

Search Results

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Search History

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

1. A comparison of online and offline gamblers: An experimental manipulation of escape.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
Author(s):	Montes, Kevin Steven
Institution:	U North Dakota, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	Few studies have examined differences between online and offline gamblers, with no study to date enlisting the participation of online gamblers in a laboratory-based study. Moreover, research indicates that there is a link between escape and problem gambling, however, no study to date has examined this relationship in online gamblers using an experimental design. The current study is the first to address these gaps in the literature. All 420 participants participated in the non-experimental phase of the study, and 50 participants participated in the experimental phase. All participants completed a demographics form, SOGS, PGSI, GFA-R, BDI-SF, discounting task, and a gambling motivations questionnaire. In the experimental phase, participants' mood state was manipulated using hypothetical scenarios before gambling. The results indicated that online gamblers had a higher rate of problem-gambling severity than offline gamblers, and that online gamblers have used gambling to escape to a greater degree than offline gamblers. In terms of differences in the gambling behavior of online and offline gamblers, online gamblers were found to have played more hands and committed more errors than offline gamblers. No statistically significant results were found across mood conditions, or when the interaction between participants' gambler status and mood condition was examined, although trends in the hypothesized direction were observed. No statistically significant group differences were observed when online gamblers' rate of discounting certain outcomes was compared to offline gamblers' rates. Taken together, these results suggest that some of the differences between online and offline gamblers may help explain the higher prevalence of problem gambling among online gamblers. Although gambling to escape was found to be positively correlated with problem-gambling severity, the experimental results did not support this finding. Future studies should investigate the relationship between escape and problem gambling in online gamblers by using a different manipulation. A more knowledgeable understanding of the differences between online and offline gamblers will lead to better treatment outcomes for individuals who suffer from a gambling addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	*Avoidance *Pathological Gambling
Source:	PsycINFO

2. The alternative peer group: What can "winners" from this program teach us about recovery from adolescent substance use disorder?

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
Author(s):	Nash, Angela
Institution:	U Texas School of Nursing at Houston, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	Purpose Treatment for adolescents with substance use disorders (SUDs) can be successful, but first year relapse rates range from 60% to 85%. Environmental contexts greatly influence adolescents, yet few treatment models include the peers, a prominent influence on teen behavior. A novel approach to adolescent treatment is the Alternative Peer Group (APG), which integrates peers and fun into clinical practice to promote engagement in and support of recovery. The aims of this study were to identify how "successes" from one APG program perceive and describe the process of recovery; and to

identify patterns and themes regarding elements that promote the recovery process for adolescents. Method A focused clinical ethnography was accomplished, involving prolonged immersion in the APG recovery community; in-depth interviews with recovering alumni; and focus groups. Data Analysis Data were analyzed using inductive thematic content analysis with comparison of findings across groups. Findings Participants describe recovery from adolescent SUD as a quest-like journey which entails a prolonged preparation phase; strategic relationships with recovering role models; and perceived paradox (a truth that seems contradictory e.g.: "surrender leads to control") Elements cited as key for promotion of the recovery process include unconditional love; belonging; fun; hope; time; structure; accountability; journey narratives; their higher power, the spiritual program of the Twelve Steps; and family support. Elements that delay or jeopardize the process include fear, premature removal from the program by parents, pain, and isolation or stigma. Conclusions Findings suggest engagement in sustained recovery from adolescent SUD requires much more time and investment in establishment of recovery assets than our current treatment system allows. The described formula for "success" in establishment of sustained adolescent recovery is consistent with Bronfenbrenner's Bio-ecological theory for human development. Further investigation of adolescent recovery oriented systems of care is recommended. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Peers](#)
[Truth](#)
Source: PsycINFO

3. Incorporating culture into substance abuse treatment: The associations among acculturation and acculturative stress and treatment outcomes for Latino adolescents.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Wrona, Megan Colleen

Institution: U Utah, US

Language: English

Abstract: Substance use disorders are prevalent among adolescents and there is a need to develop and test empirically supported interventions that target these disorders specifically. However, to date, much of the empirically supported intervention research in this arena has neglected the needs of ethnic minority youth. Recent research efforts support the notion of cultural adaptation/accommodation (modifying interventions to increase cultural congruence) of standard interventions to better serve ethnic minority clients. However, few studies have examined the efficacy of cultural adaptations in direct comparison studies. Direct comparisons studies would allow for an examination of relative efficacy as well as moderating effects. These types of studies will help researchers determine when a cultural adaptation is likely to be most helpful for a particular client. This study aimed to understand the associations between acculturation and acculturative stress and treatment outcomes for Latino adolescents participating in a substance abuse treatment program. A total of 70 Latino adolescents participated in a randomized-controlled trial designed to directly compare an empirically supported, standard cognitive behavioral group-based intervention with a culturally accommodated cognitive behavioral intervention. Adolescents participated in 12 weeks of active treatment as well as pre- and posttreatment assessments. Results provided evidence for relative efficacy of the culturally accommodated intervention, as adolescents in both treatment conditions reported significant decreases in their substance use. There were no significant differences between the two treatment conditions. In addition to examining relative efficacy, this study also examined for the presence of interaction effects between cultural variables and treatment outcomes. It was hypothesized that adolescents who were matched to the most appropriate intervention (i.e., less acculturated adolescent matched to accommodated

intervention) would report the largest reduction in substance use. Results did not reveal any significant three-way interactions, indicating the specific cultural variables did not moderate treatment outcomes by treatment condition. Despite these null findings, future studies should continue to exam the role of cultural variables on treatment outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Acculturation
 *Drug Abuse
 Cognitive Behavior Therapy
 Intervention
 Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation
 Treatment Outcomes
 "Latinos/Latinas"
Source: PsycINFO

4. Striatal amplifiers of incentive salience.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
Author(s): DiFeliceantonio, Alexandra Gold
Institution: U Michigan, US
Language: English
Abstract: Research into the neural circuits that underlie the amplification of motivation has been focused on the traditional "reward pathway." Recent work, however, has implicated another striatal level structure, the central nucleus of the amygdala, in the amplification of motivation. Here, I extend these findings and demonstrate mu opioid receptor activation of the central nucleus of the amygdala enhances the motivational power of cues associated with reward. Recent findings in from human imaging studies have hinted that another striatal level structure, the neostriatum, may also participate in the amplification of motivation. Here, I demonstrate that mu opioid receptor activation in neostriatum enhances motivation for learned cues and primary rewards. Mu opioid receptor activation in dorsolateral neostriatum potently enhanced the attractiveness of cues in a manner similar to amygdala activation and did so in a manner not consistent with a habit hypothesis. However, consumption of primary rewards was not enhanced. Here, I demonstrated for the first time that enkephalin in dorsomedial neostriatum surges when rats consume a sweet, fatty food. Further, this consumption can be stimulated by microinjection of a mu opioid receptor activating drug. Although, dorsomedial neostriatal activation participated in motivation for primary rewards, activation did not have an effect on motivation for learned cues. Finally, in ventrolateral neostriatum, mu opioid receptor activation enhanced the attractiveness of a contiguous cue and motivation to consume primary rewards. These findings extend the neural substrates of motivation beyond traditional reward structures and have implications for the description and treatment of disorders of intense motivation such as drug addiction and binge eating. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Amygdala
 *Incentives
 Neural Receptors
 Opiates
 Rats
 Rewards
 Striatum
Source: PsycINFO

5. The role of psychology in preventing opiate misuse in chronic pain treatment: An integrative literature review.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** Travis, Bayla
- Institution:** California Inst Integral Studies, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Chronic pain is a public health problem for which treatment is challenging (Watkins, Wollan, Melton, & Yawn, 2008). The comorbidity of mental health disorders and chronic pain has been well established (e.g., Dersh, Polatin, & Gatchel, 2002; Katon, Von Korff, Lin, & Lipscomb, 1990), as well as frequent patterns of opioid misuse in chronic pain patients (Manchikanti, 2007; Manchikanti, Singh, Pampati, Smith, & Hirsch, 2009). However, to date, the trimorbid dynamics of chronic pain, psychopathology and opiate misuse have been little examined in the professional literature. This integrative literature review considered the role of psychology in preventing opiate misuse in chronic pain treatment using an integrative literature review approach. Relevant literature identified in the databases of PsychINFO, MEDLINE and CINAHL (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature), corresponding to the fields of psychology, medicine, and nursing, was systematically reviewed and analysed. This study synthesized four domains of literature in order to get a better understanding of the potential role of the psychologist in preventing opiate misuse in chronic pain patients. These domains were comprised of the comprehensive body of professional literature, to date, that has examined the trimorbid relationship between psychopathology, chronic pain, and opiate misuse; pseudo-addiction; the comorbidity of psychopathology and opiate misuse; and the cultural context in which these dynamics operate. Based on the strong support in the literature of a trimorbid relationship between chronic pain, psychopathology and opiate misuse, it was concluded that there is enough evidence to implement and track the effectiveness of early and aggressive psychological interventions. Recommendations for treatment include a fully integrated model of medical and psychological care, with ongoing collaboration to prevent, identify, and treat opiate misuse. It is recommended that future research involve an ongoing evaluation of this model to gain greater understanding of the dynamics of the trimorbidity of chronic pain, psychopathology, and opiate misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Literature](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Public Health](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

6. Journeys of transformation: A narrative inquiry into the spiritual experiences of individuals in recovery from alcoholism and addiction.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
- Author(s):** Dallmann, Steven
- Institution:** California Inst Integral Studies, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The purpose of this research was to study the role of spiritual experience in the recovery from alcoholism and drug addiction. The foundation for this investigation was the theoretical and factual history of the 12-step recovery model, with an emphasis on Jungian theory and the creation of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA). Utilizing narrative research, this qualitative inquiry delved into the stories of transformative spiritual experiences told by individuals currently in recovery. Eight individuals were asked to tell their stories about spiritual experiences that they believed had directly contributed to their recovery from alcoholism and addiction. From those stories nine themes were identified:

journey; wholeness and fulfillment; body and breath; the present moment; community; spiritual practices; synchronicity and serendipity; love; and transformation. The themes were then discussed in context of the narrative content and the relevant literature. The findings (a) provide evidence that the modern day stories of some individuals in recovery reflect and support Jung's theory of alcoholism as a thirst for wholeness, as well as the experiences of the founders of AA and (b) offer specific insights about the role of personal spiritual experience in transformation and healing from addiction. Findings included the following: 1. Spiritual experiences are personal, highly varied, and often unique. 2. Similarities and continuity can be found between diverse spiritual experiences by way of thematic analysis. 3. Spiritual experiences occur in context, as part of a process. 4. Spiritual experiences can be viewed as resulting from a synergistic partnership between the individual and a higher power. 5. Transformation and healing that result from spiritual experience may not necessarily be restricted to recovery from alcoholism and addiction. 6. Spiritual experiences as expressed in this study and the 12-step community are examples of participatory spirituality. The findings point to possibilities for future study and provide valuable perspectives for clinicians, academicians, and others interested in the processes of recovery, growth and therapeutic change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Psychopathology](#)
[Spirituality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. The relationship of temporal discounting and working alliance to substance abuse treatment process in hispanic adolescents.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Weidel, James John

