemieux, Catherine M.: Louisiana State University, School of Social Work, Baton Rouge, LA; Barthelemy, Juan J.: Louisiana State University, School of Social Work, Baton Rouge, LA; Schroeder, Julie A.: Jackson State University, School of Social Work, Jackson, MS; Thomas, Johanna M.: University of Arkansas-Little Rock, School of Social Work, Little Rock, AR

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The current cross-sectional, descriptive study utilized services data to examine the characteristics, treatment, and postrelease outcomes of 226 male (64.6%) and female (35.4%) youths in therapeutic communities (TCs) housed within three secure-care facilities in one Southern state. The results of hierarchical multiple regression analyses showed that approximately 21% of the variance in amount of TC services received was predicted by demographic, psychosocial, and institutional variables. Girls received less TC treatment than boys, and participants with disciplinary tickets received more treatment than those without tickets. The binary logistic regression model distinguished between youths who were and were not placed under supervision upon release, with relevant predictors explaining about 40% of the variance. Implications for practice and research with youths in institution-based TCs are discussed. (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:** [\\*Institutional Release](#)  
[\\*Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[\\*Professional Supervision](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Community](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Client Characteristics](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Prisons](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**20. Clinical recognition and recording of alcohol disorders by clinicians in primary and secondary care:****Meta-analysis.**

- Citation:** The British Journal of Psychiatry, August 2012, vol./is. 201/2(93-100), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** Mitchell, Alex J; Meader, Nick; Bird, Vicky; Rizzo, Maria
- Correspondence Address:** Mitchell, Alex J.: Leicester General Hospital, Leicester Partnership Trust, Leicester, United Kingdom, LE5 4PW, alex.mitchell@leicspart.nhs.uk
- Institution:** Mitchell, Alex J.: Department of Psycho-oncology, Leicester Partnership Trust, Leicester; Meader, Nick: National Collaborating Centre for Mental Health, Royal College of Psychiatrists' Research Unit, London; Bird, Vicky: National Collaborating Centre for Mental Health, London; Rizzo, Maria: National Collaborating Centre for Mental Health, London
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Clinicians have considerable difficulty identifying and helping those people with alcohol problems but no previous study has looked at this systematically. Aims: To determine clinicians' ability to routinely identify broadly defined alcohol problems. Method: Data were extracted and rated by two authors, according to PRISMA standard and QUADAS criteria. Studies that examined the diagnostic accuracy of clinicians' opinion regarding the presence of alcohol problems as well as their written notation were evaluated. Results: A comprehensive search identified 48 studies that looked at the routine ability of clinicians to identify alcohol problems (12 in primary care, 31 in general hospitals and 5 in psychiatric settings). A total of 39 examined alcohol use disorder, 5 alcohol dependence and 4 intoxication. We separated studies into those using self-report and those using interview. The diagnostic sensitivity of primary care physicians (general practitioners) in the identification of alcohol use disorder was 41.7% (95% CI 23.0-61.7) but alcohol problems were recorded correctly in only 27.3% (95% CI 16.9-39.1) of primary care records. Hospital staff identified 52.4% (95% CI 35.9-68.7) of cases and made correct notations in 37.2% (95% CI 28.4-46.4) of case notes. Mental health professionals were able to correctly identify alcohol use disorder in 54.7% (95% CI 16.8-89.6) of cases. There were limited data regarding alcohol dependency and intoxication. Hospital staff were able to detect 41.7% (95% CI 16.5-69.5) of people with alcohol dependency and 89.8% (95% CI 70.4-99.4) of those acutely intoxicated. Specificity data were sparse. Conclusions: Clinicians may consider simple screening methods such as self-report tools rather than relying on unassisted clinical judgement but the added value of screening over and above clinical diagnosis remains unclear. (PscINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Clinicians](#)  
[\\*Primary Health Care](#)
- Source:** PscINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

**21. Review of Speed, ecstasy and Ritalin: The science of amphetamines.**

- Citation:** The British Journal of Psychiatry, October 2007, vol./is. 191/4(366-367), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Oct 1, 2007)
- Author(s):** George, Sanju
- Correspondence Address:** George, Sanju: Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health NHS Trust, Bridge, Larch Croft, Chelmsley Wood, Solihull, United Kingdom, B69 4AL, sanju.george@talk21.com
- Institution:** George, Sanju: Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health NHS Trust, Solihull
- Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Speed, Ecstasy and Ritalin: The Science of Amphetamines* by Leslie Iversen (2006). This book is timely and relevant to clinicians, addiction scientists, drug policy makers and the public. Leslie Iversen presents an overview of the 'positive and negative aspects of amphetamines (speed, ecstasy and Ritalin)' from a scientist's perspective. This book is set out in nine chapters. They include an excellent overview of the chemistry of amphetamines and their effects on humans; an account of the history and rationale of their use over the past century for conditions such as narcolepsy, depression, obesity and ADHD; a short chapter on their use in the military and misuse in sport; a social history of use amphetamine misuse in the USA and UK, and a mine detailed account of the methamphetamine epidemic in the USA and South East Asia. Topics covered in the second half of the book include the relevance of amphetamine psychosis to understanding schizophrenia, evidence for the behavioral and neurological toxicity of amphetamines, mainly logical from animal studies, a summary of their chemistry, history, dangerousness, therapeutic use in post-traumatic stress disorder, and concluding with a look to the future. The book is easy to read and understand, it answers all the key questions it sets out to address, it is interspersed with interesting first-person accounts from amphetamine users, and it counts takes an international perspective. All in all, this book provides a very good account of the use and misuse of amphetamines from a scientist's perspective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)  
[Methylphenidate](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)  
Available in *fulltext* at [Ovid](#)  
Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

## 22. 'Uppers' keep going up.

**Citation:** The British Journal of Psychiatry, October 2007, vol./is. 191/4(279-281), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Oct 1, 2007)

**Author(s):** Ghodse, Hamid

**Correspondence Address:** Ghodse, Hamid: International Centre for Drug Policy (ICDP), University of London, London, United Kingdom, SW17 0RE, hghodse@sgul.ac.uk

**Institution:** Ghodse, Hamid: International Centre for Drug Policy (ICDP), University of London, London

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Amphetamine-type stimulants are the second most widely used drugs in the world. Over prescription results in diversion for recreational use and the development of dependence. The internet plays a significant role in global misuse of amphetamine-type stimulants, permitting uncontrolled dispensing by online pharmacies and providing information on techniques for illicit manufacture. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Internet](#)  
[Prescription Drugs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)  
 Available in *fulltext* at [Ovid](#)  
 Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

### 23. Effect of continuous positive airway pressure on the incidence of hypertension and cardiovascular events in nonsleepy patients with obstructive sleep apnea: A randomized controlled trial.

**Citation:** JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, May 2012, vol./is. 307/20(2161-2168), 0098-7484 (May 23, 2012)

**Author(s):** Barbe, Ferran; Duran-Cantolla, Joaquin; Sanchez-de-la-Torre, Manuel; Martinez-Alonso, Montserrat; Carmona, Carmen; Barcelo, Antonia; Chiner, Eusebi; Masa, Juan F; Gonzalez, Monica; Marin, Jose M; Garcia-Rio, Francisco; de Atauri, Josefa Diaz; Teran, Joaquin; Mayos, Mercedes; de la Pena, Monica; Monasterio, Carmen; del Campo, Felix; Montserrat, Josep M; Spanish Sleep and Breathing Network

**Correspondence Address:** Barbe, Ferran: Respiratory Department, IRB Lleida, Hospital Universitari Arnau de Vilanova, Rovira Roure, 80, Lleida, Spain, 25198, fbarbe@arnau.scs.es

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** Spanish Sleep and Breathing Network

**Institution:** Barbe, Ferran: Coordinator Centre, IRB Lleida, Lleida; Duran-Cantolla, Joaquin: Hospital Universitario de Alava, Vitoria; Sanchez-de-la-Torre, Manuel: Coordinator Centre, IRB Lleida, Lleida; Martinez-Alonso, Montserrat: Coordinator Centre, IRB Lleida, Lleida; Carmona, Carmen: Hospital Virgen del Rocio, Sevilla; Barcelo, Antonia: Hospital Univ Son Dureta, Palma de Mallorca; Chiner, Eusebi: Hospital Sant Joan, Alacant; Masa, Juan F.: Hospital San Pedro de Alcantara Hospital, Caceres; Gonzalez, Monica: Hospital Marques de Valdecilla, Santander; Marin, Jose M.: Hospital Miguel Servet, Zaragoza; Garcia-Rio, Francisco: Hospital Universitario La Paz-IdiPAZ, Madrid; de Atauri, Josefa Diaz: Hospital 12 de Octubre, Madrid; Teran, Joaquin: Hospital General Yague, Burgos; Mayos, Mercedes: Hospital Sant Pau, Barcelona; de la Pena, Monica: CIBERes, Madrid; Monasterio, Carmen: Hospital de Bellvitge, Barcelona; del Campo, Felix: Hospital Rio Hortega, Valladolid; Montserrat, Josep M.: Hospital Clinic, Barcelona

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Context: Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) is the first-line treatment for patients with symptomatic obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). However, its indication for all patients with sleep-disordered breathing, regardless of daytime symptoms, is unclear. Objective: To evaluate the effect of CPAP treatment on the incidence of hypertension or cardiovascular events in a cohort of nonsleepy patients with OSA. Design, Setting, and Patients: Multicenter, parallel-group, randomized controlled trial in 14 teaching hospitals in Spain. Between May 2004 and May 2006, 725 consecutive patients were enrolled who had an apnea-hypopnea index of 20 h-1 or greater and an Epworth Sleepiness Scale score of 10 or less (scores range from 0-24, with values 10 suggesting no daytime sleepiness). Exclusion criteria were previous cardiovascular event, physical or psychological incapacity, chronic disease, or drug or alcohol addiction. Follow-up ended in May 2009. Intervention: Patients were allocated to receive CPAP treatment or no active intervention. All participants received dietary counseling and sleep hygiene advice. Main Outcome Measures: Incidence of either systemic hypertension (taking antihypertensive medication or blood pressure greater than 140/90 mm Hg) or cardiovascular event (nonfatal myocardial infarction, nonfatal stroke, transient ischemic attack, hospitalization for unstable angina or arrhythmia, heart failure, or cardiovascular death). Results: Seven hundred twenty-three patients underwent follow-up for a median of 4 (interquartile range, 2.7-4.4) years (1 patient from each group did not receive allocated treatment); 357 in the CPAP group and 366 in the control group were included in the analysis. In the CPAP group there were 68 patients with new hypertension and 28 cardiovascular events (17 unstable angina or arrhythmia, 3 nonfatal stroke, 3 heart failure, 2 nonfatal myocardial infarction, 2 transient ischemic attack, 1 cardiovascular death). In the control group there were 79 patients with new hypertension and 31 cardiovascular events (11 unstable angina or arrhythmia, 8 nonfatal myocardial infarction, 5 transient ischemic attack, 5 heart failure, 2 nonfatal stroke). The hypertension or cardiovascular event incidence density

rate was 9.20 per 100 person-years (95% CI, 7.36-11.04) in the CPAP group and 11.02 per 100 person-years (95% CI, 8.96-13.08) in the control group. The incidence density ratio was 0.83 (95% CI, 0.63-1.1; P = .20). Conclusions: In patients with OSA without daytime sleepiness, the prescription of CPAP compared with usual care did not result in a statistically significant reduction in the incidence of hypertension or cardiovascular events. However, the study may have had limited power to detect a significant difference. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cerebrovascular Accidents](#)  
[\\*Hypertension](#)  
[\\*Physical Treatment Methods](#)  
[\\*Sleep Apnea](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

#### 24. Use of an integrated therapy with prolonged exposure to treat PTSD and comorbid alcohol dependence in an Iraq veteran.