Institution: U Miami, US

Language: English

Abstract: The association between impulsivity and substance abuse has important implications in the clinical substance abuse treatment field. Adolescents who are characteristically more impulsive by nature of their developmental may be more at risk for treatment failure. The inclination by which individuals devalue future rewards in favor of more immediate rewards with lower monetary values is a type of impulsivity that has received much attention in the substance abuse research field. Identified as temporal discounting (TD) or delay discounting, this phenomenon is not only a factor that influences substance abuse, but also may be a factor that leads to failure in substance abuse treatment. Another important factor that has been shown to influence treatment outcome is the therapeutic relationship between a provider and a client. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between TD, working alliance and treatment experiences among substance-abusing adolescents enrolled in outpatient drug abuse treatment. For this study, a descriptive within-subjects repeated measures design was used. Data was collected from a convenience sample of Hispanic adolescents 14-17 years of age meeting DSM-IV-TR criteria for substance abuse or dependence. Participants were recruited from a larger 60 month National Institute on Drug Abuse funded parent study that examined Culturally Informed and Flexible Family-based Treatment of Adolescents and Traditional Family Therapy among adolescents. Variables included participant age, working alliance, whether participants attended weekly therapy sessions for at least the first 5 weeks (retention), number of sessions in which subjects participated in therapy 8 weeks after enrollment (dosage), and the change in TD from the time of enrollment and (T1) to approximately 5 weeks after enrollment T2). Working alliance was measured at 5 weeks after initiation of therapy. It was hypothesized that TD would be inversely related to age,

inversely related to working alliance, inversely related to treatment retention after 5 weeks of therapy, inversely related to the number of therapy session in the first 8 weeks of therapy, and that TD would decrease after 5 weeks of therapy. Statistical analysis including linear and logistic regressions as well as analysis of variance was used. No significant relationships were found between TD and the independent variables of age, treatment retention, dosage, the change is TD from T1 to T2, and working alliance. Although statistically significant findings were not achieved in this study, the research has clinical relevance. Analyzing treatment methodologies and differences in alliance and retention among a Hispanic adolescent population provides data that has not heretofore been reviewed. Impulsivity is linked to risk behaviors. Further research is needed to identify how treatment methodologies may be refined to address temporal discounting and impulsivity among Hispanic adolescents thereby improving treatment retention and decreasing the substance abuse to improve long term outcomes among this vulnerable population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Adolescent Development
 *Drug Abuse
 Drug Therapy
 Therapeutic Alliance
 Treatment Outcomes
 "Latinos/Latinas"

Source: PsycINFO

8. Alcohol, stress, and decision making.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Schwager, Andrea L

Institution: U Utah, US

Language: English

Abstract: Alcoholism is enormously costly to both individuals and society, and alcoholics suffer from high rates of relapse. Both acute and chronic alcohol consumption contribute to impulsive choice, or the preference for immediate rewards, even when delayed rewards are more valuable. The research presented here is divided into two sections that address different aspects of the relationship between alcohol (ethanol) consumption and impulsivity. Although it has been established that acute ethanol administration causes impulsivity, the neural mechanisms underlying these effects have not been examined. Chapter 2 describes in vivo electrophysiology studies that investigated the effect of acute ethanol administration on neural encoding in the nucleus accumbens (NAcc) core during decision making tasks. The NAcc mediates delay-based decision making and receives direct projects from the ventral tegmental area (VTA), which has widely been implicated in addiction. The data presented here show that increases in NAcc firing in response to reward-predictive cues encode the value of the anticipated reward, and ethanol impairs this encoding. Moreover, ethanol selectively suppresses operant (lever press)-related firing for delayed rewards. This suppression is accompanied by a selective increase in behavioral response latency when delayed rewards are anticipated. Both the loss of cue-evoked value encoding and the selective decrease in lever press-evoked firing suggest a neural mechanism by which ethanol-induced changes in NAcc encoding contribute to impulsivity. Acute stress contributes to relapse in humans and reinstatement in animal models, and one way in which this may occur is by causing organisms to become more impulsive, leading to a preference for immediate alcohol reward over the long-term benefits of abstinence. Chapter 3 describes behavioral pharmacology experiments that examined the effect of the pharmacological stressor yohimbine and three other noradrenergic receptor-specific manipulations (propranolol, guanfacine, and prazosin) on impulsive choice using a delay discounting task. Rather than affecting impulsivity per se, acute pharmacological stress promoted inflexible behavior at the expense of flexible, goal-directed behavior, while the other three manipulations had no effect on reward

preference. Further studies are necessary to examine the extent to which these findings apply to alcohol-seeking behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Delay of Gratification](#)
[Ethanol](#)
[Society](#)
[Stress](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. Genetics, drugs, and cognitive control: Uncovering individual differences in substance dependence.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Baker, Travis Edward

Institution: U Victoria, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Why is it that only some people who use drugs actually become addicted? In fact, addiction depends on a complicated process involving a confluence of risk factors related to biology, cognition, behaviour, and personality. Notably, all addictive drugs act on a neural system for reinforcement learning called the midbrain dopamine system, which projects to and regulates the brain's system for cognitive control, called frontal cortex and basal ganglia. Further, the development and expression of the dopamine system is determined in part by genetic factors that vary across individuals such that dopamine related genes are partly responsible for addiction-proneness. Taken together, these observations suggest that the cognitive and behavioral impairments associated with substance abuse result from the impact of disrupted dopamine signals on frontal brain areas involved in cognitive control: By acting on the abnormal reinforcement learning system of the genetically vulnerable, addictive drugs hijack the control system to reinforce maladaptive drug-taking behaviors. The goal of this research was to investigate this hypothesis by conducting a series of experiments that assayed the integrity of the dopamine system and its neural targets involved in cognitive control and decision making in young adults using a combination of electrophysiological, behavioral, and genetic assays together with surveys of substance use and personality. First, this research demonstrated that substance dependent individuals produce an abnormal Reward-positivity, an electrophysiological measure of a cortical mechanism for dopamine-dependent reward processing and cognitive control, and behaved abnormally on a decision making task that is diagnostic of dopamine dysfunction. Second, several dopamine-related neural pathways underlying individual differences in substance dependence were identified and modeled, providing a theoretical framework for bridging the gap between genes and behavior in drug addiction. Third, the neural mechanisms that underlie individual differences in decision making function and dysfunction were identified, revealing possible risk factors in the decision making system. In sum, these results illustrate how future interventions might be individually tailored for specific genetic, cognitive and personality profiles. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Individual Differences](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. The relation between mindfulness and perceived self-efficacy towards coping with negative affect in recovering alcoholics.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Link, Christopher Jay

Institution: Pepperdine U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Negative affect can be a highly potent trigger for relapse among those in recovery for alcoholism, whereas self-efficacy has been identified as an important factor for relapse prevention. Much research has attempted to identify factors and interventions that can enhance self-efficacy and improve the coping ability of those in recovery to manage negative affect. This study sought to determine whether dispositional mindfulness might be a useful tool in this regard, by investigating for a possible relationship between this variable and self-efficacy towards coping with negative affect. Additional variables (i.e., length of time abstinent, meditation frequency/duration, history of polysubstance abuse/dependence, and history of psychiatric co-morbidity) were also examined for possible relationships with these two constructs. Adult participants (N = 104) with a history of alcohol abuse/dependence were recruited via online support groups and websites that adhere to the principles of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), to take an anonymous online survey consisting of: a demographic questionnaire, the Cognitive and Affective Mindfulness Scale-Revised (CAMS-R), and the Alcohol Abstinence Self-Efficacy Scale (AASE). Chi-square analyses, and independent samples t tests and one-way ANOVAs, were conducted to provide information regarding possible meaningful relationships between variables and differences between groups within variables. Results of this study lend some support for the assertion that those with higher levels of dispositional mindfulness may also have greater self-efficacy towards successfully managing negative affect. Findings also reveal some evidence for a positive relationship between length of time abstinent, and both mindfulness and self-efficacy. Caution should be taken, however, when drawing conclusions from these findings due to the disproportionate number of participants who reported doing extremely well in their recovery and having high confidence in their ability to abstain from alcohol use. Limitations of the study are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[Relapse Prevention](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)
[Morbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. The effects of perceived coercion and empowerment on motivational processes for adults ordered to attend substance abuse treatment: A mixed methods analysis.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Merrill, Tiffany Jo

Institution: U Utah, US

Language: English

Abstract: Substance abuse treatment agencies increasingly work with clients who are mandated to treatment by the criminal justice system. This trend has necessitated a better

understanding of the impact of clients' subjective perceptions of coercion on motivation for treatment and recovery. The present study utilized a mixed methods approach to understand the impact of both perceived coercion and empowerment on motivational processes for adults ordered by the criminal justice system to attend substance abuse treatment. Data were collected from 98 adults ordered to undergo assessment and treatment for substance abuse problems as the result of a drug-related offense. It was hypothesized that perceived coercion and empowerment would be negatively correlated. While these variables were negatively correlated, they value of the correlation was not significant. It was also hypothesized that perceived coercion and empowerment would predict motivational processes, including motivational readiness-to-change levels and whether or not motivation was internalized. Multiple and logistic regression analyses indicated that, as hypothesized, perceived coercion was a significant predictor of these processes: Higher perceived coercion predicted lower motivation levels and noninternalized motivation. Contrary to this hypothesis, however, empowerment was not a significant predictor of motivational processes. A grounded theory analysis of 11 participant interviews (from the original sample of 98 participants) resulted in the emergence of 6 themes that further developed the relationship among perceived coercion, empowerment, and motivation. The grounded theory model provided good validation of the statistical findings, suggesting that when participants spoke of feeling coerced into treatment, they spoke of a negative impact on motivation. However, the majority of interviewees, regardless of their feelings about the court order, had high expectations for treatment and anticipated addressing mental health issues and other "tools" of treatment. In further support of the statistical findings, interview participants also had a difficult time describing empowerment as impacting motivation. Instead, many participants suggested that as they worked toward recovery, which reflected a foundation of motivation, they often felt more empowered as a result. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Coercion](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[Criminals](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Empowerment](#)
[Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Effect of cocaine exposure on estimates of reward value and neurobiological correlates.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Lucantonio, Federica

Institution: U Maryland, Baltimore, US

Language: English

Abstract: Drug addiction is characterized by an inability to correctly adapt behavior in a changing environment. The orbitofrontal cortex (OFC) is implicated in such adaptive responding by signaling information about expected outcomes. Several studies have shown that this function may be disrupted by drug-induced neuroadaptations in OFC. A recent study has demonstrated that the OFC is also crucial for integrating information to imagine novel outcomes. This ability to signal an outcome never before received is fundamental for interpreting reality and make adaptive decisions in the present, but also for learning when those imagined outcomes are not received to improve decision-making in the future. Here, I explored whether cocaine exposure may alter this function. To address this question, I trained animals to self-administer cocaine, and then tested their performance in a Pavlovian over-expectation task. This task consists of three phases: conditioning, compound training, and extinction testing. In conditioning, rats are trained that several cues predict reward. Subsequently, in compound training, two of the cues are presented

together, still followed by the same reward. Typically, this results in increased responding to the compound cue. Subsequent test trials with the cues by themselves reveal a reduction in conditioned responding to the compounded cues. I found that prior cocaine self-administration impaired both the ability of imaging new likely outcomes and learning when those outcomes turned out to be incorrect. These data are consistent with a drug-induced disruption of OFC's role in outcome signaling but might also be explained in other ways. To test the hypothesis more directly, I recorded single unit activity in the OFC of cocaine-experienced rats. Consistent with the hypothesis, OFC signaling in cocaine-exposed animals did not reflect a real-time integration of the cue-evoked expectations for reward, necessary to generate novel estimates about future outcomes. These results are consistent with proposals that cocaine disrupts the normal ability of networks in OFC to signal estimates about future outcomes, normally used for both adjusting current behavior and driving learning. Such deficit results in inflexible behavior and impaired learning and it may account for the complex pattern of maladaptive behaviors associated with drug abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Electrical Activity](#)
[Neurobiology](#)
[Rats](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Cocaine self-administration: Adaptations to the glutamatergic system and consequences for offspring emotional control.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): White, Samantha Louise