**Citation:** The American Journal of Psychiatry, July 2012, vol./is. 169/7(688-691), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Jul 1, 2012)

**Author(s):** Back, Sudie E; Killeen, Therese; Foa, Edna B; Ana, Elizabeth J. Santa; Gros, Daniel F; Brady, Kathleen T

**Correspondence Address:** Back, Sudie E., [backs@musc.edu](mailto:backs@musc.edu)

**Institution:** Back, Sudie E.: Clinical Neuroscience Division, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Killeen, Therese: Clinical Neuroscience Division, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Foa, Edna B.: Clinical Neuroscience Division, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Ana, Elizabeth J. Santa: Clinical Neuroscience Division, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Gros, Daniel F.: Clinical Neuroscience Division, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Brady, Kathleen T.: Clinical Neuroscience Division, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a case report of a patient who was a 25-year-old single Caucasian Marine veteran with a history of three deployments in Iraq, where he engaged in reconnaissance duties and served as a gunner. After returning to the United States, the patient experienced daily intrusive memories and nightmares about the shooting. He avoided crowds and social situations, engaged in heavy alcohol use, and grew distant from his family and friends. He reported severe hyperarousal in crowded stores and became physically violent in situations where he felt provoked. The patient was treated with integrated, exposure-based PTSD/substance use disorder psychotherapy called COPE. We presented this case to stimulate discussion of improved models of treatment for PTSD and co-occurring substance use disorders. The case builds on an established body of knowledge demonstrating the efficacy of exposure-based treatments, as well as a burgeoning literature of promising results from integrative PTSD/substance use disorder interventions, and to our knowledge it is the first to report on the use of an exposure-based integrated treatment in a veteran of the conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Exposure Therapy](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**25. Individuals' insight into intrapersonal externalities.**

- Citation:** Judgment and Decision Making, July 2012, vol./is. 7/4(390-401), 1930-2975 (Jul 2012)
- Author(s):** Stillwell, David J; Tunney, Richard J
- Correspondence Address:** Stillwell, David J.: Psychometrics Centre, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom, CB2 3RQ, ds617@cam.ac.uk
- Institution:** Stillwell, David J.: Psychometrics Centre, University of Cambridge, Cambridge; Tunney, Richard J.: School of Psychology, University of Nottingham, Nottingham
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** An intrapersonal externality exists when an individual's decisions affect the outcomes of her future decisions. It can result in decreasing or increasing average returns to the rate of consumption, as occurs in addiction or exercise. Experimentation using the Harvard Game, which models intrapersonal externalities, has found differences in decision making between drug users and control subjects, leading to the argument that these externalities influence the course of illicit drug use. Nevertheless, it is unclear how participants who behave optimally conceptualise the problem. We report two experiments using a simplified Harvard Game, which tested the differences in contingency knowledge between participants who chose optimally and participants who did not. Those who demonstrated optimal performance exhibited both a pattern of correct responses and systematic errors to questions about the payoff schedules. The pattern suggested that they learned explicit knowledge of the change in reinforcement on a trial-by-trial basis. They did not have, or need, a full knowledge of the historical interaction leading to each payoff. We also found no evidence of choice differences between participants who were given a guaranteed payment and participants who were paid contingent on their performance, but those given a guaranteed payment were able to report more contingency knowledge as the experiment progressed, suggesting that they explored more rather than settling into a routine. Experiment 2 showed that using a fixed inter-trial interval did not change the results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Contingency Management](#)  
[\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Incentives](#)  
[\\*Individual Differences](#)  
[\\*Insight](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**26. Sex differences in risk factors for suicidality among Japanese substance use disorder patients: Association with age, types of abused substances, and depression.**

- Citation:** Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, August 2012, vol./is. 66/5(390-396), 1323-1316;1440-1819 (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** Matsumoto, Toshihiko; Matsushita, Sachio; Okudaira, Kenichi; Naruse, Nobuya; Cho, Tetsuji; Muto, Takeo; Ashizawa, Takeshi; Konuma, Kyohei; Morita, Nobuaki; Ino, Aro
- Correspondence Address:** Matsumoto, Toshihiko: Department of Drug Dependence Research, National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, 4-1-1 Ogawa-Higashi, Kodaira, Tokyo, Japan, 187-8553, tmatsu@ncnp.go.jp
- Institution:** Matsumoto, Toshihiko: National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, Tokyo; Matsushita, Sachio: National Hospital Organization Kurihama Alcoholism Center, Kanagawa; Okudaira, Kenichi: Kanagawa Psychiatric Center Serigaya Hospital, Kanagawa; Naruse, Nobuya: Saitama Prefectural Psychiatric Hospital, Saitama; Cho, Tetsuji: Mental Care Center, Mie; Muto, Takeo: National Hospital Organization Hizen Psychiatric Center, Saga; Ashizawa, Takeshi: Hokujuinkai Asahiya Hospital, Hokkaido; Konuma, Kyohei: Konuma Memorial Institute of Drug Dependence, Hiroshima; Morita, Nobuaki: University of Tsukuba, Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, Ibaraki; Ino, Aro: Kasumigaura Clinic, Mie

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: The aim of this study was to identify risk factors for suicide in Japanese substance use disorder (SUD) patients, adjusting for age and sex, and to examine sex differences in suicide risk among these patients. Methods: A self-reporting questionnaire on age, sex, types of abused substances, current depression, and suicidality was administered to 1420 SUD patients who consecutively visited seven hospitals specializing in SUD treatment during the month of December 2009. Unadjusted/adjusted odds ratios of factors associated with suicidality were calculated for each sex. Results: The multivariate analysis using the total sample identified younger age, female sex, and current depression as risk factors for severe suicidality in SUD patients. The multivariate analysis by each sex demonstrated that younger age and current depression were associated with severe suicidality in male SUD patients. Only current depression was associated with severe suicidality in female patients. Conclusion: Current depression is a risk factor for suicide in SUD patients common in both Western countries and Japan, although in Japanese SUD patients both younger age and female sex were more closely associated with severe suicidality than aspects of SUD. Additionally, young male SUD patients are speculated to have psychosocial features associated with suicidality in common with female SUD patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences-Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Age Differences](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Suicide](#)  
[Major Depression](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 27. The relationship between substance abuse, nicotine use and positive and negative symptoms in schizophrenic patients at Mathari Hospital, Nairobi, Kenya.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2007, vol./is. 6/1(54-63), 1531-4065 (2007)

**Author(s):** Othieno, Caleb J; Gakinya, Benson N; Omar, Ali; Ndeti, David M

**Correspondence Address:** Othieno, Caleb J.: Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, College of Health Sciences, University of Nairobi, Kenyatta National Hospital, P. O. Box 19676, Nairobi, Kenya, 00202, [cjothieno@uonbi.ac.ke](mailto:cjothieno@uonbi.ac.ke)

**Institution:** Othieno, Caleb J.: Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, College of Health Sciences, University of Nairobi, Nairobi; Gakinya, Benson N.: Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine Moi University Referral and Teaching Hospital, Eldoret; Omar, Ali: Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, College of Health Sciences, University of Nairobi, Nairobi; Ndeti, David M.: Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, College of Health Sciences, University of Nairobi, Nairobi

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance abuse in 224 Kenyan schizophrenic patients was assessed using the Scale for the Assessment of Negative Symptoms, the Scale for the Assessment of Positive Symptoms, the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test and the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence in a cross-sectional study. The most commonly abused substances were tobacco, alcohol and cannabis. Higher rates of substance abuse were reported in males than in females. Abuse of other substances showed similar trends but at a lower level. The lifetime prevalence rates for tobacco use and dependence were 37.1% and 28.6%, respectively. No correlation was found between SAPS and SANS scores and substance abuse. Since psychoactive substances cause confusion and complicate recovery, adequate measures should be put in place to identify and manage the problems associated

with substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Positive and Negative Symptoms](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)  
[Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 28. Alcohol and drug abuse in Ethiopia: Past, present and future.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2007, vol./is. 6/1(39-53), 1531-4065 (2007)

**Author(s):** Fekadu, Abebaw; Alem, Atalay; Hanlon, Charlotte

**Correspondence Address:** Fekadu, Abebaw: MRCPsych, Health Services Research Department, Section of Epidemiology, Institute of Psychiatry, PO Box 60, De Crespigny Park, London, United Kingdom, SE5 8AZ, Abe.Wassie@iop.kcl.ac.uk

**Institution:** Fekadu, Abebaw: King's College London, Health Services Research Department, Institute of Psychiatry, London; Alem, Atalay: King's College London, Health Services Research Department, Institute of Psychiatry, London; Hanlon, Charlotte: King's College London, Health Services Research Department, Institute of Psychiatry, London

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance misuse is a growing problem in restructuring countries. In this review from Ethiopia we found widespread use of alcohol and khat in the general population. The use of illicit drugs was mostly limited to at-risk populations. The prevalence of hazardous drinking was about 3%, and that of alcohol dependence and cannabis abuse was each about 1.5%. The prevalence of khat use varied widely (0.3 to 64.7%). Abuse of khat and alcohol has been associated with physical illness, injury, under-nutrition, mental distress, sexually risky behaviour and poor work performance. We recommend future national studies, potentially incorporated into the five-yearly National Demographic and Health Survey. We also suggest a relevant policy response targeting populations at risk, particularly students, the young, the unemployed and the disadvantaged. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 29. Substance use and sexual behaviour among African adolescents in the North-West Province of South Africa.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2007, vol./is. 6/1(27-38), 1531-4065 (2007)

**Author(s):** Yaw Amoateng, Acheampong; Kalule-Sabiti, Ishmael; Narayanan, Prakash

**Correspondence Address:** Yaw Amoateng, Acheampong: Child, Youth, Family and Social Development, Human Sciences Research Council, Cape Town, South Africa, aamoateng@HSRC.ac.za

**Institution:** Yaw Amoateng, Acheampong: Child, Youth, Family and Social Development, Human Sciences Research Council, Cape Town; Kalule-Sabiti, Ishmael: Population Studies Department, North-West University; Narayanan, Prakash: Population Studies Department, North-West University

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The relationship between substance use and sexual behaviour is examined using a sample of African high school students in the North West Province of South Africa. Even though the rate of substance use was generally low compared to other groups that have been studied elsewhere in the country, male and older adolescents were much more likely than female and younger adolescents to use alcohol and marijuana. While alcohol and marijuana use were positively and strongly associated with lifetime sexual activity, only alcohol positively associated with condom use. Finally, even though parental employment status did not affect lifetime sexual activity, when a mother was employed, the adolescent child was more likely to use a condom, while perceived higher socioeconomic status is positively associated with lifetime sexual activity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Annual Meeting of the Sociological Association of Southern Africa. 13th. Jun, 2007. An earlier version of this paper was presented at aforementioned conference.

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Marijuana Usage](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. Addiction and HIV in Kenya: A description of treatment services and integration.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2007, vol./is. 6/1(17-26), 1531-4065 (2007)

**Author(s):** Sullivan, Lynn E; Levine, Barrett G; Chawarski, Marek C; Schottenfeld, Richard S; Fiellin, David A

**Correspondence Address:** Sullivan, Lynn E.: Yale University School of Medicine, 333 Cedar St., P.O. Box 208025, New Haven, CT, US, 06520-8025, lynn.sullivan@yale.edu

**Institution:** Sullivan, Lynn E.: Department of Internal Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Levine, Barrett G.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, CA; Chawarski, Marek C.: Department of Internal Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Schottenfeld, Richard S.: Department of Internal Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Fiellin, David A.: Department of Internal Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In Kenya, the potential impact of untreated substance abuse on the HIV pandemic in Africa is clear. To assess the extent to which substance abuse and HIV screening and treatment are integrated, we conducted a survey of screening and treatment services for patients with IDU and HIV in two regions of Kenya. Substances abused in these regions of Kenya include alcohol, marijuana, opioids, khat, glue, and cocaine. Addiction treatment in these areas is provided through residential facilities primarily to male patients who pay for this care. Staffing is primarily by non-physicians. Medications are provided for symptomatic treatment only. Counseling is eclectic and based on 12-step programs. There is essentially no aftercare. There are limited or no onsite HIV services for patients receiving addiction treatment. HIV care sites uniformly provide voluntary HIV counseling and testing. Staffing at hospital-based HIV care facilities includes physicians recently trained in the use of antiretrovirals. Measurement of HIV biologic parameters is generally limited to CD4 cell count. There is no drug or alcohol screening, treatment, or referral performed at the majority of HIV sites. The current level of addiction and HIV treatment services is inadequate for the needs of Kenya and integrated care does not exist. Failure to address these deficiencies will lead to continued and increased spread of HIV through untreated IDU. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Annual Meeting of the College on Problems of Drug Dependence. Jun, 2005. Orlando. FL, US. This work was originally presented at the aforementioned conference.

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2007  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Addiction  
 \*Drug Therapy  
 \*HIV  
 \*Pandemics  
 \*Screening  
 Cocaine  
 Patients  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 31. From the editor-in-chief.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2006, vol./is. 5/2(v), 1531-4065 (2006)  
**Author(s):** Obot, I. S  
**Correspondence Address:** Obot, I. S., isobot@post.harvard.edu  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This special issue of the African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies is devoted to the theme of substance use and HIV/AIDS in Africa. Though substance abuse, especially injecting drug use, has long been associated with HIV infection in western countries and is today the driving force behind the rapid spread of infections in some low and middle income countries, not much is known about the role of alcohol and drug use in the African HIV/AIDS epidemic. The papers in this issue of the journal are a first coordinated attempt to address this gap in our understanding of the direct and indirect links between substance use and HIV infection based on research conducted in seven countries-Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2006  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*AIDS  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*HIV  
 \*Intravenous Drug Usage  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 32. Report of first pan African consultation on alcohol policy and its significance for the region.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2006, vol./is. 5/2(185-190), 1531-4065 (2006)  
**Author(s):** Morojele, Neo; Parry, Charles; Agossou, Theresa; Poznyak, Vladimir; Obot, Isidore; Odejide, Olabisi; Koumare, Baba  
**Correspondence Address:** Agossou, Theresa: African Regional Office, World Health Organization, Brazzaville, Republic of Congo  
**Institution:** Morojele, Neo: Alcohol & Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council; Parry, Charles: Alcohol & Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council; Agossou, Theresa: World Health Organization, Regional Office for Africa, Brazzaville; Poznyak, Vladimir: World Health Organization, HQ, Geneva; Obot, Isidore: World Health Organization, HQ, Geneva; Odejide, Olabisi: University of Ibadan, Ibadan; Koumare, Baba: Hopital National de Point, University of Bamako  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** The World Health Organization (WHO) Technical Consultation on the "Public health problems caused by harmful use of alcohol in the African Region" was held at WHO/AFRO, in Brazzaville, Congo, from 10-12 May 2006. The meeting was convened

as a follow-up to the adoption of Resolution WHA58.26 on Public Health Problems Caused by Harmful Alcohol Use at the fifty-eighth World Health Assembly in May 2005 (WHO, 2005) which gave the WHO the mandate to make a number of specific requests of Member States and the WHO Director-General to intensify efforts to reduce the burden of alcohol-related problems nationally, regionally and globally. The primary goals of the consultation were to assess the situation related to alcohol production and consumption and its harmful consequences, and to develop a programme to guide the work on alcohol in the African region over the next five years. The meeting was attended by representatives from 13 sub-Saharan countries, representatives of non-governmental organizations, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the WHO Secretariat. Participants were representatives of health ministries, academia, medical and allied professions, non-governmental organizations and civil society. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2006

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. Substance abuse, HIV risk and HIV/AIDS in Tanzania.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2006, vol./is. 5/2(157-168), 1531-4065 (2006)

**Author(s):** Timpson, Sandra; McCurdy, Sheryl A; Leshabari, M. T; Kilonzo, Gad P; Atkinson, John; Msami, A; Williams, Mark L

**Correspondence Address:** Timpson, Sandra: School of Public Health, University of Texas Health Science Centre at Houston, 7000 Fannin Street, Suite 2516, Houston, TX, US, 77030, Sandra.Timpson@uth.tmc.edu

**Institution:** Timpson, Sandra: School of Public Health, University of Texas Health Science Centre at Houston, Houston, TX; McCurdy, Sheryl A.: School of Public Health, University of Texas Health Science Centre at Houston, Houston, TX; Leshabari, M. T.: Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences, University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam; Kilonzo, Gad P.: Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences, University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam; Atkinson, John: School of Public Health, University of Texas Health Science Centre at Houston, Houston, TX; Msami, A.: Drug Control Commission, Dar es Salaam; Williams, Mark L.: School of Public Health, University of Texas Health Science Centre at Houston, Houston, TX

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article reviews the existing literature on substance abuse in Tanzania and reports preliminary findings from an ongoing HIV prevention study investigating risky drug use and sexual behaviours in a sample of heroin injectors in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The mixed method study included in-depth interviews with heroin injectors, a survey, voluntary HIV counselling and testing, and the collection of biologicals. HIV status was confirmed by the Elisa Western Blot. Here we analyze preliminary survey data from 319 (76%) men and 98 (24%) women. All participants reported using heroin and one-third reported sharing needles with other injectors. Eighty-five percent of the women reported trading sex for money. Twenty-seven percent of the men and 58% of the women tested positive for HIV infection. Due to the high number of injecting drug users reporting HIV risk behaviours and the high prevalence of HIV infection in this group, multiple strategies for harm reduction in this population must be pursued. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2006

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*AIDS](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[AIDS Prevention](#)  
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 34. Risk behaviour and HIV among drug using populations in South Africa.

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**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2006, vol./is. 5/2(139-156), 1531-4065 (2006)

**Author(s):** Parry, Charles D. H; Pithey, Anne L

**Correspondence Address:** Parry, Charles D. H.: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, PO Box 19070, Tygerberg, South Africa, 7505

**Institution:** Parry, Charles D. H.: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Cape Town; Pithey, Anne L.: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Cape Town

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This paper reviews the epidemiology of HIV and the changing patterns of drug trafficking and use in South Africa. One in five adults (15 to 49 years) in South Africa is HIV positive with an unequal burden of the epidemic in terms of gender, race and age. In terms of illicit drugs, the biggest changes have been the increased trafficking and availability of various kinds of drugs, changing patterns of use (e.g. more use of stimulants and heroin) and demographic shifts in usage patterns, especially the use of heroin and methamphetamine by persons aged younger than 20 years. A review of existing local studies on drug-related HIV risk among drug users revealed that most of the studies focused on drug use as a risk factor for HIV infection among adolescents and female street sex workers, with very few studies conducted among injection drug users (IDUs). A paucity of research on HIV prevalence among drug users in South Africa was noted. This article also reviews current prevention strategies for addressing substance use in relation to HIV in South Africa and in the short-term recommends the implementation of risk reduction strategies that focus on reducing the adverse consequences of substance abuse. In the long-term, more integrated HIV and substance prevention programmes that include the biological, cultural, social, spiritual and developmental needs of individuals and groups are required to alleviate the double burden of drug abuse and HIV. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2006

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 35. HIV and substance abuse: The dual epidemics challenging Zanzibar.

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**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2006, vol./is. 5/2(129-138), 1531-4065 (2006)

**Author(s):** Dahoma, Mohammed J. U; Salim, Ahmed A; Abdool, Rey Chad; Othman, Asha A; Makame, Hassan; Ali, Ali S; Abdalla, Asha; Juma, Said; Yahya, Badria; Shaka, Shaka H; Sharif, Mohammed; Seha, Asha M; Mussa, Mahmoud; Shauri, Omar M; Nganga, Lucy; Kibuka, Tabitha

**Correspondence Address:** Dahoma, Mohammed J. U.: Zanzibar AIDS Control Programme, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, P. O. Box 1300, Zanzibar, Tanzania, mjudahoma@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Dahoma, Mohammed J. U.: Zanzibar AIDS Control Programme, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Zanzibar; Salim, Ahmed A.: Department of Substance Abuse and Rehabilitation, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Zanzibar; Abdool, Rey Chad: United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, Regional Office for Eastern Africa, Nairobi; Othman, Asha A.: Zanzibar AIDS Control Programme, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Zanzibar; Makame, Hassan: Department of Substance Abuse and Rehabilitation, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Zanzibar; Ali, Ali S.: Zanzibar Health Research Council, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Zanzibar; Abdalla, Asha: Zanzibar AIDS Commission, Chief Minister's Office, Zanzibar; Juma, Said: Zanzibar AIDS Commission, Chief Minister's Office, Zanzibar; Yahya, Badria: Zanzibar Youth Education, Environment, and Development Support Services, Zanzibar; Shaka, Shaka H.: Zanzibar Youth Education, Environment, and Development Support Services, Zanzibar; Sharif, Mohammed: Department of Substance Abuse and Rehabilitation, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Zanzibar; Seha, Asha M.: Zanzibar AIDS Control Programme, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Zanzibar; Mussa, Mahmoud: Saidia Wagonjwa Wenye Matatizo Ya Akili, Zanzibar; Shauri, Omar M.: Zanzibar Health Research Council, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Zanzibar; Nganga, Lucy: Centre for Disease Control; Kibuka, Tabitha: Centre for Disease Control

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** HIV prevalence in Zanzibar ranges from 0.6% in the general population to 0.9% in antenatal clinic attendees. As in most low prevalence countries, the epidemic is thought to be concentrated in most-at-risk populations (MARPs) including drug users (DUs) and commercial sex workers (CSWs). This study was conducted to determine the prevalence of HIV and other selected infections in a population of DUs in Zanzibar. Between September-October 2005, snowball sampling was used to identify DUs residing in Zanzibar on the islands of Unguja and Pemba. Consenting participants responded to a questionnaire on drug use practices and sexual behaviour. A blood sample was drawn and tested for HIV (Capillus & Determine), hepatitis B & C (Acon rapid test) and syphilis (RPR). A total of 508 persons (26 female and 482 male) self-identified DUs participated in the study. Median age was 31 years, ranging between 17 and 68 years. Injecting drug users (IDUs) accounted for 38.9% (n = 198) of the study participants, of whom 46.1% reported to have shared needles; and 9.1% used flashblood (McCurdy et al, 2005). DUs spent an average of US\$8.2 per day to support their habits. The prevalence of tested infections was higher in IDUs compared with non-IDUs (HIV: 30% v.12%; hepatitis C: 22% v.15%; syphilis: 17% v. 10% respectively). IDUs who shared needles had higher infection rates compared to those who did not (HIV: 28% v. 5%; hepatitis C: 31% v. 7%). Injection drug use and needle-sharing are common among IDUs in Zanzibar and result in high prevalence of blood-borne infections. IDUs could present a bridge population for the spread of HIV into the general population in Zanzibar, and interventions are urgently needed to prevent this spread. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2006

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Hepatitis](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 36. Heroin use in Kenya and findings from a community based outreach programme to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2006, vol./is. 5/2(95-106), 1531-4065 (2006)

**Author(s):** Deveau, Clement; Levine, Barry; Beckerleg, Susan

**Correspondence Address:** Deveau, Clement: Academy for Educational Development, P.O. Box 14500-00800, Nairobi, Kenya, clemdeveau@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Deveau, Clement: Academy for Educational Development, Nairobi; Levine, Barry: Department of Psychiatry, University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco, CA; Beckerleg, Susan: University of Warwick, Warwick

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Recent shifts in patterns of drug use and trafficking indicate that a shift from smoking to injecting heroin is taking place in Kenya. In addition, recent estimates of HIV infection in Kenya indicate that the number of cases of HIV attributed to injection drug users is increasing with 4.8% of new infections attributed to injection drug use. Community-based outreach is an evidence-based model for delivering HIV prevention to difficult to access drug users in the United States and Europe. This paper reports on the development and implementation of a community outreach programme for HIV prevention with drug users in Mombasa and Nairobi and offers lessons learned for other countries with emerging epidemics of HIV among drug users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2006

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*AIDS](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Outreach Programs](#)  
[AIDS Prevention](#)  
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[Program Development](#)  
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 37. Substance abuse and HIV in sub-Saharan Africa: Introduction to the special issue.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2006, vol./is. 5/2(83-94), 1531-4065 (2006)

**Author(s):** Needle, Richard H; Kroeger, Karen; Belani, Hrishikesh; Hegle, Jennifer

**Correspondence Address:** Needle, Richard H.: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Global AIDS Program, NCHSTP, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, US, rhn0@cdc.gov

**Institution:** Needle, Richard H.: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA; Kroeger, Karen: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA; Belani, Hrishikesh: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA; Hegle, Jennifer: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This special issue of the African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies (AJDAS) is devoted to describing the current status of the HIV/AIDS epidemic among substance users in sub-Saharan Africa. Included in this issue are papers that address two important and overlapping public health concerns: drug use and HIV, and alcohol use linked to high-risk sexual practices and HIV transmission, both within the sub-Saharan Africa context. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the "global epicenter" of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Contributors to this special issue are country and regional experts on HIV, drugs, and alcohol in Africa and their papers represent an important collective contribution to the growing body of published evidence on expanding epidemics of drug use and emerging substance abuse-related HIV in the region. We hope that this special issue will become a useful resource for researchers and policy makers, as well as a catalyst for collaboration among countries in the region as they work together to address drug- and alcohol-related

HIV risks both nationally and regionally. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2006

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*AIDS](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemics](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 38. Test-Retest reliability of self-reported adolescent addictive and other risk behaviours in Tanzania, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2005, vol./is. 4/1-2(1-16), 1531-4065 (2005)

**Author(s):** Flisher, Alan J; Kaaya, Sylvia F; Butau, Teckla; Kilonzo, Gad K; Mwambo, Jessie; Lombard, Carl J; Muller, Martie; Klepp, Knut-Inge

**Correspondence Address:** Flisher, Alan J.: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Groote Schuur Hospital, E36A, Observatory, South Africa, 7925, aflisher@curie.uct.ac.za

**Institution:** Flisher, Alan J.: University of Cape Town, Observatory; Kaaya, Sylvia F.: University of Dar es Salaam; Butau, Teckla: University of Zimbabwe, Harare; Kilonzo, Gad K.: University of Dar es Salaam; Mwambo, Jessie: University of Dar es Salaam; Lombard, Carl J.: South African Medical Research Council, Cape Town; Muller, Martie: South African Medical Research Council, Cape Town; Klepp, Knut-Inge: University of Oslo, Oslo

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The aim was to ascertain the test-retest reliability of a wide range of addictive and other adolescent risk behaviours using questionnaires in Swahili in Dar es Salaam, Xhosa in Cape Town, and Shona in Harare. The sample consisted of 119, 104 and 112 in the three sites respectively. Of the 43 variables for which Cohen's kappa was the appropriate measure, the reliability was poor for 0 (0.0%), fair for 5 (11.6%), moderate for 16 (37.2%), substantial for 20 (46.58%) and almost perfect for 2 (4.7%). Of the 27 variables for which the observed agreement was the most appropriate measure, it was above 90% for 22 (81.5%) variables. All three versions of our questionnaire provide data that is of acceptable reliability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2005

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Cross Cultural Differences](#)  
[\\*Self Report](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. The economic cost of substance abuse treatment in the state of Florida.