Institution: U Pennsylvania, US

Language: English

Abstract: Cocaine abuse and relapse remain a major public health concern in the United States and worldwide for which there is currently no approved pharmacotherapeutic intervention. Rodent cocaine self-administration, extinction, and priming-induced reinstatement can be used to model human cocaine seeking. A growing body of evidence indicates that the transport and stabilization of calcium-permeable (CP) AMPA glutamate receptors to synapses in the accumbens, a process involving CaMKII, is associated with the reinstatement of cocaine seeking. Additional evidence indicates that the dorsal striatum contributes to aspects of cocaine addiction. Moreover, relapse to cocaine abuse has been connected to elevated levels of anxiety during withdrawal and anxiolytic agents decrease the latency for animals to self-administer cocaine. A growing body of evidence indicates that environmental information can be inherited. We have previously described a cocaine-resistance phenotype in the offspring of animals that have self-administered cocaine. The enhancement of cocaine's anxiogenic effects may contribute to reduced cocaine self-administration among male cocaine-sired rats. Here, a variety of behavioral, cellular, molecular, and electrophysiological techniques are used to examine how cocaine experience directly affects the glutamatergic system in the dorsal striatum and accumbens, as well as its indirect consequences for drug-naive offspring. Acute exposure to cocaine in drug naive rats increased CaMKII-mediated phosphorylation of GluA1-containing AMPA receptors in the DL striatum, an effect that was not observed during cocaine priming-induced reinstatement of drug seeking. The increased phosphorylation of CaMKII and GluA1 following acute cocaine may be a compensatory mechanism in the DL striatum. Accumbens shell CP-AMPA receptor transmission, mediated through interactions of GluA1-containing AMPARs with accessory protein SAP97, is necessary

for cocaine reinstatement. Consideration of GluA1 subunit accessory proteins as potential novel targets for pharmacotherapeutic interventions in cocaine craving and addiction is warranted. Male offspring of cocaine-experienced sires exhibit baseline anxiety-like behaviors that are unaltered by subsequent cocaine exposure and dysregulation of hippocampal cellular and molecular correlates of anxiety. This identifies impairments of male offspring emotional control due to sire cocaine exposure independent of the cocaine-resistance phenotype. Collectively, these findings advance our knowledge of the direct and intergeneration effects of cocaine experience on the brain and behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[*AMPA](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Emotional Control](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Offspring](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Rats](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Stigma towards substance use: Comparing treatment seeking alcohol and opioid dependent men.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Aug 15, 2014)

Author(s): Mattoo, Surendra K; Sarkar, Siddharth; Gupta, Sunil; Nebhinani, Naresh; Parakh, Preeti; Basu, Debasish

Abstract: Despite clinically relevant implications, stigma towards substance users remains an understudied area, especially in developing countries. This study aimed to find the extent of stigma towards substance use reported by substance users attending a de-addiction centre in India. Purposive sampling was used to recruit consenting fifty patients each dependent on alcohol and opioid from a tertiary care hospital in north India. Demographic and clinical details were recorded. The Stigma Scale and the Perceived Stigma of substance Abuse Scale (PSAS) were administered to both the groups to assess stigma. Alcohol dependent subjects reported higher stigma than the opioid dependent subjects on the Stigma Scale ($t = 3.234$, $p = 0.018$). Linear regression showed that duration of dependence, being employed and currently abstinent predicted greater stigma experienced as per the Stigma Scale. Presently being employed and higher per-capita income predicted lower perceived stigma towards substance users as per PSAS. Stigma in substance users remains a major clinical concern, minimizing which can help mitigate negative clinical consequences like delayed treatment seeking and reduced treatment compliance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

15. Dsm-5 reviewed from different angles: Goal attainment, rationality, use of evidence, consequences-part 1: General aspects and paradigmatic discussion of depressive disorders.

Citation: European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0940-1334;1433-8491 (Aug 14, 2014)

Author(s): Moller, Hans-Jurgen; Bandelow, Borwin; Bauer, Michael; Hampel, Harald; Herpertz, Sabine C; Soyka, Michael; Barnikol, Utako B; Lista, Simone; Severus, Emanuel; Maier, Wolfgang

Abstract: DSM-5 was published in 2013 after about 10 years of preparation. Part 1 of this paper discusses several more general aspects of DSM-5 and offers a detailed, paradigmatic analysis of changes made to the chapter on depressive disorders. The background for the changes is analysed on the basis of a PubMed search and review papers on the classification of mental disorders in general and on empirical knowledge about individual disorders. Contrary to the original plans, DSM-5 has not introduced a primarily dimensional diagnostic system but has widely preserved the categorical system of disorders. Also, it has not adopted a more neurobiological approach to disorders by including biological markers to increase the objectivity of psychiatric diagnoses but has maintained the primarily symptom-based, descriptive approach. The criteria for some disorders have been changed, including affective, schizophrenic and addiction disorders, and a few new disorders have been added. A minimal version of the dimensional approach was realised through the introduction of several transnosological specifiers and the option to make symptom- or syndrome-related severity and dimensional assessments. These specifiers and assessments might allow a more individualised description of a patient's psychopathological state and more personalised treatment. However, most of the symptom- and syndrome-related assessments are not mandatory and therefore may not be used in clinical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

16. Chronic loss of noradrenergic tone produces -arrestin2-mediated cocaine hypersensitivity and alters cellular d2 responses in the nucleus accumbens.

Citation: Addiction Biology, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Aug 13, 2014)

Author(s): Gaval-Cruz, Meriem; Goertz, Richard B; Puttick, Daniel J; Bowles, Dawn E; Meyer, Rebecca C; Hall, Randy A; Ko, Daijin; Paladini, Carlos A; Weinschenker, David

Abstract: Abstract Cocaine blocks plasma membrane monoamine transporters and increases extracellular levels of dopamine (DA), norepinephrine (NE) and serotonin (5-HT). The addictive properties of cocaine are mediated primarily by DA, while NE and 5-HT play modulatory roles. Chronic inhibition of dopamine -hydroxylase (DBH), which converts DA to NE, increases the aversive effects of cocaine and reduces cocaine use in humans, and produces behavioral hypersensitivity to cocaine and D2 agonism in rodents, but the underlying mechanism is unknown. We found a decrease in -arrestin2 (Arr2) in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) following chronic genetic or pharmacological DBH inhibition, and overexpression of Arr2 in the NAc normalized cocaine-induced locomotion in DBH knockout (Dbh -/-) mice. The D2/3 agonist quinpirole decreased excitability in NAc medium spiny neurons (MSNs) from control, but not Dbh -/- animals, where instead there was a trend for an excitatory effect. The Gi inhibitor NF023 abolished the quinpirole-induced decrease in excitability in control MSNs, but had no effect in Dbh -/- MSNs, whereas the Gs inhibitor NF449 restored the ability of quinpirole to decrease excitability in Dbh -/- MSNs, but had no effect in control MSNs. These results suggest that chronic loss of noradrenergic tone alters behavioral responses to cocaine via decreases in Arr2 and cellular responses to D2/D3 activation, potentially via changes in D2-like receptor G-protein coupling in NAc MSNs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from Wiley in [Addiction Biology](#)

17. Relations among prospective memory, cognitive abilities, and brain structure in adolescents who vary in prenatal drug exposure.

- Citation:** Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, November 2014, vol./is. 127/(144-162), 0022-0965 (Nov 2014)
- Author(s):** Robey, Alison; Buckingham-Howes, Stacy; Salmeron, Betty Jo; Black, Maureen M; Riggins, Tracy
- Correspondence Address:** Riggins, Tracy: Department of Psychology, University of Maryland-College Park, College Park, MD, US, 21224, riggins@umd.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Maryland-College Park, College Park, MD, US; University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; National Institute on Drug Abuse-Intramural Research Program (NIDA-IRP), National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, US; University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychology, University of Maryland-College Park, College Park, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This investigation examined how prospective memory (PM) relates to cognitive abilities (i.e., executive function, attention, working memory, and retrospective memory) and brain structure in adolescents who vary in prenatal drug exposure (PDE). The sample consisted of 105 (55 female and 50 male) urban, primarily African American adolescents (mean age=15.5years) from low socioeconomic status (SES) families. Approximately 56% (n =59) were prenatally exposed to drugs (heroin and/or cocaine) and 44% (n =46) were not prenatally exposed, but the adolescents were similar in age, gender, race, and SES. Executive functioning, attentional control, working memory, retrospective memory, and overall cognitive ability were assessed by validated performance measures. Executive functioning was also measured by caregiver report. A subset of 52 adolescents completed MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) scans, which provided measures of subcortical gray matter volumes and thickness of prefrontal, parietal, and temporal cortices. Results revealed no differences in PM performance by PDE status, even after adjusting for age and IQ. Executive function, retrospective memory, cortical thickness in frontal and parietal regions, and volume of subcortical regions (i.e., putamen and hippocampus) were related to PM performance in the sample overall, even after adjusting for age, IQ, and total gray matter volume. Findings suggest that variations in PM ability during adolescence are robustly related to individual differences in cognitive abilities, in particular executive function and retrospective memory, and brain structure, but do not vary by PDE status. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Brain](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prenatal Exposure](#)
[*Prospective Memory](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Executive Function](#)
[Retrospective Memory](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

18. Abstinence phenomena of chronic cannabis-addicts prospectively monitored during controlled inpatient detoxification: Cannabis withdrawal syndrome and its correlation with delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol and -metabolites in serum.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Aug 1, 2014)
- Author(s):** Bonnet, U; Specka, M; Stratmann, U; Ochwaldt, R; Scherbaum, N

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To investigate the course of cannabis withdrawal syndrome (CWS) within a controlled inpatient detoxification setting and to correlate severity of CWS with the serum-levels of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and its main metabolites 11-hydroxy-delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC-OH) and 11-nor-delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid (THC-COOH). METHODS: Thirty-nine treatment-seeking chronic cannabis dependents (ICD-10) were studied on admission and on abstinent days 2, 4, 8 and 16, using a CWS-checklist (MWC) and the Clinical Global Impression-Severity scale (CGI-S). Simultaneously obtained serum was analysed to its concentration of THC, THC-OH and THC-COOH. RESULTS: MWC peaked on day 4 (10.4+4.6 from 39 points) and declined to 2.9+2.4 points on day 16. Women had a significantly stronger CWS than men. The CWS was dominated by craving>restlessness>nervousness>sleeplessness. CGI-S peaked with 5 out of 7 points. On admission, THC and its metabolites did negatively correlate with the severity of CWS. There was no significant correlation afterwards, no matter if CWS was medicated or not. THC-OH in serum declined most rapidly below detection limit, on median at day 4. At abstinence day 16, the THC-levels of 28.2% of the patients were still above 1g/ml (range: 1.3 to 6.4ng/ml). CONCLUSIONS: CWS increased and then decreased without any correlation between its severity and the serum-levels of THC or its main metabolites after admission. According to the CGI-S, most patients achieved the condition of 'markedly ill'. Serum THC-OH was most clearly associated with recent cannabis use. Residual THC was found in the serum of almost one-third of the patients at abstinence day 16. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from Elsevier in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

19. Drinking Motives and Attentional Bias to Affective Stimuli in Problem and Non-Problem Drinkers.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Aug 18, 2014)

Author(s): Lambe, Laura; Hudson, Amanda; Stewart, Sherry H

Abstract: Problem drinking may reflect a maladaptive means of coping with negative emotions or enhancing positive emotions. Disorders with affective symptoms are often characterized by attentional biases for symptom-congruent emotionally valenced stimuli. Regarding addictions, coping motivated (CM) problem gamblers exhibit an attentional bias for negative stimuli, whereas enhancement motivated (EM) problem gamblers exhibit this bias for positive stimuli (Hudson, Jacques, & Stewart, 2013). We predicted that problem drinkers would show similar motive-congruent attentional biases. Problem and non-problem drinkers (n = 48 per group) completed an emotional orienting task measuring attentional biases to positive, negative, and neutral stimuli. As predicted, EM problem drinkers showed an attentional bias for positive information (i.e., reduced accuracy for positively cued trials). However, CM problem drinkers displayed a general distractibility (i.e., reduced accuracy, regardless of cue valence). The results add further support for Cooper et al.'s (1992) motivational model of alcohol use, and indicate potential motivation-matched intervention targets. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

20. Victimization experiences and adolescent substance use: Does the type and degree of victimization matter?

Citation: Journal of Interpersonal Violence, January 2014, vol./is. 29/2(299-319), 0886-2605;1552-6518 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Pinchevsky, Gillian M; Fagan, Abigail A; Wright, Emily M

Correspondence Address: Pinchevsky, Gillian M.: Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nevada, 4505 South Maryland Parkway, Box 455009, Las Vegas, NV, US, 89154, gillian.pinchevsky@unlv.edu

Institution: University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV, US; University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; University of Nebraska-Omaha, Omaha, NE, US