**Citation:** Evaluation Review, June 2012, vol./is. 36/3(167-185), 0193-841X;1552-3926 (Jun 2012)

**Author(s):** Alexandre, Pierre K; Beulaygue, Isabelle C; French, Michael T; McCollister, Kathryn E; Popovici, Ioana; Sayed, Bisma A

**Correspondence Address:** French, Michael T.: Department of Sociology, University of Miami, 5202 University Drive, Merrick Building, Room 121F, P.O. Box 248162, Coral Gables, FL, US, 33124, mfrench@miami.edu

**Institution:** Alexandre, Pierre K.: Health Economics Research Group, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL; Beulaygue, Isabelle C.: Health Economics Research Group, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL; French, Michael T.: Health Economics Research Group, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL; McCollister, Kathryn E.: Health Economics Research Group, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL; Popovici, Ioana: Health Economics Research Group, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL; Sayed, Bisma A.: Health Economics Research Group, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Public and private stakeholders of substance abuse treatment services require economic cost data to guide program evaluations and funding decisions. Background: Rigorous cost assessments have been conducted for several treatment programs across the United States, but a systematic and comprehensive evaluation of programs in a particular state has never been attempted. Research Design: The present study recruited all publicly funded treatment programs in the State of Florida and administered the Brief Drug Abuse Treatment Cost Analysis Program. Subjects: A total of 175 programs participated in the study, representing a 71% response rate. Measures: Annual, weekly, and episode costs are estimated by modality. Conclusion: The study procedures and empirical findings from this research can be used by program evaluators and government officials in Florida and other states as they develop service reimbursement algorithms and initiate more extensive evaluations of publicly funded substance abuse treatment programs. (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](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Economics](#)  
[\\*Government Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Health Care Costs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 40. Can general practice help address youth mental health? A retrospective cross-sectional study in Dublin's south inner city.

**Citation:** Early Intervention in Psychiatry, August 2012, vol./is. 6/3(332-340), 1751-7885;1751-7893 (Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Connolly, D; Leahy, D; Bury, G; Gavin, B; McNicholas, F; Meagher, D; O'Kelly, F. D; Wiehe, P; Cullen, W

**Correspondence Address:** Cullen, W.: Graduate Entry Medical School, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland, walter.cullen@ul.ie

**Institution:** Connolly, D.: UCD, School of Medicine and Medical Science, Limerick; Leahy, D.: Graduate Entry Medical School, University of Limerick, Limerick; Bury, G.: UCD, School of Medicine and Medical Science, Limerick; Gavin, B.: Lucena Clinic, University of Limerick, Limerick; McNicholas, F.: UCD, School of Medicine and Medical Science, Limerick; Meagher, D.: UCD, School of Medicine and Medical Science, Limerick; O'Kelly, F. D.: Department of Public Health and Primary Care, Trinity College, University of Limerick, Limerick; Wiehe, P.: UCD, School of Medicine and Medical Science, Limerick; Cullen, W.: UCD, School of Medicine and Medical Science, Limerick

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: With general practice potentially having an important role in early intervention of mental and substance use disorders among young people, we aim to explore this issue by determining the prevalence of psychological problems and general practice/ health service utilization among young people attending general practice. Methods: A retrospective

cross-sectional study of patients attending three general practices in Dublin city. Results: Among a sample of young people (mostly women, 44% general medical services (GMS) eligible), we observed considerable contact with general practice, both lifetime and for the 2 years of the study. The mean consultation rate was 3.9 consultations in 2 years and psychosocial issues (most commonly stress/ anxiety and depression) were documented in 35% of cases. Identification of psychosocial issues was associated with GMS eligibility, three or more doctor consultations, and documentation of smoking and drinking status. Conclusions: Psychosocial issues are common among young people attending general practice and more work on their epidemiology and further identification in general practice are advocated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing Asia Pty Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Early Intervention](#)  
[\\*General Practitioners](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[Health Care Utilization](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 41. Involvement intimate partner psychological abuse and suicide proneness in college women: Alcohol related problems as a potential mediator.

**Citation:** Partner Abuse, April 2010, vol./is. 1/2(169-185), 1946-6560;1946-6579 (Apr 2010)

**Author(s):** Lamis, Dorian A; Malone, Patrick S; Langhinrichsen-Rohling, Jennifer

**Correspondence Address:** Lamis, Dorian A.: Department of Psychology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, US, 29208, [Dalamis@gmail.com](mailto:Dalamis@gmail.com)

**Institution:** Lamis, Dorian A.: University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC; Malone, Patrick S.: University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC; Langhinrichsen-Rohling, Jennifer: University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examined the relations among involvement in intimate partner psychological abuse, alcohol-related problems, and suicide proneness as measured by the Life Attitudes Schedule-Short Form (LAS-SF) in college women (N = 709). Results revealed that, as expected, being involved in a psychologically abusive relationship was significantly and positively correlated with alcohol-related problems and alcohol-related problems were significantly and positively correlated with suicide proneness. Additionally, the intimate partner psychological abuse involvement-suicide proneness link was significantly mediated by alcohol-related problems. Implications are offered for the improved identification and treatment of young women at risk for suicidal and health-diminishing behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Publishing Company; YEAR: 2010

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Emotional Abuse](#)  
[\\*Intimate Partner Violence](#)  
[\\*Suicide](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Human Females](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**42. Training programme for evidence-based alcohol policies in developing countries.**

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2009, vol./is. 8/2(89-91), 1531-4065 (2009)

**Author(s):** Wengen, Anders

**Correspondence Address:** Wengen, Anders: IFBC, Bla KLors Norge, Postboks 4793 Sofienberg, Oslo, Norway, 0506, anders.wengen@blakors.no

**Institution:** Wengen, Anders: IFBC, Oslo

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The Norwegian organizations FORUT, Blue Cross Norway and the International Federation of Blue Cross (IFBC) have embarked on a partnership aimed at increasing the knowledge on evidence based alcohol policies in developing countries. The plan is to have series of workshops in a total of 11 African countries during the program period that ends in 2013. In November 2009 the first two workshops were held in Malawi and Botswana, and the results from these were positive and encouraging. The program will be further tested before being scaled up through a training-of-trainers program that can greatly increase the activity in not only Africa, but also in other continents. The training programs were initiated when FORUT and their international network, realized the need for a counterbalance against the alcohol industry initiatives to develop national alcohol policies in several African countries. The industry policy vision ignores, or chooses selectively from, the international evidence base on alcohol prevention developed by independent alcohol researchers and disregards or minimizes a public health approach to alcohol problems. The policies maintain a narrow focus on the economic benefits from the trade in alcohol. Governments should be given easy access to the relevant research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2009

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Developing Countries](#)  
[\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[\\*Training](#)  
[\\*Health Care Policy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**43. Alcohol in Africa: Selected abstracts 2009.**

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2009, vol./is. 8/2(81-86), 1531-4065 (2009)

**Author(s):** No authorship indicated

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a collection of abstracts on alcohol use and alcohol problems in African countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2009

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Scientific Communication Countries](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**44. The impact of Thaba-Bosiu Centre Alternative Livelihood Programme in alcohol problems: A case study of Ha Mothae.**

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2009, vol./is. 8/2(65-72), 1531-4065 (2009)

**Author(s):** Masihleho, Mannini J; Khalanyane, Tankie

**Correspondence Address:** Khalanyane, Tankie: Institute of Southern African Studies, National University of Lesotho, PO Roma 180, Lesotho, tkhalanyane@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Khalanyane, Tankie: Institute of Southern African Studies, National University of Lesotho

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This paper is based on a study that was conducted in March 2009 aimed at assessing the impact of alternative livelihoods programme on the social and economic lives of Ha Mothae residents. A case study approach was used and a purposeful sampling technique was used in selecting respondents, while data were analyzed qualitatively. The findings indicated that the programme has benefited most of the respondents despite the problems they encountered at its implementation stage. Also that it has had relative impact on the social and economic lives of the recipients. Therefore, it is recommended that the programme should be introduced and implemented in other parts of the country to reduce the problem of alcohol dependence, and that it should be government funded. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2009

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Program Evaluation](#)  
[Economics](#)  
[Socioeconomic Status](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 45. Pentazocine abuse in sickle cell anemia patients: A report of two case vignettes.

**Citation:** African Journal of Drug and Alcohol Studies, 2009, vol./is. 8/2(59-64), 1531-4065 (2009)

**Author(s):** Makanjuola, Alfred B; Olatunji, Philip O

**Correspondence Address:** Makanjuola, Alfred B.: University of Ilorin, Teaching Hospital, Ilorin, Nigeria, makanju2@yahoo.com

**Institution:** Makanjuola, Alfred B.: Department of Behavioural Sciences, University of Ilorin, Teaching Hospital, Ilorin; Olatunji, Philip O.: Department of Haematology, University of Ilorin, Teaching Hospital, Ilorin

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The article aims to draw attention of clinicians to the addictive potentials of Pentazocine use in sickle cell anaemia patients and to highlight some of the associated problems of pentazocine abuse. It also hopes to stimulate the need to review guidelines for the use of analgesics in the management of bone pain crisis or other chronic pains. Two case reports of pentazocine abuse seen in a psychiatry clinic at the University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital (UITH) Ilorin, Nigeria were made. It was found that both patients who were sickle cell anaemia (HbS) patients were first given intramuscular pentazocine in private hospitals during an episode of bone pain crises. They claimed that though the bone pain crises subsided after a few days on admission, they continued to feign pains in order to be given pentazocine because they enjoyed its dysphoric effect. There were features of pentazocine dependence as shown by intense craving for the drug, excessive sweating, body (not bone) pains, signs of needle pricks on the body, sudden extravagance, begging for money, stealing and poor academic performance among other things. There was no clinical evidence of bone crisis or complications of sickle cell anaemia. It was concluded that more than before, clinicians should be cautious in the use of analgesics which has potential for addiction in sickle cell anaemia and chronic pain patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CRISA Publications; YEAR: 2009

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Pentazocine](#)  
[\\*Sickle Cell Disease](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Building primary health care capacity to address addiction and mental health inequities: Lessons from Latin America and the Caribbean.

**Citation:** Ethnicity and Inequalities in Health and Social Care, 2011, vol./is. 4/3(143-154), 1757-0980;2042-8367 (2011)

**Author(s):** Khenti, Akwatu; Sapag, Jaime C; Garcia-Andrade, Consuelo; Poblete, Fernando; de Lima, Ana Raquel Santiago; Herrera, Andres; Diaz, Pablo; Amare, Henok; Selick, Avra; Reid, Sandra

**Correspondence Address:** Khenti, Akwatu, Akwatu\_Khenti@camh.net

**Institution:** Khenti, Akwatu: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, ON; Sapag, Jaime C.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, ON; Garcia-Andrade, Consuelo: National Institute of Psychiatry, Mexico City; Poblete, Fernando: Family Medicine Department, Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago; de Lima, Ana Raquel Santiago: Health Secretary, Sergipe; Herrera, Andres: Centre for Demographics and Health, UNAN-Leon, Leon; Diaz, Pablo: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, ON; Amare, Henok: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, ON; Selick, Avra: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, ON; Reid, Sandra: University of the West Indies, St Augustine

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: Since 2002, the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health in Ontario, Canada, has been working closely with partners in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) to implement mental health capacity-building focused on primary health care. From an equity perspective, this article seeks to critically analyze the process and key results of this capacity-building effort and to identify various implications for the future. Design/methodology/approach: This analysis of capacity-building approaches is based on a critical review of existing documents such as needs assessments and evaluation reports, as well as reflective discussion. Previous health equity literature is used as a framework for analysis. Findings: More than 1,000 professionals have been engaged in various kinds of training in Chile, Peru, Brazil, Nicaragua, Mexico, and Trinidad and Tobago. These capacity-building initiatives have had an impact on primary health care from both an equity and systems perspective because participants were engaged at all stages of the process and implementation lessons incorporated into the final efforts. Stigma was also reduced through the collaborations. Originality/value: Using concrete examples of capacity-building in mental primary healthcare in LAC, as well as evidence gathered from the literature, this article demonstrates how primary healthcare can play a strong role in addressing health equity and human rights protection for people with mental health and/or substance abuse problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. Medication assisted therapy (MAT) and substance use disorders in Tanzania.