Language: English

Abstract: Evidence indicates an association between victimization and adolescent substance use, but the exact nature of this relationship remains unclear. Some research focuses solely on the consequences of experiencing indirect victimization (e.g., witnessing violence), others examine direct victimization (e.g., being personally victimized), and still others combine both forms of victimization without assessing the relative impact of each on substance use. Furthermore, many of these studies only assess these relationships in the short-term using cross-sectional data. This study uses data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) to explore the impact of experiencing only indirect victimization, only direct victimization, both forms of victimization, and no victimization on substance use at two time points during adolescence. We find that of those adolescents who are victimized, the majority experience indirect victimization only, followed by experiencing both forms of victimization, and experiencing direct victimization only. Each of the victimization experiences were associated with increased contemporaneous substance use, with the strongest effects for those experiencing multiple forms of violence. For all victims, however, the impact on substance use declined over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[*Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Applying an Ensemble Classification Tree Approach to the Prediction of Completion of a 12-Step Facilitation Intervention With Stimulant Abusers.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Aug 18, 2014)

Author(s): Doyle, Suzanne R; Donovan, Dennis M

Abstract: Aims: The purpose of this study was to explore the selection of predictor variables in the evaluation of drug treatment completion using an ensemble approach with classification trees. The basic methodology is reviewed, and the subagging procedure of random subsampling is applied. Methods: Among 234 individuals with stimulant use disorders randomized to a 12-step facilitative intervention shown to increase stimulant use abstinence, 67.52% were classified as treatment completers. A total of 122 baseline variables were used to identify factors associated with completion. Findings: The number of types of self-help activity involvement prior to treatment was the predominant predictor. Other effective predictors included better coping self-efficacy for substance use in high-risk situations, more days of prior meeting attendance, greater acceptance of the Disease model, higher confidence for not resuming use following discharge, lower Addiction Severity Index (ASI) Drug and Alcohol composite scores, negative urine screens for cocaine or marijuana, and fewer employment problems. Conclusions: The application of an ensemble subsampling regression tree method utilizes the fact that classification trees are unstable but, on average, produce an improved prediction of the completion of drug abuse treatment. The results support the notion there are early indicators of treatment completion that may allow for modification of approaches more tailored to fitting the needs of individuals and potentially provide more successful treatment engagement and improved outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

22. Translation of Associative Learning Models Into Extinction Reminders Delivered via Mobile Phones During Cue Exposure Interventions for Substance Use.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Aug 18, 2014)

Author(s): Rosenthal, M. Zachary; Kutlu, Munir G

Abstract: Despite experimental findings and some treatment research supporting the use of cues as a means to induce and extinguish cravings, interventions using cue exposure have not been well integrated into contemporary substance abuse treatments. A primary problem with exposure-based interventions for addiction is that after learning not to use substances in the presence of addiction cues inside the clinic (i.e., extinction), stimuli in the naturalistic setting outside the clinic may continue to elicit craving, drug use, or other maladaptive conditioned responses. For exposure-based substance use interventions to be efficacious, new approaches are needed that can prevent relapse by directly generalizing learning from the therapeutic setting into naturalistic settings associated with a high risk for relapse. Basic research suggests that extinction reminders (ERs) can be paired with the context of learning new and more adaptive conditioned responses to substance abuse cues in exposure therapies for addiction. Using mobile phones and automated dialing and data collection software, ERs can be delivered in everyday high-risk settings to inhibit conditioned responses to substance-use-related stimuli. In this review, we describe how associative learning mechanisms (e.g., conditioned inhibition) can inform how ERs are conceptualized, learned, and implemented to prevent substance use when delivered via mobile phones. This approach, exposure with portable reminders of extinction, is introduced as an adjunctive intervention that uses brief automated ERs between clinic visits when individuals are in high-risk settings for drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

23. Current knowledge and future directions on aging and HIV research.

Citation: Behavioral Medicine, July 2014, vol./is. 40/3(143-148), 0896-4289 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Emler, Charles A

Correspondence Address: Emler, Charles A.: University of Washington Tacoma, 1900 Commerce St., Campus Box 358425, Tacoma, WA, US, 98402-5825, caemler@u.washington.edu

Institution: University of Washington Tacoma, Tacoma, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The articles contained in this issue represent a slice of the diversity of research, thematically and methodologically, that is being conducted in the area of aging and HIV at this point in time. The six articles contained herein cover several important areas of inquiry, including: substance use (including tobacco and illicit drugs), teletherapy related to depression treatment and the lowering of sexual risk behavior, and two articles that recognize the diversity and heterogeneity of this population including older women and older Latino/as. The purpose of this article is to briefly summarize the six research studies contained in this issue of Behavioral Medicine and provide some thoughts and suggestions for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
 Aging
 Major Depression
 Online Therapy
 Risk Assessment

Source: PsycINFO

24. Substance use and sexual risk differences among older bisexual and gay men with HIV.

Citation: Behavioral Medicine, July 2014, vol./is. 40/3(108-115), 0896-4289 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Brennan-Ing, Mark; Porter, Kristen E; Seidel, Liz; Karpiaik, Stephen E

Correspondence Address: Brennan-Ing, Mark: ACRIA, 575 Eighth Avenue, Suite 502, New York, NY, US, 10018, mbrennan@acria.org

Institution: ACRIA Center on HIV & Aging, New York, NY, US; John E. McCormack School of Policy & Global Studies, University of Massachusetts, MA, US; ACRIA Center on HIV & Aging, New York, NY, US; ACRIA Center on HIV & Aging, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Bisexual and gay men are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS. Research typically combines these groups into the category of men who have sex with men, and little is known about between-group differences. HIV-positive populations are aging and have high rates of substance use compared to non-infected peers, while substance use among older adults has increased and is associated with unprotected intercourse. Among a sample of 239 HIV-positive bisexual and gay men aged 50 and older, bisexual men were more likely to report cigarette, cocaine, crack, and heroin use compared with gay men. However, bisexual men were less likely to use crystal meth, club drugs, poppers (nitrate inhalers), and erectile dysfunction (ED) medications compared to gay men. While bisexual men reported lower rates of unprotected sex, logistic regression analysis found that current use of poppers and ED drugs, which were higher among gay men, explained this difference. Implications for education and prevention programs are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bisexuality](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
 AIDS

Source: PsycINFO

25. Workplace mental health: Manual for nurse managers.

Citation: Workplace mental health: Manual for nurse managers., 2015 (2015)

Author(s): Adams, Lisa Y

Institution: Athabasca University, Athabasca, AB, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Today's health care landscape has brought many changes, challenges, and even turmoil to the workplace; stressors that can threaten the mental health of even the most stalwart and resilient nurses. Targeting the complex set of stressors found in health care work environments, this unique, practical resource describes the impact of bullying, harassment addictions, violence, and other triggers and the resulting adverse

physiological and behavioral responses in these facilities. It presents evidence-based strategies to help health care professionals cope with unhealthy work environments. The book describes the characteristics of health care work environments that promote stress at personal and organizational levels, and their impact on the mental health of individuals working in them. It offers insight into individual and group dynamics and the role of the health care institution, workplace management and individual employee in fostering both healthy and unhealthy work environments. The book investigates a variety of situations that can erode mental health among coworkers and offers evidence-based improvement strategies for creating healthier, more respectful workplace environments. Includes case studies, specific program development initiatives, and examples of personal, professional, and organizational approaches to ameliorate adverse behaviors. It will be useful in undergraduate and graduate nursing programs and health care leadership and management courses, and as a quick reference for all health care professionals dealing with mental health problems in the workplace. Key Features: presents proven strategies for improving mental health in all health care work environments; discusses theory and philosophical underpinnings for mental health in the workplace, including good business sense; provides case studies and precedent-setting examples; explores policy implications and program development initiatives that can be used to improve workplace environment; and addresses legal and ethical obligations for facilitating workplace mental health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Health Care Services](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Nurses](#)
[*Occupational Stress](#)
[*Working Conditions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Internet addiction and its relationship to chronotype and personality in a Turkish university student sample.

Citation: Social Science Computer Review, August 2014, vol./is. 32/4(484-495), 0894-4393;1552-8286 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Randler, Christoph; Horzum, Mehmet Baris; Vollmer, Christian

Correspondence Address: Horzum, Mehmet Baris: Sakarya University, Faculty of Education, Bilgisayar ve Ogretim Teknolojileri Egitimi Bolumu, B Blok No. 2104, Hendek, Turkey, 54300, mhorzum@sakarya.edu.tr

Institution: University of Education Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany; Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey; University of Education Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: This study sought to investigate whether Internet addiction (IA) is associated with age, gender, BIG-5 personality, and chronotype in a Turkish university student sample. Six hundred and sixteen students filled out a set of questionnaires. We here report-to our knowledge for the first time-an association between IA and chronotype. Evening types and males had higher IA scores than others. Furthermore, agreeable and conscientious students reported lower IA. No consistent relationship was observed between students' IA scores and openness to experience, extraversion, and neuroticism. We conclude that evening types may be more prone to IA than morning-oriented persons because eveningness is related to personality styles that foster Internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Student Characteristics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. Desire thinking as a predictor of problematic Internet use.

Citation: Social Science Computer Review, August 2014, vol./is. 32/4(474-483), 0894-4393;1552-8286 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Spada, Marcantonio M; Caselli, Gabriele; Slaifer, Manuel; Nikcevic, Ana V; Sassaroli, Sandra

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Language: English

Abstract: This study investigated the role of desire thinking in predicting problematic Internet use (PIU) independently of weekly Internet use, anxiety, depression, and craving for Internet use. A sample of 250 Internet users completed the following self-report instruments: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, Internet Use Craving Scale, Desire Thinking Questionnaire, and Internet Addiction Test. The sample was then divided into two subgroups: problematic Internet users (n = 90) and nonproblematic Internet users (n = 140). Mann-Whitney U tests revealed that all variable scores were significantly higher for problematic Internet users than nonproblematic Internet users. A logistic regression analysis indicated that imaginal prefiguration was a predictor of classification as problematic Internet user over and above weekly Internet use, anxiety, depression, and craving for Internet use. A hierarchical regression analysis, on the combined sample, indicated that both verbal perseveration and imaginal prefiguration predicted PIU independently of weekly Internet use, anxiety, depression, and craving for Internet use. These results add to the argument that the construct of desire thinking is relevant in understanding of addictive behaviors including PIU. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Human Factors Engineering](#)
[*Internet](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Craving](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Thinking](#)
[Desire](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. The Munchhausen Movement: Improving the coordination of social services through the creation of a social movement.

Citation: The American Review of Public Administration, July 2014, vol./is. 44/4(409-439), 0275-0740;1552-3357 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Vos, Joost; Wagenaar, Hendrik

Correspondence Address: Wagenaar, Hendrik: University of Sheffield, Western Bank, Sheffield, United Kingdom, S10 2TN, h.wagenaar@sheffield.ac.uk

Institution: TNO, Apeldoorn, Netherlands; University of Sheffield, Western Bank, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: In February 2006 a group of social service executives in the Dutch city of Rotterdam founded what they called the Munchhausen Movement. This movement is an initiative to improve collaboration between public institutions that service vulnerable members of society, such as the homeless, addicts, people with mental health impairments, and frequent recidivists. The members of the Munchhausen Movement explicitly refer to their collaboration as a "Movement." This is a new concept in the world of multiagency collaboration. Coordination of social services is generally seen in terms of public management, organizational innovation, citizenship, or a relational, interpretive effort. This study aims to demonstrate that the concept of a social movement is a useful perspective for understanding and promoting multiagency coordination. This concept is elaborated by using the methods of grounded theory to unravel the initiators of the Munchhausen Movement's central ideas, values, and practices. This case study results in a critical evaluation of the added value of social movements for multiagency coordination between public institutions., It analyzes the mechanisms, such as trust building, realizing small, but highly visible successes, and value articulation, by which collaboration is achieved. It concludes with the finding that a social movement can contribute to cultural change in fragmented organizational fields and to the enhancement of the density and effectiveness of the professional networks of representatives of the involved organizations but that further dissemination of the movement's principles and modes of action is essential for its wider success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Homeless](#)
[*Munchhausen Syndrome](#)
[*Social Groups](#)
[*Social Movements](#)
[*Social Services](#)
[Urban Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Conflict and expectancies interact to predict sexual behavior under the influence among gay and bisexual men.

Citation: Journal of Health Psychology, July 2014, vol./is. 19/7(821-835), 1359-1053;1461-7277 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Wells, Brooke E; Starks, Tyrel J; Parsons, Jeffrey T; Golub, Sarit

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Language: English

Abstract: As the mechanisms of the associations between substance use and risky sex remain unclear, this study investigates the interactive roles of conflicts about casual sex and condom use and expectancies of the sexual effects of substances in those associations among gay men. Conflict interacted with expectancies to predict sexual behavior under the influence; low casual sex conflict coupled with high expectancies predicted the highest number of casual partners, and high condom use conflict and high expectancies predicted the highest number of unprotected sex acts. Results have implications for intervention efforts that aim to improve sexual decision-making and reduce sexual

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

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality. 2010. An earlier version of this article was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Expectations](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Role Conflicts](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Bisexuality](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Health Psychology*

30. "Long-term protective factor outcomes of evidence-based interventions implemented by community teams through a community-university partnership": Erratum.

Citation: The Journal of Primary Prevention, August 2014, vol./is. 35/4(295), 0278-095X;1573-6547 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Redmond, Cleve; Spoth, Richard L; Shin, Chungyeol; Schainker, Lisa M; Greenberg, Mark T; Feinberg, Mark

Correspondence Address: Redmond, Cleve: Prevention Science Institute, ISU Research Park, Iowa State University, Building 2, Suite 2400, 2625 North Loop Drive, Ames, IA, US, 50010, cleve@iastate.edu

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 Prevention Science Institute, ISU Research Park, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, US;
 Prevention Science Institute, ISU Research Park, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, US;
 Prevention Research Center, Pennsylvania State University, College Park, PA, US;
 Prevention Research Center, Pennsylvania State University, College Park, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Long-term protective factor outcomes of evidence-based interventions implemented by community teams through a community-university partnership" by Cleve Redmond, Richard L. Spoth, Chungyeol Shin, Lisa M. Schainker, Mark T. Greenberg and Mark Feinberg (The Journal of Primary Prevention, 2009[Sep], Vol 30[5], 513-530). The published version of the original article reports findings from a cluster randomized trial. There were errors in the stated individual-level sample sizes and rates reported in the Participant Characteristics paragraph. The corrections are given in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2009-12850-002). It is becoming increasingly common for community teams or coalitions to implement programming for children and families designed to promote positive youth development and prevent adolescent problem behaviors. However, there has been only limited rigorous study of the effectiveness of community teams' programming efforts to produce positive outcomes. This study employed a community-level randomized control design to examine protective parent and youth skills outcomes of evidence-based preventive interventions selected from a menu and delivered by community teams supported by a community-university partnership model called PROSPER. Twenty-eight rural communities in two states were randomized across intervention and control conditions. Data were collected through written questionnaires that were completed by approximately 12,000 middle school students in the fall of the 6th grade, prior to intervention delivery, and again in the spring of the 7th, 8th, and 9th grades. Positive intervention effects were found for youth, parent, and family outcomes (e.g., association with antisocial peers, child management, parent-child affective quality) at each post-intervention assessment point. Improvements in these family and youth skill

outcomes are expected to support long-term reductions of adolescent problem behaviors, such as substance abuse. Editors' Strategic Implications: In this important and well controlled trial, the authors demonstrate that university partnership-supported community teams, especially when supported with ongoing technical assistance, can continue to produce positive outcomes even after much of the control over delivery of programs is turned over to representatives of the communities in which they are implemented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Protective Factors](#)
[Communities](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Work Teams](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Whoonga and the abuse and diversion of antiretrovirals in Soweto, South Africa.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, July 2014, vol./is. 18/7(1378-1380), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Rough, Kathryn; Dietrich, Janan; Essien, Thandekile; Grelotti, David J; Bansberg, David R; Gray, Glenda; Katz, Ingrid T

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Institution: Department of Epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Perinatal HIV Research Unit, Soweto, South Africa; Perinatal HIV Research Unit, Soweto, South Africa; Department of Epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US; Perinatal HIV Research Unit, Soweto, South Africa; Division of Women's Health, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Media reports have described recreational use of HIV antiretroviral medication in South Africa, but little has been written about this phenomenon in the scientific literature. We present original, qualitative data from eight semi-structured interviews that characterize recreational antiretroviral use in Soweto, South Africa. Participants reported that antiretrovirals, likely efavirenz, are crushed, mixed with illicit drugs (in a mixture known as whoonga), and smoked. They described medications being stolen from patients and expressed concern that antiretroviral abuse jeopardized the safety of both patients and users. Further studies are needed to understand the prevalence, patterns, and consequences of antiretroviral abuse and diversion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Literature](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *AIDS and Behavior*; Note: ;
Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick
NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

**32. Qualitative investigation of barriers to accessing care by people who inject drugs in Saskatoon, Canada:
Perspectives of service providers.**

Citation:	Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, October 2013, vol./is. 8/, 1747-597X (Oct 1, 2013)
Author(s):	Lang, Katherine; Neil, Jaycie; Wright, Judith; Dell, Colleen Anne; Berenbaum, Shawna; El-Aneed, Anas
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Institution:	Department of Pharmacy Services, Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region, Regina, SK, Canada; College of Pharmacy and Nutrition, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada; Public Health Services, Saskatoon Health Region, Saskatoon City Hospital, Saskatoon, SK, Canada; Department of Sociology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada; College of Pharmacy and Nutrition, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada; College of Pharmacy and Nutrition, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>Background: People who inject drugs (PWID) often encounter barriers when attempting to access health care and social services. In our previous study conducted to identify barriers to accessing care from the perspective of PWIDs in Saskatoon, Canada: poverty, lack of personal support, discrimination, and poor knowledge and coordination of service providers among other key barriers were identified. The purpose of the present investigation was to explore what service providers perceive to be the greatest barriers for PWIDs to receive optimal care. This study is an exploratory investigation with a purpose to enrich the literature and to guide community action. Methods: Data were collected through focus groups with service providers in Saskatoon. Four focus groups were held with a total of 27 service providers. Data were transcribed and qualitative analysis was performed. As a result, concepts were identified and combined into major themes. Results: Four barriers to care were identified by service providers: inefficient use of resources, stigma and discrimination, inadequate education and the unique and demanding nature of PWIDs. Participants also identified many successful services. Conclusion: The results from this investigation suggest poor utilization of resources, lack of continuing education of health care providers on addictions and coping skills with such demanding population, and social stigma and disparity. We recommend improvements in resource utilization through, for example, case management. In addition, sensitivity training and more comprehensive service centers designed to meet PWID's complex needs may improve care. However, community-wide commitment to addressing injection drug issues will also be required for lasting solutions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)</p>
Country of Publication:	STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: Lang et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	<p>*Drug Rehabilitation *Health Care Delivery *Intravenous Drug Usage *Treatment Barriers</p>
Source:	PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy* Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

33. Back to the basics: Identifying positive youth development as the theoretical framework for a youth drug prevention program in rural Saskatchewan, Canada amidst a program evaluation.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, October 2013, vol./is. 8/, 1747-597X (Oct 22, 2013)

Author(s): Dell, Colleen Anne; Duncan, Charles Randy; DesRoches, Andrea; Bendig, Melissa; Steeves, Megan; Turner, Holly; Quaiife, Terra; McCann, Chuck; Enns, Brett

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Despite endorsement by the Saskatchewan government to apply empirically-based approaches to youth drug prevention services in the province, programs are sometimes delivered prior to the establishment of evidence-informed goals and objectives. This paper shares the 'preparatory' outcomes of our team's program evaluation of the Prince Albert Parkland Health Region Mental Health and Addiction Services' Outreach Worker Service (OWS) in eight rural, community schools three years following its implementation. Before our independent evaluation team could assess whether expectations of the OWS were being met, we had to assist with establishing its overarching program goals and objectives and 'at-risk' student population, alongside its alliance with an empirically-informed theoretical framework. Methods: A mixed-methods approach was applied, beginning with in-depth focus groups with the OWS staff to identify the program's goals and objectives and targeted student population. These were supplemented with OWS and school administrator interviews and focus groups with school staff. Alignment with a theoretical focus was determined through a review of the OWS's work to date and explored in focus groups between our evaluation team and the OWS staff and validated with the school staff and OWS and school administration. Results: With improved understanding of the OWS's goals and objectives, our evaluation team and the OWS staff aligned the program with the Positive Youth Development theoretical evidence-base, emphasizing the program's universality, systems focus, strength base, and promotion of assets. Together we also gained clarity about the OWS's definition of and engagement with its 'at-risk' student population. Conclusions: It is important to draw on expert knowledge to develop youth drug prevention programming, but attention must also be paid to aligning professional health care services with a theoretically informed evidence-base for evaluation purposes. If time does not permit for the establishment of evidence-informed goals and objectives at the start-up of a program, obtaining insight and expertise from program personnel and school staff and administrators can bring the program to a point where this can still be achieved and

theoretical linkages made after a program has been implemented. This is a necessary foundation for measuring an intervention's success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse Prevention
*Program Evaluation
*Rural Environments
*School Based Intervention
Adolescent Development

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*
Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

34. Adolescent substance use and peer use: A multilevel analysis of cross-sectional population data.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, July 2013, vol./is. 8/, 1747-597X (Jul 31, 2013)

Author(s): Kristjansson, Alfgur Logi; Sigfusdottir, Inga Dora; Allegrante, John P

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Institution: West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, US; Icelandic Centre for Social Research and Analysis, Reykjavik University, Reykjavik, Iceland; Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Limited evidence exists concerning the importance of social contexts in adolescent substance use prevention. In addition to the important role schools play in educating young people, they are important ecological platforms for adolescent health, development and behaviors. In this light, school community contexts represent an important, but largely neglected, area of research in adolescent substance use and prevention, particularly with regard to peer influences. This study sought to add to a growing body of literature into peer contexts by testing a model of peer substance use simultaneously on individual and school community levels while taking account of several well established individual level factors. Method: We analyzed population-based data from the 2009 Youth in Iceland school survey, with 7,084 participants (response rate of 83.5%) nested within 140 schools across Iceland. Multilevel logistic regression models were used to analyze the data. Results: School-level peer smoking and drunkenness were positively related to adolescent daily smoking and lifetime drunkenness after taking account of individual level peer smoking and drunkenness. These relationships held true for all respondents, irrespective of socio-economic status and other background variables, time spent with parents, academic performance, self-assessed peer respect for smoking and alcohol use, or if they have substance-using friends or not. On the other hand, the

same relationships were not found with regard to individual and peer cannabis use. Conclusions: The school-level findings in this study represent context effects that are over and above individual-level associations. This holds although we accounted for a large number of individual level variables that studies generally have not included. For the purpose of prevention, school communities should be targeted as a whole in substance use prevention programs in addition to reaching to individuals of particular concern. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Social Influences](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Peer Relations](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Underage Drinking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

35. Confronting the stigma of opioid use disorder-And its treatment.

Citation: JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, April 2014, vol./is. 311/14(1393-1394), 0098-7484 (Apr 9, 2014)

Author(s): Olsen, Yngvild; Sharfstein, Joshua M

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Institution: Institutes for Behavior Resources Inc, Baltimore, MD, US; Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: The death of Philip Seymour Hoffman from a heroin overdose tragically adds another name to the list of celebrities who have lost their lives to addiction. Increasing numbers of overdoses from prescription opioids and a more recent increase in heroin-associated fatalities have caused heartbreak in communities across the country. More than 30 000 deaths from unintentional drug overdose were reported in the United States in 2010, the most recent year for which data are available. Given the severity of this national epidemic, it is time to confront the stigma associated with opioid use disorder and its treatment with medications. By limiting the availability of care and by discouraging people who use opioids from seeking effective services, this stigma is impeding progress in reducing the toll of overdose. Four factors contribute to the stigma associated with opioid use disorder and its treatment with medications. First, the understanding of opioid use disorder as a medical illness is still overshadowed by its misconception as a moral

weakness or a willful choice. This misconception has historically separated this illness and its treatment from the rest of health care. Second, the separation of opioid use disorder treatment from the rest of health care has meant that clinicians who treat these patients have not always paid sufficient attention to other substance use, mental health, and physical health conditions. Third, language mirrors and perpetuates the stigma related to treatment of opioid use disorder with medications. Fourth, the criminal justice system often fails to defer to medical judgment in the treatment of opioid use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Health Care Delivery](#)
[Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