**Citation:** Ethnicity and Inequalities in Health and Social Care, 2011, vol./is. 4/3(138-142), 1757-0980;2042-8367 (2011)

**Author(s):** Kaduri, Pamela; Mbwambo, Jessie; Masao, Frank; Kilonzo, Gad

**Correspondence Address:** Kaduri, Pamela, Pamela\_Kaduri@camh.net

**Institution:** Kaduri, Pamela: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON; Mbwambo, Jessie: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Muhimbili National Hospital, Dar es Salaam; Masao, Frank: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Muhimbili National Hospital, Dar es Salaam; Kilonzo, Gad: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Muhimbili National Hospital, Dar es Salaam

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: Substance use is among the risk factors associated with both HIV/AIDS and non communicable diseases (NCDs). The aim of this paper is to describe the development of the medication assisted therapy (MAT) in the treatment of substance use disorders and opportunities for further interventions in Tanzania. Design/methodology/approach: A review of MAT pilot project documentation, existing published and grey literature on substance misuse in Tanzania was used to describe the scope of this paper. MAT as a program focuses on the treatment of opioid dependent individuals using methadone in a national hospital in Tanzania. It is delivered by a team of trained interprofessionals coordinating with community partners. Findings: The findings indicate an uptake of pharmacotherapy in the treatment of substance use disorders as an adjunct to traditional counseling approaches in low resource settings. Program acceptability and reach within a short period of time by the opioid dependent individuals is shown. Practical implications: National buy-in is critical for developments of new interventions. Given adequate resources, it is feasible to integrate MAT for the treatment of substance use disorders within health care systems in poor resource settings. To ensure the success of the program, sustainable efforts and scaling up to include alcohol and tobacco dependence treatment is crucial. The local capacity building is required including a need for designing appropriate policies to address alcohol and tobacco use in Tanzania. Originality/value: The intervention is the only one in sub-Saharan Africa. MAT may serve as a practice model for other countries in the region. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Infectious Disorders](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. Engaging with, and understanding children whose parents have a dual diagnosis.

**Citation:** Child and Adolescent Mental Health, September 2012, vol./is. 17/3(153-160), 1475-357X;1475-3588 (Sep 2012)

**Author(s):** Reupert, Andrea; Goodyear, Melinda; Maybery, Darryl

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**Institution:** Reupert, Andrea: Monash University, Faculty of Education, Clayton, VIC; Goodyear, Melinda: Department of Rural and Indigenous Health, School of Rural Health, Monash University, Moe, VIC; Maybery, Darryl: Department of Rural and Indigenous Health, School of Rural Health, Monash University, Moe, VIC

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The perspective of children whose parents have a mental health and a substance use disorder (dual diagnosis) are rarely considered in either research or clinical practice. This study sought to (i) identify the issues when engaging children whose parents have a dual diagnosis into research, and (ii) present their needs and preferred supports. Method: Semi-structured, qualitative interviews were conducted with 12 children whose parent had a dual diagnosis. Analyses involved thematic analysis, inter-rater reliability and respondent validation. Results: Building trust with parents was crucial to gain access to children. Children described the importance of family, the secrecy around their parent's substance abuse, and various maladaptive coping strategies. Children requested more positive times in their families and specific support for their parent's substance abuse. Conclusion: The primacy of family in the child's life is highlighted. The need to acknowledge and work with the individual needs of children and parents, as well as family dynamics, is indicated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Child and Adolescent Mental Health-Association for Child and Adolescent Mental Health; YEAR: 2011

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

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

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 49. Dual control of dopamine synthesis and release by presynaptic and postsynaptic dopamine D2 receptors.

**Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, June 2012, vol./is. 32/26(9023-9034), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Jun 27, 2012)

**Author(s):** Anzalone, Andrea; Lizardi-Ortiz, Jose E; Ramos, Maria; De Mei, Claudia; Hopf, F. Woodward; Iaccarino, Ciro; Halbout, Briac; Jacobsen, Jacob; Kinoshita, Chisato; Welter, Marc; Caron, Marc G; Bonci, Antonello; Sulzer, David; Borrelli, Emiliana

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**Institution:** Anzalone, Andrea: Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, INSERM U904, University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA; Lizardi-Ortiz, Jose E.: Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY; Ramos, Maria: Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, INSERM U904, University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA; De Mei, Claudia: Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, INSERM U904, University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA; Hopf, F. Woodward: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, University of California, San Francisco, Emeryville, CA; Iaccarino, Ciro: Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, INSERM U904, University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA; Halbout, Briac: Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, INSERM U904, University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA; Jacobsen, Jacob: Department of Cell Biology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC; Kinoshita, Chisato: Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, INSERM U904, University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA; Welter, Marc: Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, INSERM U904, University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA; Caron, Marc G.: Department of Cell Biology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC; Bonci, Antonello: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, University of California, San Francisco, Emeryville, CA; Sulzer, David: Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY; Borrelli, Emiliana: Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, INSERM U904, University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Dysfunctions of dopaminergic homeostasis leading to either low or high dopamine (DA) levels are causally linked to Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, and addiction. Major sites of DA synthesis are the mesencephalic neurons originating in the substantia nigra and

ventral tegmental area; these structures send major projections to the dorsal striatum (DSt) and nucleus accumbens (NAcc), respectively. DA finely tunes its own synthesis and release by activating DAD2 receptors (D2R). To date, this critical D2R-dependent function was thought to be solely due to activation of D2Rs on dopaminergic neurons (D2 autoreceptors); instead, using site-specific D2R knock-out mice, we uncover that D2 heteroreceptors located on non-DAergic medium spiny neurons participate in the control of DA levels. This D2 heteroreceptor-mediated mechanism is more efficient in the DSt than in NAcc, indicating that D2R signaling differentially regulates mesolimbic- versus nigrostriatal-mediated functions. This study reveals previously unappreciated control of DA signaling, shedding new light on region-specific regulation of DA-mediated effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Homeostasis](#)  
[\\*Neural Networks](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*Synapses](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Parkinson's Disease](#)  
[Schizophrenia](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **50. Early substance use initiation and suicide ideation and attempts among students in France and the United States.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Public Health, February 2012, vol./is. 57/1(95-105), 1661-8556;1661-8564 (Feb 2012)

**Author(s):** Swahn, Monica H; Bossarte, Robert M; Choquet, Marie; Hassler, Christine; Falissard, Bruno; Chau, Nearkasen

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: In response to recent research documenting a link between early substance use and suicidal behaviors among youth, the current study sought to examine the associations between ages of substance use initiation and suicidal behavior among students in France and the USA. Methods: Cross-sectional logistic regression analyses based on the 2003 European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) survey (France; n = 13,187) and the 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) (United States; n = 15,136) assessed associations between early substance use initiation (i.e., alcohol, cigarette and cannabis/marijuana) and suicide ideation and attempts while controlling for potential confounders. Results: Early alcohol use initiation (ORadj = 1.52; 95% CI 1.17-1.97) and early cannabis/marijuana use initiation (ORadj = 2.90; 95% CI 2.20-3.83) were associated with suicide attempt in France. Early smoking was associated with suicide attempt in both France (ORadj = 1.92; 95% CI 1.55-2.37) and the USA (ORadj = 1.53; 95% CI 1.02-2.28). Sex differences were also noted. Conclusions: The associations between substance use initiation and suicidal behaviors differed in the United States and France. These findings, placed into context, can assist the development and implementation of prevention strategies that seek to reduce the harmful consequences of early substance use among youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Swiss School of Public Health; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Usage  
 \*Health Behavior  
 \*Ideation  
 \*Risk Taking  
 \*Suicide  
 Human Sex Differences

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 51. Community mobile treatment for substance abuse.

**Citation:** ASEAN Journal of Psychiatry, July 2011, vol./is. 12/2(214-225), 2231-7805;2231-7791 (Jul-Dec 2011)

**Author(s):** Balhara, Yatan Pal Singh

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**Institution:** Balhara, Yatan Pal Singh: Department of Psychiatry and De-addiction, Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To discuss and share regarding a highly accessible approach in substance abuse management. Methods: We report one of the most innovative ways of providing streetbased services is by using Mobile Outreach Vehicles (MOVs). Results: MOVs are usually large vans, trailers or campers, converted to provide services in targeted communities. Well-equipped MOVs are effective because MOV-based programmes meet at-risk individuals in their neighbourhoods. MOVs can move to different neighbourhoods as drug traffic migrates from place to place. An MOV can enhance the credibility of a project by becoming a recognizable presence in high risk neighborhoods. A greater amount of privacy, safety, and resources can be provided using MOVs. Among the most important factors that determine the effectiveness of drug abuse treatment programmes is the accessibility of services and the duration that patients are maintained in contact with those services. Conclusion: Treatment access is determined largely at the local level, where most services are offered. De-addiction services should be designed and provided in a way that increases the trust of substance users and their families. There is a need to look into the possible low-threshold, low-barrier approaches to the management of substance using populations. (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 Rehabilitation  
 \*Treatment  
 Community Services  
 Motor Vehicles

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 52. Acceptability of mental health screening in routine addictions treatment.

**Citation:** General Hospital Psychiatry, July 2012, vol./is. 34/4(415-422), 0163-8343 (Jul-Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Delgadillo, Jaime; Gore, Stuart; Jessop, Dawn; Payne, Scott; Singleton, Paula; Gilbody, Simon

**Correspondence Address:** Delgadillo, Jaime: Primary Care Mental Health Service, Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS7 3EX, jaime.delgadillo@nhs.net

**Institution:** Delgadoillo, Jaime: Primary Care Mental Health Service, Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust, Leeds; Gore, Stuart: City and South Community Drugs Treatment Service, St. Anne's Community Services, Leeds; Jessop, Dawn: HMP Leeds, Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust, Leeds; Payne, Scott: Western Health and Social Care Trust, Derry; Singleton, Paula: Faculty of Health and Social Science, Leeds Metropolitan University, Leeds; Gilbody, Simon: Hull York Medical School, University of York, York

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The objective was to investigate patients' views on the application of case finding and screening methods for common mental disorders in an addiction treatment service. Method: Qualitative thematic analysis of semistructured interviews with a purposive sample of 19 participants. Participants took part in diagnostic assessments (Revised Clinical Interview Schedule, CIS-R) and completed brief screening questionnaires for depression (Patient Health Questionnaire, PHQ-9) and anxiety (Generalized Anxiety Disorder Scale, GAD-7). Results: Patients generally favored the use of screening questionnaires to detect psychological problems, to monitor changes in symptoms and to facilitate targeted and specialist treatment. On the whole, respondents seemed to find such methods familiar and easy to use. The need for staff support was strongly emphasized, both to deal with the emotional impact of screening and to overcome accessibility and literacy problems. Good therapeutic rapport with practitioners came across as an important factor that influences patients' willingness to discuss psychological problems. Patient readiness and the timeliness of assessments were additional factors influencing acceptability. Participants discussed how psychological problems and substance misuse are associated in complex ways, often resulting in discrimination, poor recognition of such problems and limited access to treatment. Conclusions: Mental health screening is generally acceptable to patients and can help to identify comorbid mental disorders in order to provide appropriate support and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Client Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Health Screening](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 53. A case of 'cybersuicide' attempt using chloroform.

**Citation:** General Hospital Psychiatry, July 2012, vol./is. 34/4(e7-e8), 0163-8343 (Jul-Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Gosselink, Manon J; Siegel, Andrea M; Suk, Eefje; Giltay, Erik J

**Correspondence Address:** Giltay, Erik J., e.j.giltay@lumc.nl

**Institution:** Gosselink, Manon J.: Department of Psychiatry, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden; Siegel, Andrea M.: Department of Psychiatry, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden; Suk, Eefje: Department of Psychiatry, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden; Giltay, Erik J.: Department of Psychiatry, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a case report of a 20 year-old man was presented at the emergency department after attempting suicide through chloroform inhalation. The patient was found lying in bed, his face wrapped in a towel which was soaked in chloroform. The patient may have been unconscious with a shallow breathing for about 2 h before medical help arrived. In his presence, an empty 250-cc bottle of chloroform was found, and no other drugs or poisons. It appeared that the patient had searched the internet to find a 'dignified way to die.' He had ordered a bottle of chloroform at a laboratory website while posing as an advertising employee needing chloroform to stick Perspex together. He had been motivated to give this fake reason by a suggestion on one of the prosuicide forums.

Expediently, the bottle of chloroform was sent by postal mail to his home address. He had an oxygen saturation below 60% (for which he was intubated), dilated pupils, a Glasgow Coma Scale of 3 and a rectal temperature 34.2degreeC. Cardiovascular examination showed a supraventricular tachycardia of 159 beats per minute and blood pressure of 123/68 mmHg. The chloroform serum level was not assessed. The international normalized ratio remained low and stable. Despite forced diuresis by intravenous fluids, he developed severe rhabdomyolysis, toxic hepatitis and massive hemolysis caused by the (delayed) production of toxic metabolites of chloroform. Despite this deterioration, he fully recovered, after which he was transferred to the psychiatric ward of our hospital. The diagnosis of depressive disorder was confirmed. After final discharge on day 5, ambulant treatment in secondary psychiatric care was initiated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attempted Suicide](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Suicide](#)  
[Internet Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **54. Partnerships in drug abuse prevention services research: Perspectives from the National Institute on Drug Abuse.**

**Citation:** Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research, July 2012, vol./is. 39/4(327-330), 0894-587X;1573-3289 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Robertson, Elizabeth B; Sims, Belinda E; Reider, Eve E

**Correspondence Address:** Robertson, Elizabeth B.: Prevention Research Branch (PRB), Division of Epidemiology Services and Prevention Research (DESPR), National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), 6001 Executive Boulevard, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892, er52h@nih.gov

**Institution:** Robertson, Elizabeth B.: Prevention Research Branch (PRB), Division of Epidemiology Services and Prevention Research (DESPR), National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Bethesda, MD; Sims, Belinda E.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD; Reider, Eve E.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The mission of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is to lead the nation in bringing the power of science to bear on drug abuse and addiction. Within NIDA, the Prevention Research Branch (PRB) supports a developmentally grounded program of research on the prevention of initiation of drug use, progression to abuse and dependence, and transmission of drug-related HIV infection. This research involves the use of rigorous scientific methods to test theoretically derived hypotheses to advance our understanding of the science of prevention within diverse populations and settings. The papers in the special issue identify the benefits and challenges of working within service systems for the prevention of mental, emotional and behavioral problems and disorders among youth. NIDA-funded research grants have examined implementation and dissemination of evidence based interventions (EBI) through both created and existing delivery systems. Research on created systems has typically focused on a fluid cycle that flows through steps: (1) developing a stakeholder collaboration, (2) examining the risk and protective factors in the target population, (3) selecting at least one developmentally appropriate EBI that addresses the identified community needs, (4) implementing the EBI(s) with fidelity, and (5) evaluating the program(s) for effectiveness, continuous quality improvement and sustainability. The articles in this special issue imply numerous research questions and methodological issues that will feed into the next phase of prevention-services research. Moreover, they raise awareness of the role of partnerships in the research enterprise and provide valuable input for research questions on partnerships; however, the complexity of the research presented also points out programmatic and system/ implementation level questions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (outside the USA); YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 55. Factors related to posttraumatic stress disorder in adolescence.

**Citation:** Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, July 2012, vol./is. 13/3(153-166), 1524-8380;1552-8324 (Jul 2012)  
**Author(s):** Nooner, Kate B; Linares, L. Oriana; Batinjane, Jessica; Kramer, Rachel A; Silva, Raul; Cloitre, Marylene  
**Correspondence Address:** Nooner, Kate B.: Department of Psychology, Montclair State University, Montclair, NJ, US, 07043, noonerk@mail.montclair.edu  
**Institution:** Nooner, Kate B.: Department of Psychology, Montclair State University, Montclair, NJ; Linares, L. Oriana: Department of Pediatrics, Mount Sinai Adolescent Health Center, New York, NY; Batinjane, Jessica: Department of Psychology, Montclair State University, Montclair, NJ; Kramer, Rachel A.: Department of Psychology, Montclair State University, Montclair, NJ; Silva, Raul: Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, New York University Langone School of Medicine, New York, NY; Cloitre, Marylene: National Center for PTSD, Palo Alto Veterans Health Care System, Palo Alto, CA  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Studies of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in adolescence published from 2000 to 2011 indicate that adolescents are at greater risk of experiencing trauma than either adults or children, and that the prevalence of PTSD among adolescents is 3-57%. Age, gender, type of trauma, and repeated trauma are discussed as factors related to the increased rates of adolescent PTSD. PTSD in adolescence is also associated with suicide, substance abuse, poor social support, academic problems, and poor physical health. PTSD may disrupt biological maturational processes and contribute to the long-term emotion and behavior regulation problems that are often evident in adolescents with the disorder. Recommendations are presented for practice and research regarding the promotion of targeted prevention and intervention services to maximize adolescents' strengths and minimize vulnerabilities. Public policy implications are discussed. (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:** [\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Behavior Problems](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Emotional Regulation](#)  
[Suicidal Ideation](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 56. Review of Pornland: How porn has hijacked our sexuality .

**Citation:** Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy, July 2012, vol./is. 38/4(396-398), 0092-623X;1521-0715 (Jul 2012)  
**Author(s):** Gaither, George A  
**Institution:** Gaither, George A.: Department of Psychological Science, Ball State University, Muncie, IN

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Pornland: How Porn Has Hijacked Our Sexuality* by Gail Dines (2010). Dines begins the preface to *Pornland* by giving examples, ranging from Howard Stern to Jenna Jameson, of how visible porn has become in our society. This gave the impression that, despite the title, this book would be a balanced analysis of the effects of porn, not the one-sided argument against porn that she actually offers. The main purpose is less to educate the readers on how we can work to make porn better or less damaging than to give the readers the impression that we do know what the consequences are and that they are all negative. Overall, this is a stimulating book that will likely bring about a mix of feelings in any reader. Dines gives the impression (a) that women do not view porn; (b) that they could never willingly consent to participating in it; (c) that most men who view it become addicted, prefer it over their partners, or attempt to force their partners to act out what they have viewed; and (d) that porn is the main cause of sexual violence and a lack of intimacy in long-term relationships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Pornography](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[\\*Sexuality](#)  
[\\*Society](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 57. Speaking in numbers as a transitional phase between mutism and Wernicke's aphasia: A report of three cases.

**Citation:** Aphasiology, July 2012, vol./is. 26/7(917-932), 0268-7038;1464-5041 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** De Letter, Miet; Van Borsel, John; Batens, Katja; Megens, Marjan; Hemelsoet, Dimitri; Verreyt, Nele; Duyck, Wouter; Fias, Wim; Santens, Patrick

**Correspondence Address:** De Letter, Miet: Department of Oto-rhino-laryngology and Logopaedic-Audiologic Sciences, Ghent University, De Pintelaan 185, Ghent, Belgium, B-9000, miet.deletter@ugent.be

**Institution:** De Letter, Miet: Centre of Speech and Hearing Rehabilitation, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent; Van Borsel, John: Department of Oto-rhino-laryngology and Logopaedic-Audiologic Sciences, Ghent University, Ghent; Batens, Katja: Centre of Speech and Hearing Rehabilitation, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent; Megens, Marjan: Department of Oto-rhino-laryngology and Logopaedic-Audiologic Sciences, Ghent University, Ghent; Hemelsoet, Dimitri: Department of Neurology, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent; Verreyt, Nele: Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Ghent University, Ghent; Duyck, Wouter: Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Ghent University, Ghent; Fias, Wim: Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Ghent University, Ghent; Santens, Patrick: Department of Neurology, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Mutism in the context of hemispheric stroke with aphasia is rare and usually evolves to non-fluent aphasia. Aims: We describe three multilingual and mathematically educated patients with an initial presentation of mutism, followed by a short-lasting episode of speaking in numbers as a transitional stage before developing Wernicke's aphasia. We discuss potential pathophysiological mechanisms underlying this phenomenon. Methods & Procedures: Clinical neurolinguistic testing, including Aachen Aphasia Test and video-analysis of spontaneous speech by transcription. Outcomes & Results: In the transitional stage between mutism and Wernicke's aphasia, numbers were randomly uttered in one or more languages, although not necessarily in the first acquired or most-used language. Number speech occurred not only in propositional speech, but also during reading and naming. Conclusions: These patients exhibit two peculiar phenomena. First, the evolution of mutism to Wernicke's aphasia and second, the transitional phase of number speech. It is hypothesised that mutism may be more frequent

in the hyperacute stages of stroke-related aphasia as a consequence of transient generalised failure of the language network. Current theories on the organisation of number magnitude and lexical retrieval of number and non-number words are discussed with reference to numerical speech. The lack of previous reports of this syndrome is probably due to the combination of the transient nature of the phenomenon and the suspected prerequisites of a specific neuro-anatomical lesion and educational background. (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:** [\\*Aphasia](#)  
[\\*Cerebrovascular Accidents](#)  
[\\*Mutism](#)  
[\\*Pathophysiology](#)  
[\\*Wernicke's Syndrome](#)  
[Lateral Dominance](#)  
[Semantic Networks](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 58. Poster abstracts from the AAAP 22nd Annual Meeting and Symposium.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2012, vol./is. 21/4(381-397), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul-Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** McNicholas, Laura F

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents the collection of poster abstracts from the AAAP 22nd Annual Meeting and Symposium. The topic of the poster abstracts was addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Professional Organizations](#)  
[\\*Scientific Communication](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 59. Crack users show high rates of antisocial personality disorder, engagement in illegal activities and other psychosocial problems.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2012, vol./is. 21/4(370-380), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul-Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Paim Kessler, Felix Henrique; Terra, Mauro Barbosa; Faller, Sibebe; Stolf, Anderson Ravy; Peuker, Ana Carolina; Benzano, Daniela; Pechansky, Flavio; Brazilian ASI Group

**Correspondence Address:** Paim Kessler, Felix Henrique, Rua Itaqui, 89/103, Petropolis, Rio Grande Do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil, CEP 90460-140, kessler.ez@terra.com.br

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** Brazilian ASI Group

**Institution:** Paim Kessler, Felix Henrique: Center for Drug and Alcohol Research, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; Terra, Mauro Barbosa: Center for Drug and Alcohol Research, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; Faller, Sibebe: Center for Drug and Alcohol Research, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; Stolf, Anderson Ravy: Center for Drug and Alcohol Research, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; Peuker, Ana Carolina: Center for Drug and Alcohol Research, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; Benzano, Daniela: Center for Drug and Alcohol Research, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre

Alegre; Pechansky, Flavio: Center for Drug and Alcohol Research, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to compare three groups of Brazilian psychoactive substance (PAS) abuse patients (crack cocaine users, cocaine snorters, and non-cocaine PAS users) in terms of psychiatric comorbidities and severity of psychosocial problems. A cross-sectional, multi-center study was conducted at five Brazilian research centers. A total of 738 current PAS abusers seeking specialized treatment (outpatient and inpatient clinics) were assessed using the sixth version of the Addiction Severity Index (ASI-6): 293 patients using crack cocaine were compared with 126 using powder cocaine and 319 using non-cocaine PAS (mostly alcohol and marijuana). Psychiatric comorbidities were assessed in a smaller sample (290 cases), originating from three of the centers, using the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview Plus (MINI-Plus). Crack and powder cocaine users were significantly younger than non-cocaine PAS users (31.1 +/- 8.1 and 32.9 +/- 8.8 vs. 42.4 +/- 12, respectively;  $p < .001$ ). Crack users presented a higher rate of antisocial personality disorder (25%) than powder cocaine (9%) and non-cocaine PAS users (9%), even when adjusted for confounding factors ( $Pr = 2.6$ ; 95% CI 1.10-6.40). According to ASI-6 summary scores, crack users presented a significantly higher rate of occupational, family, and legal problems and reported more illegal and violent activities such as burglary and theft (23%) and threatening or assaulting (32%) than non-cocaine PAS users. Our findings, combined with the recent increase observed in the prevalence of crack use in Brazil, highlight the severity of psychiatric symptoms and psychosocial problems related to this powerful drug and corroborate the already suggested association between crack/cocaine, violence, and legal problems. Treatment programs for crack users should routinely consider the possibility of associated psychiatric comorbidities, such as antisocial personality disorder, which may affect treatment outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)  
[\\*Crack Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 60. Dopamine transporter (DAT1) VNTR polymorphism and alcoholism in two culturally different populations of South India.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2012, vol./is. 21/4(343-347), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul-Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Bhaskar, Lakkakula V. K. S; Thangaraj, Kumarasamy; Wasnik, Samiksha; Singh, Lalji; Raghavendra Rao, Vadlamudi

**Correspondence Address:** Raghavendra Rao, Vadlamudi: Department of Anthropology, Delhi University, North Campus, Delhi, India, 110-007, [drraovr@yahoo.com](mailto:drraovr@yahoo.com)

**Institution:** Bhaskar, Lakkakula V. K. S.: Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad; Thangaraj, Kumarasamy: Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad; Wasnik, Samiksha: Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad; Singh, Lalji: Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad; Raghavendra Rao, Vadlamudi: Department of Anthropology, Delhi University, Delhi

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** It is well established that the central dopaminergic reward pathway is likely involved in alcohol intake and the progression of alcohol dependence. Dopamine transporter (DAT1)

mediates the active re-uptake of DA from the synapse and is a principal regulator of dopaminergic neurotransmission. The gene for the human DAT1 displays several polymorphisms, including a 40-bp variable number of tandem repeats (VNTR) ranging from 3 to 16 copies in the 3'-untranslated region (UTR) of the gene. To assess the role of this gene in alcoholism, we genotyped the VNTR of DAT1 gene in a sample of 206 subjects from the Kota population (111 alcohol dependence cases and 95 controls) and 142 subjects from Badaga population (81 alcohol dependence cases and 61 controls). Both populations inhabit a similar environmental zone, but have different ethnic histories. Phenotype was defined based on the DSM-IV criteria. Genotyping was performed using PCR and electrophoresis. The association of DAT1 with alcoholism was tested by using the Clump v1.9 program which uses the Monte Carlo method. In both Kota and Badaga populations, the allele A10 was the most frequent allele followed by allele A9. The genotypic distribution is in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium in both cases and control groups of Kota and Badaga populations. The DAT1 VNTR was significantly associated with alcoholism in Badaga population but not in Kota population. Our results suggest that the A9 allele of the DAT gene is involved in vulnerability to alcoholism, but that these associations are population specific. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmission](#)  
[\\*Polymorphism](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)  
[South Asian Cultural Groups](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 61. Comparing substance use monitoring and treatment variations among physician health programs.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2012, vol./is. 21/4(327-334), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul-Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Brooks, Elizabeth; Early, Sarah R; Gundersen, Doris C; Shore, Jay H; Gendel, Michael H