36. Review of Judging Addicts: Drug courts and coercion in the justice system.

Citation: American Journal of Sociology, November 2013, vol./is. 119/3(856-858), 0002-9602 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Murphy, Jennifer

Institution: California State University, Sacramento, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Judging Addicts: Drug Courts and Coercion in the Justice System* by Rebecca Tiger (2013). In the present book, the author adds to the sociology of drug courts, contributing a much-needed critical perspective of their methods and expansion. While proponents argue that drug courts are a new, possibly even radical, way of dealing with drug-addicted offenders, the author shows that drug courts actually echo many of the criminal justice "reforms" advocated by Progressive Era activists, such as the juvenile justice system and the development of parole and probation. The author successfully connects the current drug court movement to these earlier attempts at reform and places them into their historical context. The author also shows how the goals of drug courts reflect both medical and moral perspectives of addiction and punishment. One of the strengths of this book is the placement of drug courts into their historical context regarding criminal justice reforms. The author also offers several good critiques of drug courts, such as their lack of transparency about the number of drug court participants who do not finish and the problematic nature of their advocacy organization being the main source of data collection and reporting about drug courts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Adjudication](#)
[*Coercion](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[Drug Laws](#)
[Sociology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Review of Addiction by design: Machine gambling in Las Vegas.

Citation: American Journal of Sociology, November 2013, vol./is. 119/3(838-840), 0002-9602 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Reith, Gerda

Institution: University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Addiction by Design: Machine Gambling in Las Vegas* by Natasha Dow Schull (2012). Gambling, particularly machine gambling, invokes key concerns in sociological thought and in the present book, the author takes the readers on a journey from the inner life of gamblers to the broader social climate that they play in, using rich narrative accounts of their experiences, interwoven with sharp theoretical insights, to locate addiction within the structures and practices of late capitalist societies. The author uses a road map designed by Mollie as a conceptual tool to take us on an ethnographic tour de force of the gambling spaces of Las Vegas: casinos and strip malls, recovery groups and drugstores, academic conference halls and industry seminars. Through the deceptively simple technique of moving outward from the interior workings of machines, into the ergonomics and design of gambling environments, and finally into the bodies and minds of the players sitting in front of them, the author builds up a compelling narrative that links the phenomenological experience of play with the wider structures of consumer societies. Original, ambitious, and written with elegant lucidity, the book repositions debates in the field of gambling and will surely become a classic text in studies of society and technology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Human Factors Engineering](#)
[*Human Machine Systems Design](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. An episodic analysis of substance use and risky sexual behavior in a racially diverse sample of young men who have sex with men.

Citation: Journal of Gay & Lesbian Social Services: The Quarterly Journal of Community & Clinical Practice, April 2014, vol./is. 26/2(168-185), 1053-8720;1540-4056 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Moeller, Robert W; Palamar, Joseph J; Halkitis, Perry N; Siconolfi, Daniel E

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Institution: Middlebury College, Middlebury, VT, US; New York University, New York, NY, US; New York University, New York, NY, US; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Many studies have examined the relations between drug use and sexual behaviors; however, few have utilized episodic data to examine the co-occurrence of both behaviors within the same episode. This study surveyed 403 racially and ethnically diverse gay, bisexual, and other young men who have sex with men (YMSM; ages 18-29) in New York City. Men were surveyed about their sexual behavior and concurrent use of illicit substances and alcohol during their most recent sexual encounter with their main and/or casual partner(s). Logistic regression models were built to analyze predictors of unprotected oral and anal intercourse with main and casual partners. Results suggest that use of inhalant nitrates and alcohol increased the odds of men engaging in unprotected receptive anal intercourse (URAI) and men who identified as middle or high socioeconomic status (SES) were at lower odds of engaging in URAI with their main partner. Use of other illicit substances was not associated with unprotected sexual intercourse. These findings indicate a need to further consider the role of licit substances used by YMSM as a means of further reducing the incidence of HIV infection in this population. In addition, the high rates of unprotected anal intercourse among men

reporting a main partner has the potential to be a significant source of HIV risk, and should be further explored among YMSM. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. Neuronal extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) activity as marker and mediator of alcohol and opioid dependence.

Citation: Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, March 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5145 (Mar 11, 2014)

Author(s): Zamora-Martinez, Eva R; Edwards, Scott

Correspondence Address: Edwards, Scott: Department of Physiology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, 1901 Perdido Street, New Orleans, LA, US, 70112, sedwa5@lsuhsc.edu

Institution: Department of Molecular and Cellular Neuroscience, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Physiology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Early pioneering work in the field of biochemistry identified phosphorylation as a crucial post-translational modification of proteins with the ability to both indicate and arbitrate complex physiological processes. More recent investigations have functionally linked phosphorylation of extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) to a variety of neurophysiological mechanisms ranging from acute neurotransmitter action to long-term gene expression. ERK phosphorylation serves as an intracellular bridging mechanism that facilitates neuronal communication and plasticity. Drugs of abuse, including alcohol and opioids, act as artificial yet powerful rewards that impinge upon natural reinforcement processes critical for survival. The graded progression from initial exposure to addiction (or substance dependence) is believed to result from drug- and drug context-induced adaptations in neuronal signaling processes across brain reward and stress circuits following excessive drug use. In this regard, commonly abused drugs as well as drug-associated experiences are capable of modifying the phosphorylation of ERK within central reinforcement systems. In addition, chronic drug and alcohol exposure may drive ERK-regulated epigenetic and structural alterations that underlie a long-term propensity for escalating drug use. Under the influence of such a neurobiological vulnerability, encountering drug-associated cues and contexts can produce subsequent alterations in ERK signaling that drive relapse to drug and alcohol seeking. Current studies are determining precisely which molecular and regional ERK phosphorylation-associated events contribute to the addiction process, as well as which neuroadaptations need to be targeted in order to return dependent individuals to a healthy state. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Biological Markers](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)

*Opiates
 *Biological Neural Networks
 Animal Models
 Kinases
 Stress
 Cell Signaling

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience*

40. Neurobiological underpinnings of reward anticipation and outcome evaluation in gambling disorder.

Citation: Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, March 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5153 (Mar 25, 2014)

Author(s): Linnet, Jakob

Correspondence Address: Linnet, Jakob: Research Clinic on Gambling Disorders, Aarhus University Hospital, Norrebrogade 44, Building 30, Aarhus C, Denmark, DK-8000, jakolinn@rm.dk

Institution: Research Clinic on Gambling Disorders, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus C, Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: Gambling disorder is characterized by persistent and recurrent maladaptive gambling behavior, which leads to clinically significant impairment or distress. The disorder is associated with dysfunctions in the dopamine system. The dopamine system codes reward anticipation and outcome evaluation. Reward anticipation refers to dopaminergic activation prior to reward, while outcome evaluation refers to dopaminergic activation after reward. This article reviews evidence of dopaminergic dysfunctions in reward anticipation and outcome evaluation in gambling disorder from two vantage points: a model of reward prediction and reward prediction error by Wolfram Schultz et al. and a model of "wanting" and "liking" by Terry E. Robinson and Kent C. Berridge. Both models offer important insights on the study of dopaminergic dysfunctions in addiction, and implications for the study of dopaminergic dysfunctions in gambling disorder are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Dopamine
 *Neurobiology
 *Pathological Gambling
 *Rewards
 Evaluation
 Expectations

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*

41. Validity of brief screening instrument for adolescent tobacco, alcohol, and drug use.

Citation: Pediatrics, May 2014, vol./is. 133/5(819-826), 0031-4005;1098-4275 (May 2014)

Author(s): Kelly, Sharon M; Gryczynski, Jan; Mitchell, Shannon Gwin; Kirk, Arethusa; O'Grady, Kevin E; Schwartz, Robert P

Correspondence Address: Kelly, Sharon M.: Friends Research Institute, 1040 Park Ave, Suite 103, Baltimore, MD, US, 21201, skelly@friendsresearch.org

- Institution:** Friends Research Institute, Baltimore, MD, US; Friends Research Institute, Baltimore, MD, US; Friends Research Institute, Baltimore, MD, US; Total Health Care, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US; Friends Research Institute, Baltimore, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background and Objective: The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism developed an alcohol screening instrument for youth based on epidemiologic data. This study examines the concurrent validity of this instrument, expanded to include tobacco and drugs, among pediatric patients, as well as the acceptability of its self-administration on an iPad. Methods: Five hundred and twenty-five patients (54.5% female; 92.8% African American) aged 12 to 17 completed the Brief Screener for Tobacco, Alcohol, and other Drugs (BSTAD) via interviewer-administration or self-administration using an iPad. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Fifth Edition substance use disorders (SUDs) were identified using a modified Composite International Diagnostic Interview-2 Substance Abuse Module. Receiver operating characteristic curves, sensitivities, and specificities were obtained to determine optimal cut points on the BSTAD in relation to SUDs. Results: One hundred fifty-nine (30.3%) adolescents reported past-year use of >1 substances on the BSTAD: 113 (21.5%) used alcohol, 84 (16.0%) used marijuana, and 50 (9.5%) used tobacco. Optimal cut points for past-year frequency of use items on the BSTAD to identify SUDs were >6 days of tobacco use (sensitivity = 0.95; specificity = 0.97); >2 days of alcohol use (sensitivity = 0.96; specificity = 0.85); and >2 days of marijuana use (sensitivity = 0.80; specificity = 0.93). iPad self-administration was preferred over interviewer administration ($z = 5.8$; $P < .001$). Conclusions: The BSTAD is a promising screening tool for identifying problematic tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use in pediatric settings. Even low frequency of substance use among adolescents may indicate need for intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Academy of Pediatrics; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Health Promotion](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Screening Tests](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *American Academy of Pediatrics* in [Pediatrics](#)

42. Are visual impairments responsible for emotion decoding deficits in alcohol-dependence?

- Citation:** Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, March 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5161 (Mar 10, 2014)
- Author(s):** D'Hondt, Fabien; Lepore, Franco; Maurage, Pierre
- Correspondence Address:** Maurage, Pierre: Laboratory for Experimental Psychopathology, Faculty of Psychology, Psychological Sciences Research Institute, Universite Catholique de Louvain, 10 Place Cardinal Mercier, B-1348, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, pierre.maurage@uclouvain.be
- Institution:** Departement de Psychologie, Centre de Recherche en Neuropsychologie et Cognition, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Departement de Psychologie, Centre de Recherche en Neuropsychologie et Cognition, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Laboratory for Experimental Psychopathology, Faculty of Psychology, Psychological Sciences Research Institute, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Emotional visual perception deficits constitute a major problem in alcohol-dependence. Indeed, the ability to assess the affective content of external cues is a key adaptive function, as it allows on the one hand the processing of potentially threatening or

advantageous stimuli, and on the other hand the establishment of appropriate social interactions (by enabling rapid decoding of the affective state of others from their facial expressions). While such deficits have been classically considered as reflecting a genuine emotion decoding impairment in alcohol-dependence, converging evidence suggests that underlying visual deficits might play a role in emotional alterations. This hypothesis appears to be relevant especially as data from healthy populations indicate that a coarse but fast analysis of visual inputs would allow emotional processing to arise from early stages of perception. After reviewing those findings and the associated models, the present paper underlines data showing that rapid interactions between emotion and vision could be impaired in alcohol-dependence and provides new research avenues that may ultimately offer a better understanding of the roots of emotional deficits in this pathological state. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Social Interaction](#)
[*Vision Disorders](#)
[*Emotion Recognition](#)
[Amygdala](#)
[Neural Pathways](#)
[Visual Perception](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Human Neuroscience](#)