**Correspondence Address:** Brooks, Elizabeth: University of Colorado Denver, Mail Stop F800, 13055 E. 17th Ave., Room 238, Aurora, CO, US, 80045, [elizabeth.brooks@ucdenver.edu](mailto:elizabeth.brooks@ucdenver.edu)

**Institution:** Brooks, Elizabeth: Department of Community and Behavioral Health, School of Public Health, University of Colorado Denver, Aurora, CO; Early, Sarah R.: Colorado Physician Health Program, Denver, CO; Gundersen, Doris C.: Colorado Physician Health Program, Denver, CO; Shore, Jay H.: Colorado Physician Health Program, Denver, CO; Gendel, Michael H.: Colorado Physician Health Program, Denver, CO

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** There is growing evidence that physician health programs (PHPs) are an important component in physicians' recovery from substance disorders, although we do not know how variations in treatment and monitoring affect physician recovery. This study was designed to understand how programmatic differences impact clients' overall program completion. This study was part of a larger investigation, the Blueprint Project, which evaluated outcomes for clients enrolled in PHPs nationally. Here we compared physicians presenting to a Colorado-based PHP for substance use to a nationally based referent, contrasting treatment, monitoring, and outcomes (Colorado n = 72, National n = 730). The samples were similar demographically although more Colorado physicians were polysubstance users. We found variations in treatment and monitoring patterns with Colorado physicians participating in more types of primary treatment and monitoring services and were allowed to work more at some point during monitoring. There was greater relapse among Colorado physicians, but these differences disappeared when we

controlled for prior treatment. The great majority of clients in both samples showed successful recovery. This data provides a foundation on which to understand population characteristics, contractual differences, and outcome variations among PHPs and serves to inform internal PHP programmatic structures and regulatory agencies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Monitoring](#)  
[\\*Physicians](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 62. The Obsessive-Compulsive Cocaine Scale (OCCS): A pilot study of a new questionnaire for assessing cocaine craving.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, July 2012, vol./is. 21/4(313-319), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Jul-Aug 2012)

**Author(s):** Vorspan, Florence; Bellais, Laetitia; Romo, Lucia; Bloch, Vanessa; Neira, Ramon; Lepine, Jean-Pierre

**Correspondence Address:** Vorspan, Florence: Hopital Fernand Widal, 200 rue du Fg St Denis, Paris, France, F-75010, florence.vorspan@lrp.aphp.fr

**Institution:** Vorspan, Florence: Pole Addictologie-Toxicologie-Psychiatrie, Hopital Fernand Widal, AP-HP, Paris; Bellais, Laetitia: Pole Addictologie-Toxicologie-Psychiatrie, Hopital Fernand Widal, AP-HP, Paris; Romo, Lucia: Universite Paris X-Nanterre, Laboratoire de Psychologie Clinique Evaclypsy,, Nanterre; Bloch, Vanessa: Pole Addictologie-Toxicologie-Psychiatrie, Hopital Fernand Widal, AP-HP, Paris; Neira, Ramon: CSAPA EGO, Paris; Lepine, Jean-Pierre: Pole Addictologie-Toxicologie-Psychiatrie, Hopital Fernand Widal, AP-HP, Paris

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study aimed to develop a scale (Obsessive-Compulsive Cocaine Scale [OCCS]) for measuring cocaine craving based on the Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale (OCDS). We tested the scale on 116 French-speaking cocaine users. The scale was reliable (Cronbach's = 0.93). It was significantly correlated with a visual analogue scale of craving ( $r = 0.641$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and discriminated between cocaine-dependant subjects (score 36 +/- 11) and abusers (score 17 +/- 9,  $p < .001$ ). Prospective tests on a sample of 20 subjects showed that the OCCS score changed over 3 weeks of treatment and was significantly correlated with the visual analogue scale of craving ( $r = 0.492$ ,  $p = .038$ ). Principal component analysis identified three factors: resistance, intensity, and interference. The OCCS questionnaire could be used to repeatedly assess cocaine craving in prospective studies in cocaine addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Test Reliability](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 63. Review of Substance abuse treatment for youth and adults: Clinician's guide to evidence-based practice.

**Citation:** Research on Social Work Practice, July 2012, vol./is. 22/4(440-441), 1049-7315;1552-7581 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Clem, Jamie M

**Institution:** Clem, Jamie M.: Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Substance Abuse Treatment for Youth and Adults: Clinician's Guide to Evidence-Based Practice edited by D. W. Springer and A. Rubin (see record 2009-17932-000). In their book, the editors deliver a detailed how-to guide for implementing evidence-based substance abuse interventions within clinical practice. Interspersed with case examples, clinical vignettes, and excerpts of client-clinician dialogue, this text addresses the real-world needs of practitioners with a thorough and comprehensive account of six empirically supported treatments. The editors of this text aptly note in the preface that some practitioners become heavily burdened by other lengthy and confusing research materials. It provides clinicians with theoretical overviews and instructions on how precisely to begin intervention utilization within current practice. The chapters continue by offering considerably easy-to-follow implementation guidelines including session structure and format, treatment topics, and therapeutic procedures. Additionally, the book's editors have appended two useful sources of information; one pertaining to the referenced empirical support and the other is a practitioner's guide to the evidenced-based practice process, which details clear step-by-step implementation strategies. The purpose of this text is not to burden one with research, but to provide clinicians with a practical resource guide for intervention implementation. Clinicians interested in implementing one of the six included evidence-based practices may find this book particularly attractive due to its ability to address the applied needs of everyday practice and its straightforward manner in which it approaches intervention initiation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Social Casework](#)  
[\\*Treatment Guidelines](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Adult Development](#)  
[Clinical Practice](#)  
[Clinicians](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 64. Reducing sexual risk behaviors for HIV/STDs in women with Alcohol Use Disorders.

**Citation:** Research on Social Work Practice, July 2012, vol./is. 22/4(367-379), 1049-7315;1552-7581 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Langhorst, Diane M; Choi, Y. Joon; Keyser-Marcus, Lori; Svikis, Dace S

**Correspondence Address:** Choi, Y. Joon: School of Social Work, University of Georgia, Tucker Hall, 310 E. Campus Road, Athens, GA, US, 30602, choiyj@uga.edu

**Institution:** Langhorst, Diane M.: Addiction & Women's Health Advancing Research and Evaluation, (AWHARE), Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Choi, Y. Joon: School of Social Work, University of Georgia, Athens, GA; Keyser-Marcus, Lori: Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Svikis, Dace S.: Department of Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: A pilot randomized clinical trial (RCT) examined effectiveness of HIV/STD Safer Sex Skills Building + Alcohol (SSB + A) intervention for women with Alcohol Use

Disorders (AUDs) in a residential treatment setting. Method: After randomizing thirty-six women with AUDs and reporting having intercourse with a male partner in the past 180 days to SSB + A or HE (standard HIV/STD education) groups, rates of penetrative intercourse with and without condoms at 60 day and 180 day follow-up were compared between SSB + A or HE groups. Results: There was a significant difference in mean number of sex acts with condoms between SSB+A and HE groups over time. Specifically, SSB + A and HE groups did not differ at 60 day follow-up, but at 180 day follow-up, mean sex acts with condoms among SSB + A group was significantly higher than HE. Conclusion: Pilot study findings affirm the effectiveness of the SSB+A in reducing sexual risk behaviors of AUD women and support the need for further research, testing the SSB + A intervention in a larger sample of women and across different treatment modalities. The present study also illustrates the critical link between practice and use of a step by step model of intervention research. (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](#)  
[\\*Clinical Trials](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Residential Care Institutions](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[HIV](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 65. The rural context of illicit substance offers: A study of Appalachian rural adolescents.

**Citation:** Journal of Adolescent Research, July 2012, vol./is. 27/4(523-550), 0743-5584;1552-6895 (Jul 2012)

**Author(s):** Pettigrew, Jonathan; Miller-Day, Michelle; Krieger, Janice; Hecht, Michael L

**Correspondence Address:** Pettigrew, Jonathan: Penn State University, 501 Keller Building, University Park, PA, US, 16802, jup183@psu.edu

**Institution:** Pettigrew, Jonathan: Drug Resistance Strategies Project, Penn State University, University Park, PA; Miller-Day, Michelle: Penn State University, University Park, PA; Krieger, Janice: School of Communication, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH; Hecht, Michael L.: Penn State University, University Park, PA

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rural adolescents are at risk for early initiation and problematic substance use, but to date few studies have examined the rural context of substance use. To better understand substance offers in the rural context, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 118, 12- to 19-year-old adolescents (M = 13.68, SD = 1.37) from Appalachian, rural school districts in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Interviews elicited stories about substance offer-response episodes, including where offers occurred, who offered substances, and how youth gained access to illicit substances. Findings describe the settings in which substance offers and use occur for these rural adolescents and advance prevention efforts for tailoring health messages to this target population. (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:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Rural Environments](#)

[Health](#)  
[Schools](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 66. Do prescription monitoring programs impact state trends in opioid abuse/misuse?

**Citation:** Pain Medicine, March 2012, vol./is. 13/3(434-442), 1526-2375;1526-4637 (Mar 2012)

**Author(s):** Reifler, Liza M; Droz, Danna; Bailey, J. Elise; Schnoll, Sidney H; Fant, Reginald; Dart, Richard C; Bucher Bartelson, Becki

**Correspondence Address:** Bucher Bartelson, Becki: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center, 777 Bannock St., MC 0180, Denver, CO, US, 80204, Becki.Bucher-Bartelson@rmpdc.org

**Institution:** Reifler, Liza M.: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center, Denver, CO; Droz, Danna: Ohio State Board of Pharmacy, Columbus, OH; Bailey, J. Elise: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center, Denver, CO; Schnoll, Sidney H.: Pinney Associates, Baltimore, MD; Fant, Reginald: Pinney Associates, Baltimore, MD; Dart, Richard C.: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center, Denver, CO; Bucher Bartelson, Becki: Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center, Denver, CO

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Prescription monitoring programs (PMPs) are statewide databases containing prescriber and patient-level prescription data on select drugs of abuse. These databases are used by medical professionals or law enforcement officials to identify patients with prescription drug use patterns indicative of abuse or providers engaging in illegal activities. Most states have implemented PMPs in an attempt to curb prescription drug abuse and diversion. However, assessment of their impact on drug abuse is only beginning. This study aimed to evaluate the relationship between PMPs and opioid misuse over time in two drug abuse surveillance data sources. Methods: Data from the RADARS System Poison Center and Opioid Treatment surveillance databases were used to obtain measures of abuse and misuse of opioids. Repeated measures negative binomial regression was applied to quarterly surveillance data (from 2003 to mid-2009) to estimate and compare opioid abuse and misuse trends. PMP presence was modeled as a time varying covariate for each state. Results: Results support an association between PMPs and mitigated opioid abuse and misuse trends. Without a PMP in place, Poison Center intentional exposures increased, on average, 1.9% per quarter, whereas opioid intentional exposures increase 0.2% (P = 0.036) per quarter with a PMP in place. Opioid treatment admissions increase, on average, 4.9% per quarter in states without a PMP vs 2.6% (P = 0.058) in states with a PMP. In addition to the time trend, population and a measure of drug availability were also significant predictors. A secondary analysis that classified PMP based upon ideal characteristic showed consistent though not significant results. Conclusions: Two observational data sources offer preliminary support that PMPs are effective. Future efforts should evaluate what PMP characteristics are most effective and which opioids are most impacted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Databases](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Monitoring](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)  
[Trends](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**67. PMPS and Rx drug abuse-encouraging signs but is it every man for himself?**

- Citation:** Pain Medicine, March 2012, vol./is. 13/3(355-356), 1526-2375;1526-4637 (Mar 2012)
- Author(s):** Passik, Steven D
- Institution:** Passik, Steven D.: Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Comments on an article by Liza M. Reifler et al. (see record 2012-07412-013). The article by Reifler and colleagues in the issue is one of the first to empirically evaluate the impact of painful minor procedures (PMP) programs and as such is a welcome and important addition to the literature. Their results suggest a benefit to the implementation of PMPs, but if PMPs promise is to be fully realized, their use must become somehow better integrated into clinical practice. PMPs will certainly not solve the problem of prescription drug abuse alone. Reifler et al. work suggests that at the very least, the growth of prescription opioid abuse can be slowed in states where PMPs exist. It is clear too, that a coordinated multifaceted clinical effort is needed. A coordinated multiagency, multimodal governmental and law enforcement approach is also needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation Databases](#)  
[Monitoring](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