43. Measuring discontinuity in binary longitudinal data: Applications to drug use trajectories.

Citation: Sociological Methods & Research, May 2014, vol./is. 43/2(248-279), 0049-1241;1552-8294 (May 2014)

Author(s): Whalen, Thor; Boeri, Miriam

Correspondence Address: Boeri, Miriam: Bentley University, Waltham, MA, US, 02452, mboeri@bentley.edu

Institution: Methodic Solutions, Ltd., Naples, FL, US; Sociology Department, Bentley University, Waltham, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Life course perspectives focus on the variation in trajectories, generally to identify differences in variation dynamics and classify trajectories accordingly. Our goal here is to develop methods to gauge the discontinuity characteristics trajectories exhibit and demonstrate how these measures facilitate analyses aimed to evaluate, compare, aggregate, and classify behaviors based on the event discontinuity they manifest. We restrict ourselves here to binary event sequences, providing directions for extending the methods in future research. We illustrate our techniques to data on older drug users. It should be noted though that the application of these techniques is not restricted to drug use, but can be applied to a wide range of trajectory types. We suggest that the innovative measures of discontinuity presented can be further developed to provide additional analytical tools in social science research and in future applications. Our novel discontinuity measure visualizations have the potential to be valuable assessment strategies for interventions, prevention efforts, and other social services utilizing life course data. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Intergenerational Relations](#)
[*Life Span](#)
[*Social Sciences](#)
[*Visual Perception Models](#)
Source: PsycINFO

44. Inhibition of PKC disrupts addiction-related memory.

Citation: Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, March 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5153 (Mar 7, 2014)
Author(s): Howell, Kristin K; Monk, Bradley R; Carmack, Stephanie A; Mrowczynski, Oliver D; Clark, Robert E; Anagnostaras, Stephan G
Correspondence Address: Anagnostaras, Stephan G.: Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Dr 0109San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US, 92093-0109, stephana@ucsd.edu
Institution: Molecular Cognition Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Molecular Cognition Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Molecular Cognition Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Division of Biological Sciences, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Diego, CA, US; Molecular Cognition Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US
Language: English
Abstract: The atypical PKC isoforms, PKM and PKC have been proposed as integral substrates of long-term memory (LTM). Inhibition of these isoforms has recently been demonstrated to be sufficient for impairing the expression and maintenance of long-term potentiation. Additionally, the pseudosubstrate inhibitor, zeta inhibitory peptide (ZIP), which effectively blocks PKM and PKC, has previously been shown to disrupt associative memory; very little is known about its effects on pathological nonassociative forms of memory related to addiction. The neural and molecular substrates of memory and addiction have recently been argued to overlap. Here, we used ZIP to disrupt PKM and PKC activity to examine their role in cocaine sensitization, a nonassociative, addiction-related memory argued to underlie the transition from casual to pathological drug use. We examined the effects of both continuous and acute administration of ZIP. Even a single application of ZIP blocked the development of sensitization; sustained inhibition using osmotic pumps produced an almost complete blockade of sensitization. Further, a single application of ZIP was shown to reduce membrane-bound AMPAR expression. These results demonstrate a novel, critical role for the atypical PKC isoforms in nonassociative memory and cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Howell, Monk, Carmack, Mrowczynski, Clark and Anagnostaras; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Memory](#)
[*Long-term Potentiation](#)
[Addiction](#)

[Cocaine](#)
[Sensitization](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*

45. Emotional processing deficits in chronic cannabis use: A replication and extension.

Citation: Journal of Psychopharmacology, May 2014, vol./is. 28/5(466-471), 0269-8811;1461-7285 (May 2014)

Author(s): Hindocha, Chandni; Wollenberg, Olivia; Leno, Virginia Carter; Alvarez, Beatriz O; Curran, H. Valerie; Freeman, Tom P

Correspondence Address: Freeman, Tom P.: Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, University College London, Gower Street, London, United Kingdom, WC1E 6BT, tom.freeman@ucl.ac.uk

Institution: Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom; Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Heavy cannabis use is associated with interpersonal problems that may arise in part from the inaccurate perception of emotional faces. Only one study reports impairments in emotional facial affect processing in heavy cannabis users; however, it is not clear whether these findings were attributable to differences between cannabis users and controls in schizotypy or gender, rather than from cannabis use itself. A total of 25 frequent cannabis users and 34 non-using controls completed an emotional processing task in an independent groups design. We asked participants to identify the emotions on faces morphed from neutral to 100% intensity, for six basic emotions. We measured percentage hit rate, sensitivity and response bias. Schizotypy was indexed using the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire. Cannabis users showed lower accuracy and sensitivity on the emotional recognition task. Gender and schizotypy did not differ between the two groups. Men showed lower accuracy on the emotional processing task, but impairments in cannabis users remained when covarying for gender. Schizotypy negatively correlated with sensitivity scores, but this was unreliable when accounting for the groups. Chronic cannabis users showed generalised impairment in emotional processing. These results appeared as independent of the emotional processing deficits amongst men, and were not related to schizotypy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Emotion Recognition](#)
[*Schizotypy](#)
[Facial Expressions](#)
[Response Bias](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Psychopharmacology*

46. Review of Righteous dopefiend.

Citation: Theoretical Criminology, May 2014, vol./is. 18/2(245-247), 1362-4806;1461-7439 (May 2014)

Author(s): Kane, Stephanie C

Institution: School of Global and International Studies, Indiana University, IN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Righteous Dopefiend by Philippe Bourgois and Jeff Schonberg (2009). For criminologists who are book lovers, this co-authored work of ethnography and art is a must read. The reader senses the book's uniqueness the moment she takes it into her hands. Opening the book, the reader enters 10 full pages of photographs depicting San Francisco's edge: the deeply deviant, beautiful, excessive, expressive impoverishment of home-made encampments outside/inside the urban midst. The writing and photos take us close enough to allow us to understand how folk transition in and out of homelessness and, if treated for addiction at all, how they face multiple relapses. This photographic chord, tying subject, photo-ethnographers, and readers provide entry points into important discussions. At the same time, it connects this fundamental understanding to the hard political and design questions posed by policy and intervention initiatives aimed at homelessness and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminology](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Photographic Art Books](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. 'No one wins. One side just loses more slowly': The Wire and drug policy.

Citation: Theoretical Criminology, May 2014, vol./is. 18/2(224-240), 1362-4806;1461-7439 (May 2014)

Author(s): Wakeman, Stephen

Correspondence Address: Wakeman, Stephen: Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice, School of Law, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom, M13 9PL, stephen.wakeman@manchester.ac.uk

Institution: Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: This article presents a cultural analysis of HBO's drama series, The Wire. It is argued here that, as a cultural text, The Wire forms a site of both containment and resistance, of hegemony and change with recourse to the regulation of illicit drug markets. In this sense The Wire constitutes an important cultural paradigm of drug policy debates, one that has significant heuristic implications regarding both the present consequences and future directions of illicit drug policy. Ultimately, it is demonstrated below that through its representations of the tensions and antagonisms characteristic of drug control systems, The Wire reveals larger predicaments of governance faced by neoliberal democracies today. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminology](#)
[*Democracy](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)

*Drug Usage
Drama
Policy Making

Source: PsycINFO

48. Clustering of risk factors in the smoking habits of schoolchildren in Sousse, Tunisia.

Citation: International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health, May 2014, vol./is. 26/2(267-273), 0334-0139;2191-0278 (May 2014)

Author(s): Nouira, Asma; Maatoug, Jihen; Harrabi, Imed; Hmad, Sonia; Belkacem, Mmylene; Slama, Slim; al'Absi, Mustafa; Lando, Harry; Ghannem, Hassen

Correspondence Address: Nouira, Asma: Department of Epidemiology, University Hospital Farhat Hached, Sousse, Tunisia, asma_nouira@yahoo.fr

Institution: Department of Epidemiology, University Hospital Farhat Hached, Sousse, Tunisia; Department of Epidemiology, University Hospital Farhat Hached, Sousse, Tunisia; Department of Epidemiology, University Hospital Farhat Hached, Sousse, Tunisia; Department of Epidemiology, University Hospital Farhat Hached, Sousse, Tunisia; Department of Epidemiology, University Hospital Farhat Hached, Sousse, Tunisia; Department of Community Medicine, Primary care and Emergency, University Hospitals of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; Duluth Medical Research Institute, University of Minnesota, MN, US; Department of Epidemiology and Community Health, University of Minnesota, MN, US; Department of Epidemiology, University Hospital Farhat Hached, Sousse, Tunisia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: In Tunisia, little is known about the association between tobacco use and other chronic disease risk factors. This is the case for both adults and children. It is important to know the characteristics of young smokers to facilitate the creation and implementation of future programs for tobacco prevention. Aim: The aim of this study was to determine the association between tobacco use and other lifestyle factors among school-children in Tunisia. Methods: We conducted a 2009/2010 cross-sectional questionnaire survey of 4003 randomly selected school children aged 13 years old (7th and 9th grades) to evaluate their knowledge, attitudes towards, and beliefs about the three risk factors for chronic disease (unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, and tobacco use). Written informed consent was obtained from each child's parents who allowed their child to participate. Results: The mean age of our sample was 13.36 + 1.28 years. The proportions of daily smokers were 2.2% and 0.1% among boys and girls, respectively. The proportions of irregular smokers were 9.1% and 1.5% among boys and girls, respectively. In our population, 19.1% (n = 767) had ever experimented to smoke, with 29.8% among boys and 9% among girls (p < 0.001). The proportions of schoolchildren who reported daily participation in physical activity were different between smokers and nonsmokers with 17.7% and 11.5%, respectively (p = 0.03). Concerning eating habits, there was no significant difference in the consumption of fruits and vegetables; however, smokers frequently ate more high fat foods and in fast food restaurants. Similar results were found while comparing regular smoking children with those who experimented but who never became hooked on smoking. Conclusion: This study and previous research suggest the importance of early intervention in adolescents on smoking and combining these efforts with interventions focusing on physical activity and dietary habits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse Prevention
*Risk Factors
*Tobacco Smoking
Chronicity (Disorders)
Cluster Analysis
Drug Abuse

Source: PsycINFO

49. Heavy Internet use and its associations with health risk and health-promoting behaviours among Thai university students.

- Citation:** International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health, May 2014, vol./is. 26/2(187-194), 0334-0139;2191-0278 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Peltzer, Karl; Pengpid, Supa; Apidechkul, Tawatchai
- Correspondence Address:** Peltzer, Karl: Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), P/Bag X 41, Pretoria, South Africa, 0001, kpeltzer@yahoo.com
- Institution:** Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), Pretoria, South Africa; Department of Psychology, University of Limpopo, South Africa; Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai, Thailand
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The Internet provides significant benefits for learning about the world, but excessive Internet use can lead to negative outcomes. The aim of this study was to determine the associations between heavy Internet use and health-promoting behaviour, health risk behaviour and health outcomes among university students. The sample included 860 undergraduate university students chosen at random from Mae Fah Luang University in Thailand. Of the participants, 27.3% were male and 72.7% were female in the age range of 18-25 years (M age = 20.1 years, SD = 1.3). Overall, students spent on average 5.3 h (SD = 2.6) per day on the internet, and 35.3% engaged in heavy internet use (6 or more hours per day). In multivariate logistic regression adjusting for sociodemographics, lack of dental check-ups, three health risk behaviours (sedentary lifestyle, illicit drug use and gambling) and three health outcomes [being underweight, overweight or obese and having screened positive for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)] were found to be associated with heavy Internet use. The results from this study may support the importance of developing early protective and preventive actions against problematic Internet use to promote university student health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Health Behavior](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[College Students](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

50. Putative association between the-1415 T/C polymorphism of spermidine/spermine N1-acetyltransferase (SSAT1) gene and alcohol use disorders in women and men.