**68. Psychopathology and achievement motivation in adolescents with pathological Internet use.**

- Original Title:** Psychische Befindlichkeit und Leistungsmotivation bei Jugendlichen mit pathologischem Internetgebrauch.
- Citation:** Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie, 2011, vol./is. 60/9(719-734), 0032-7034 (2011)
- Author(s):** Wartberg, Lutz; Sack, Peter-Michael; Petersen, Kay-Uwe; Thomasius, Rainer
- Correspondence Address:** Wartberg, Lutz: Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Deutsches Zentrum für Suchtfragen des Kindes- und Jugendalters, Zentrum für Psychosoziale Medizin, Lutz Wartberg, Martinistrasse 52, Hamburg, Germany, 20246, [lwartber@uke.uni-hamburg.de](mailto:lwartber@uke.uni-hamburg.de)
- Institution:** Wartberg, Lutz: Deutsches Zentrum für Suchtfragen des Kindes- und Jugendalters (DZSKJ), Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Sack, Peter-Michael: Deutsches Zentrum für Suchtfragen des Kindes- und Jugendalters (DZSKJ), Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Petersen, Kay-Uwe: Deutsches Zentrum für Suchtfragen des Kindes- und Jugendalters (DZSKJ), Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Thomasius, Rainer: Deutsches Zentrum für Suchtfragen des Kindes- und Jugendalters (DZSKJ), Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg
- Language:** German
- Abstract:** In Germany, the Internet is used by 69.4% of the population or 49 million people, and 100% of adolescents (between 14 to 19 years of age) spend time in the Internet at least occasionally. An excessive use of the Internet may lead to negative psychosocial consequences and changes in behaviour. This phenomenon is named "pathological internet use". Until now, there are only few studies published that investigate mental well being in German adolescents with pathological Internet use. 16 participants of an

outpatient treatment program for pathological Internet use and 16 healthy adolescents were compared on self-reported levels of psychopathology (SPS-J), achievement motivation (FLM 7-13) and personal experience of attention deficit (FEDA). There were no differences in age, gender, intelligence or education between the two groups. Pathological Internet users exhibited significantly elevated scores on self-esteem problems and the summary score of the SPS-J and significantly lower scores on FLM 7-13-dimensions "achievement ambition" and "perseverance/diligence" compared to controls. The results revealed that adolescents with pathological Internet use report a higher level of psychopathology and lower levels of achievement motivation and drive. These findings should be taken into account when conceptualizing treatments for pathological Internet users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht GmbH & Co. KG, Gottingen; YEAR: 2011

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[\\*Psychopathology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 69. Numbers and narratives. Relations between patient satisfaction, retention, outcome and program factors in outpatient substance abuse treatment.

**Citation:** NAT Nordisk alkohol & narkotikatidskrift, 2011, vol./is. 28/5-6(471-486), 1455-0725;1458-6126 (2011)

**Author(s):** Thylstrup, Birgitte

**Correspondence Address:** Thylstrup, Birgitte: Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Copenhagen Department, University of Aarhus, Artillerivej 90, 2nd floor, Copenhagen, Denmark, 2300, S, bt@crf.au.dk

**Institution:** Thylstrup, Birgitte: Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Copenhagen Department, University of Aarhus, Copenhagen

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aims: Research on substance abuse treatment suggests patient satisfaction is linked to use of services and abstinence. However, patient perspectives on treatment are rarely examined. This study used mixed methods to examine correlations between patients' treatment satisfaction, retention and abstinence from drugs and provide a transpersonal account of patient perspectives on treatment. Data and Methods: Eight Danish outpatient substance abuse treatment centres participated in the study. Data was collected from 186 patients. Quantitative measures were used at baseline screenings and at 6 months follow-up interviews, including the Client Satisfaction Questionnaire-8 (CSQ-8). Qualitative measures were used for patient descriptions of treatment at follow-up. Results: Patient satisfaction with treatment was linked to retention, abstinence and program differences. The qualitative data described patient's views on high or low treatment satisfaction. Conclusion: The CSQ-8 is a valuable tool for monitoring patient engagement and treatment effect in substance abuse treatment services. The inclusion of patient perspectives underlined the importance of a more contextual understanding of program components. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Client Satisfaction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Narratives](#)  
[\\*Outpatients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 70. Retrospective studying of sociodemographic, clinical characteristics and extent of alcohol use disorder among patients applied by probation.

- Original Title:** Denetimli serbestlik uygulaması kapsamında başvuran hastalarda sosyodemografik, klinik özelliklerin ve alkol kullanım bozukluğu sıklığının geriye donuk değerlendirilmesi.
- Citation:** Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, December 2011, vol./is. 12/4(253-257), 1302-6631 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Zorlu, Nabi; Turk, Himmet; Manavgat, Ali Ilhan; Karadas, Baris; Gulseren, Seref
- Correspondence Address:** Zorlu, Nabi: Ataturk Egitim ve Arastirma Hastanesi, Psikiyatri Klinigi, Basinsitesi, Izmir, Turkey, zorlunabi@hotmail.com
- Institution:** Zorlu, Nabi: Izmir Ataturk Egitim ve Arastirma Hastanesi, Psikiyatri Klinigi, Izmir; Turk, Himmet: Izmir Ataturk Egitim ve Arastirma Hastanesi, Psikiyatri Klinigi, Izmir; Manavgat, Ali Ilhan: Izmir Ataturk Egitim ve Arastirma Hastanesi, Psikiyatri Klinigi, Izmir; Karadas, Baris: Izmir Ataturk Egitim ve Arastirma Hastanesi, Klinik Farmakoloji ve Toksikoloji, Izmir; Gulseren, Seref: Izmir Ataturk Egitim ve Arastirma Hastanesi, Psikiyatri Klinigi, Izmir
- Language:** Turkish
- Abstract:** Objective: Aim of this study was to study sociodemographic, clinical characteristics and extent of alcohol use disorder (AUD) among patients applied by probation. Methods: The file records of the 215 cases who gave at least one urine-blood sample applied to Izmir Ataturk Education and Research Hospital Addiction Unit Probation Polyclinic at February 2010 have been assessed retrospectively. Sociodemographic characteristics, clinical characteristics of substance use and CAGE (Cut down, Annoyed, Guilty, Eye-opener) scores and blood %CDT (carbo-hydrate-deficient transferrin) results of cases were used to detect AUD. SPSS 15.0 program has been used for the statistical assessment. Results: The average age of the sample was 29.4 +/- 9.1 year and most of the patients were male (%99.5). The lifetime prevalence of substances was cannabis %99.5, ecstasy %17.2, benzodiazepine %11.6, cocaine %5.6, heroin %0.9 and inhalants %0.9. %10.2 patients were positive for urine samples. %8.8 patient were positive for cannabis and %3.2 were positive for benzodiazepine. Urine samples positive group had higher unemployment rates ( = 8.72, p = 0.003) and higher CAGE scores ( = 5.08, p = 0.024). %37.2 patients had positive %CDT and %25.6 patients had positive CAGE scores. Discussion: The most important finding of this study is that higher unemployment rates in urine positive group and high AUD rates in all patients. The relationship between unemployment and substance use show that social and employment rehabilitation programs with medical treatment is important. High AUD rates show the importance of evaluating alcohol use in treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Client Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Probation](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

## 71. Childhood trauma and quality of life among alcohol dependent men.

- Citation:** Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, December 2011, vol./is. 12/4(245-252), 1302-6631 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Evren, Cuneyt; Dalbudak, Ercan; Evren, Bilge
- Correspondence Address:** Evren, Cuneyt, Icadiye Cad. Mentek Sok. Selcuk Apt. 1/17, Kuzguncuk Uskudar, Istanbul, Turkey, 34674, cuneytevren@hotmail.com

<b>Institution:</b>	Evren, Cuneyt: Bakirkoy State Hospital for Mental Health and Neurological Disorders, Alcohol and Drug Research, Treatment and Training Center (AMATEM), Istanbul; Dalbudak, Ercan: Bakirkoy State Hospital for Mental Health and Neurological Disorders, Alcohol and Drug Research, Treatment and Training Center (AMATEM), Istanbul; Evren, Bilge: Department of Psychiatry, Baltalimani State Hospital for Muskuloskeletal Disorders, Istanbul
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate possible relationships between childhood trauma (abuse and/or neglect) and impairment of quality of life (QoL) in adulthood among alcohol dependent men. Methods: Participants were 156 male patients consecutively admitted to an alcohol dependency treatment inpatient unit. All patients were investigated using the Childhood Abuse and Neglect Questionnaire, the Symptom Checklist-Revised, the Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST) and the Medical Outcomes Study Health Survey-Short Form (SF-36). Results: The traumatized group (n=99, 63.5%) reported self-mutilative behavior, suicide attempts, and alcohol use among family members more frequently than those without a childhood trauma history. The traumatized group was younger and had elevated scores on anxiety, depression, and MAST, whereas they had lower QoL scores. Childhood trauma history predicted impairment in vitality and mental health subscales and mental health dimension of QoL. Anxiety was the main significant covariant for physical dimension, whereas depression was the main significant covariant for mental dimension of QoL. Conclusions: Childhood trauma has a negative impact on QoL in adulthood, particularly on mental components among alcohol dependent men. Self-destructive behavior, early problematic alcohol use and depression are significant mediators of this relationship. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Alcoholism</a> <a href="#">*Early Experience</a> <a href="#">*Quality of Life</a> <a href="#">*Self Destructive Behavior</a> <a href="#">*Trauma</a> <a href="#">Human Males</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

## 72. You gotta crack a few eggs.

<b>Citation:</b>	Harnessing the power of equine-assisted counseling: Adding animal assisted therapy to your practice., 2012(129-132) (2012)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Faa-Thompson, Tracie
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Faa-Thompson, Tracie, mike.faathompson@virgin.net
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	(create) Many people block out painful thoughts and feelings, especially around unwanted major life changes. This can lead to an apparent inability to recognize events that they may or may not have some control over. Shame or a victim mentality keeps them in the stuck position, where they either blame others for their own failings or are so ashamed they are unable to rationalize their experiences. Because of its focus on more than one major life event, the exercise "You Gotta Crack a Few Eggs" helps clients identify and track what changed their lives in unexpected ways and understand their own role in the process. In the field of addictions, clinicians struggle to gain a definition of the psychological nature of addiction. According to Shaffer (2010), one simple model for understanding addiction is to apply the three Cs: (1) Behavior that is motivated by emotions ranging along the craving to compulsion spectrum; (2) Continued use in spite of adverse consequences; and (3) Loss of control. Equine assisted counseling (EAC) used as part of the 12-step addictions recovery program assists clients to examine these three aspects of addiction in a way that opens up choice. The egg represents the client, which is a useful metaphor since all human life begins as an egg. The horse is used as the carrier of

the egg on its journey. As in all journeys, some are smoother than others, and the experiences with the egg allow for reflections on clients' experiences in their journey. This EAC technique was developed for use in the addictions field; however, it can be adapted for use with a variety of client groups. I have found it particularly useful in working with clients who are dealing with major life changes (in particular loss and bereavement) and with family work where there is family dysfunction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Assisted Therapy](#)  
[\\*Choice Behavior](#)  
[\\*Horses](#)  
[\\*Life Changes](#)  
 Addiction  
 Life Experiences

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 73. Girls after residential care-Empirical evaluation of their stay and chances of social inclusion.

**Original Title:** Madchen nach der heimerziehung-Empirische evaluation zu Masnahmenbewertung und inklusionschancen.

**Citation:** Vierteljahresschrift fur Heilpadagogik und ihre Nachbargebiete, 2011, vol./is. 80/4(319-330), 0017-9655 (2011)

**Author(s):** Bommer, Christina; Moch, Matthias

**Correspondence Address:** Bommer, Christina, Bachstr. 13, Etdingen, Germany, D-76275, tinabommer@web.de

**Institution:** Moch, Matthias: Duale Hochschule Baden-Wurttemberg-Stuttgart, Stuttgart

**Language:** German

**Abstract:** How do young women value their stay in residential care years after their discharge? On which aspects do their assessments depend? In what way are their experiences in residential care helpful for their later life? To answer these questions, 33 girls and young women aged between 14 and 23 years were asked by a questionnaire. The answers about their experiences during their stay in the institution and about their current life situation were quantitatively analyzed by correlation statistics. The results show that the valuation of the stay in residential care corresponds with the acceptance of the everyday rules as well as with the experience of trustful relations in the institution. Deviant behaviour and drug abuse after the discharge was negatively correlated to the progress in responsibility in respect of own social behaviour and social norms which was made in the time during residential care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Ernst Reinhardt Verlag Munchen Basel

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Residential Care Institutions](#)  
[\\*Social Processes](#)  
[\\*Trust \(Social Behavior\)](#)  
 Drug Abuse  
 Evaluation  
 Human Females

**Source:** PsycINFO