- Citation:** The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, May 2014, vol./is. 40/3(240-243), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Vaquero-Lorenzo, Concepcion; Lopez-Castroman, Jorge; Bermudo-Soriano, Carlos Riaza; Saiz-Ruiz, Jeronimo; Fernandez-Piqueras, Jose; Baca-Garcia, Enrique
- Correspondence Address:** Lopez-Castroman, Jorge: Department of Psychiatry, Jimenez Diaz Foundation, IIS, Madrid Autonoma University, CIBERSAM, Madrid, Spain, jorgecastroman@gmail.com
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Jimenez Diaz Foundation, IIS, Madrid Autonoma University, CIBERSAM, Madrid, Spain; Department of Psychiatry, Jimenez Diaz Foundation, IIS, Madrid Autonoma University, CIBERSAM, Madrid, Spain; Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Ramon y Cajal, IRYCIS, CIBERSAM, Madrid, Spain; Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Ramon y Cajal, IRYCIS, CIBERSAM, Madrid, Spain; Centro de Biologia Molecular Severo Ochoa (CBMSO), Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, CSIC, Madrid, Spain; Department of Psychiatry, Jimenez Diaz Foundation, IIS, Madrid Autonoma University, CIBERSAM, Madrid, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The activity of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) glutamate receptor, which responds to the levels of polyamines, modifies the neurotoxicity caused by ethanol. We aimed to investigate if the functionality of the spermidine/spermine N1-acetyltransferase (SSAT1) gene could be associated with a differential risk for alcoholism. Methods: We studied a sample of 586 subjects: 104 alcohol-dependent patients, 273 patients with psychiatric disorders but without substance dependence, and 209 healthy controls. After gender stratification, the allele frequency distribution of the SSAT1 gene was compared between these three groups. Results: In females, the TC genotype was significantly more frequent in alcohol-dependent patients than in non-alcohol-dependent psychiatric controls ($2 = 7.509$ $df = 2$, $p = 0.023$). A trend was found when alcohol-dependent females were compared with the healthy control group ($2 = 4.897$ $df = 2$, $p = 0.086$). No statistical differences were found among the males. Discussion and conclusion: Gender differences in the regulation of SSAT1 gene expression may possibly be due to gender-specific effects of stress, ethanol toxicity, and/or polyamines levels. Further studies are needed to confirm our findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Amines](#)
[Ethanol](#)
[Psychiatric Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

51. Does stress mediate the development of substance use disorders among youth transitioning to young adulthood?

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, May 2014, vol./is. 40/3(225-229), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (May 2014)

Author(s): Cornelius, Jack; Kirisci, Levent; Reynolds, Maureen; Tarter, Ralph

Correspondence Address: Cornelius, Jack: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, 3811 O'Hara Street, PAARC Suite, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213, corneliusjr@upmc.edu

Institution: Center for Education and Drug Abuse Research (CEDAR), University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Center for Education and Drug Abuse Research (CEDAR), University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Center for Education and Drug Abuse Research (CEDAR), University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Center for Education and Drug Abuse Research (CEDAR), University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Stress is a well-documented factor in the development of addiction. However, no longitudinal studies to date have assessed the role of stress in mediating the development of substance use disorders (SUD). Our previous results have demonstrated that a measure called Transmissible Liability Index (TLI) assessed during pre-adolescent years serves as a significant predictor of risk for substance use disorder among young adults. However, it remains unclear whether life stress mediates the relationship between TLI and SUD, or whether stress predicts SUD. Methods: We conducted a longitudinal study involving 191 male subjects to assess whether life stress mediates the relationship between TLI as assessed at age 10-12 and subsequent development of SUD at age 22, after controlling for other relevant factors. Results: Logistic regression demonstrated that the development of SUD at age 22 was associated with stress at age 19. A path analysis demonstrated that stress at age 19 significantly predicted SUD at age 22. However, stress

did not mediate the relationship between the TLI assessed at age 10-12 and SUD in young adulthood. Conclusions and scientific significance: These findings confirm that stress plays a role in the development of SUD, but also shows that stress does not mediate the development of SUD. Further studies are warranted to clarify the role of stress in the etiology of SUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Anxiety](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

52. Gender and racial/ethnic differences in patterns of adolescent alcohol use and associations with adolescent and adult illicit drug use.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, May 2014, vol./is. 40/3(213-224), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (May 2014)

Author(s): Khan, Maria R; Cleland, Charles M; Scheidell, Joy D; Berger, Amanda T

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Institution: Department of Epidemiology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; NYU College of Nursing, New York, NY, US; Department of Epidemiology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Fertility and Family Structure, Child Trends, Washington, DC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: The study objective was to use latent class analyses (LCAs) to identify gender- and racial/ethnic-specific groups of adolescent alcohol users and associations between alcohol use group and adolescent and adulthood illicit drug use in a nationally-representative US sample. Methods: We used Wave I (1994-1995, adolescence) of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health to conduct LCAs by gender and race/ethnicity and measure associations between class membership and Wave I and Wave III (2001-2002, young adulthood) drug use. Participants included white (n = 9548), African American (n = 4005) and Hispanic (n = 3184) participants. LCAs were based on quantity and frequency of adolescent alcohol use; physiological and social consequences of use; and peer use. Results: Males and females were characterized by different alcohol use typologies and consequences. Males in the highest severity class (i.e. drank both heavily and frequently) experienced disproportionate risk of alcohol-related consequences compared with abstainers and other alcohol-using groups. Females who drank heavily when drinking even if only occasionally, experienced high risk of alcohol-related consequences. Substantial proportions of males reported diverse alcohol-related problems, whereas females most commonly reported alcohol-related problems with dating and sexual experiences. Though levels of alcohol use and report of problems associated with use were higher among white versus minority populations, other racial/ethnic differences in patterns of alcohol use were minimal. Classification in any drinking class was a strong risk factor for adolescent and adulthood illicit drug use, with heavy drinkers at greatest risk of drug use. Conclusions: Gender-specific adolescent alcohol and substance use prevention programs are warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Underage Drinking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The](#)

53. Stigma predicts residential treatment length for substance use disorder.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, May 2014, vol./is. 40/3(206-212), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (May 2014)

Author(s): Luoma, Jason B; Kulesza, Magdalena; Hayes, Steven C; Kohlenberg, Barbara; Larimer, Mary

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Stigma has been suggested as a possible contributor to the high rates of treatment attrition in substance-dependent individuals, but no published empirical studies have examined this association. Objectives: The present paper assessed the relationship between baseline stigma variables and length of treatment stay in a sample of patients in a residential addictions treatment unit. Methods: The relationship between baseline stigma variables (self-stigma, enacted stigma, and shame) and length of stay for participants (n = 103) in a residential addictions treatment unit was examined. Results: Higher self-stigma predicted longer stay in residential addictions treatment, even after controlling for age, marital status, race, overall mental health, social support, enacted stigma, and internalized shame. However, other stigma variables (i.e. internalized shame, stigma-related rejection) did not reliably predict length of treatment stay. Conclusion: These results are consistent with other findings suggesting that people with higher self-stigma may have a lowered sense of self-efficacy and heightened fear of being stigmatized and therefore retreat into more protected settings such as residential treatment, potentially resulting in higher treatment costs. Specialized clinical interventions may be necessary to help participants cope with reduced self-efficacy and fear of being stigmatized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Residential Care Institutions](#)
[*Shame](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Treatment Compliance](#)
[Treatment Dropouts](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The](#)

54. Twelve-month employment intervention outcomes for drug-involved offenders.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, May 2014, vol./is. 40/3(200-205), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (May 2014)

Author(s): Webster, J. Matthew; Staton-Tindall, Michele; Dickson, Megan F; Wilson, John F; Leukefeld, Carl G

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Employment has been identified as an important part of substance abuse treatment and is a predictor of treatment retention, treatment completion, and decreased relapse. Although employment interventions have been designed for substance abusers, few interventions have focused specifically on drug-involved offenders. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to examine employment outcomes for drug-involved offenders who received a tailored employment intervention. Methods: In a randomized controlled trial, baseline and follow-up data were collected from 500 drug-involved offenders who were enrolled in a drug court program. Participants were randomly assigned to drug court as usual (control group) or to the employment intervention in addition to drug court. Results: Intent-to-treat analyses found that the tailored intervention was associated only with more days of paid employment at follow-up (210.1 vs. 199.9 days). When focusing on those with greater employment assistance needs, a work trajectory analyses, which took into account participants' pre-baseline employment pattern (negative or positive), revealed that intervention group participants had higher rates of employment (82.1% vs. 64.1%), more days paid for employment (188.9 vs. 157.0 days), and more employment income (\$8623 vs. \$6888) at follow-up than control group participants. Conclusion: The present study adds to the growing substance abuse and employment literature. It demonstrates the efficacy of an innovative employment intervention tailored for drug-involved offenders by showing positive changes in 12-month employment outcomes, most strongly for those who have not had recent employment success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminals](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Employment Status](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Supported Employment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse](#), *The*

55. Factors affecting the stability of social networks during early recovery in ex-offenders.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, May 2014, vol./is. 40/3(187-191), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (May 2014)

Author(s): Stone, Ariel; Jason, Leonard A; Stevens, Ed; Light, John M

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Few studies have considered the retention of the individuals (alters) comprising the social networks of people in recovery. Objective: The purpose of this study was to describe factors predicting whether alters were retained 6 months after participants completed treatment. Method: The Important Person Inventory was given to 270 ex-offenders (224 men, 46 women) transitioning from treatment to Oxford House residences, Safe Haven therapeutic communities, or to usual aftercare. A 6-month follow-up was completed by 176 participants (137 men, 39 women). Results: We found that alters who were related to the participant, did not use drugs, were embedded in smaller networks, and had more frequent contact with the participant were significantly more likely to be retained as important people over 6 months. The alters' drinking and criminal history were not significantly predictive of retention in the network. Conclusions: Certain characteristics of important people are related to their retention in a social network. Understanding these relationships and the extent to which the network change that occurs is aligned with abstinence-supporting networks is essential for creating effective social interventions for persons in recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Criminal Record](#)
[*Retention](#)
[*Social Networks](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

56. Social networks and alcohol use disorders: Findings from a nationally representative sample.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, May 2014, vol./is. 40/3(181-186), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (May 2014)

Author(s): Mowbray, Orion; Quinn, Adam; Cranford, James A

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Institution: University of Georgia, School of Social Work, Athens, GA, US; University of Georgia, School of Social Work, Athens, GA, US; University of Michigan, Department of Psychiatry, Addiction Research Center, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: While some argue that social network ties of individuals with alcohol use disorders (AUD) are robust, there is evidence to suggest that individuals with AUDs have few social network ties, which are a known risk factor for health and wellness. Objectives: Social network ties to friends, family, co-workers and communities of individuals are compared among individuals with a past-year diagnosis of alcohol dependence or alcohol abuse to individuals with no lifetime diagnosis of AUD. Method: Respondents from Wave 2 of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol Related Conditions (NESARC) were assessed for the presence of past-year alcohol dependence or past-year alcohol abuse, social network ties, sociodemographics and clinical characteristics. Results: Bivariate analyses showed that both social network size and social network diversity was significantly smaller among individuals with alcohol dependence, compared to individuals with alcohol abuse or no AUD. When social and clinical factors related to AUD status were controlled, multinomial logistic models showed that social network diversity remained a significant predictor of AUD status, while social network size did not differ among AUD groups. Conclusion: Social networks of individuals with AUD may be different than individuals with no AUD, but this claim is

dependent on specific AUD diagnosis and how social networks are measured. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcohol Abuse
 *Communities
 *Risk Factors
 *Social Networks
 Alcoholism
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

57. The role of social networks in recovery from alcohol and drug abuse.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, May 2014, vol./is. 40/3(179-180), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (May 2014)
Author(s): Mericle, Amy A
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Institution: Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Comments on an articles "Characteristics of Social Ties Among Individuals with Alcohol Use Disorders" by O.Mowbray et al. (2014) and "Factors Affecting the Retention of Identified Important People for Ex-offenders in Early Recovery" by A. Stone et al. (2014). Social capital, in general, and social networks, in particular, have long been noted to be important predictors of health and well-being. Importantly, these authors use a nationally representative sample to explore how these social networking characteristics vary among individuals with no lifetime Alcohol Use Disorders, individuals with past-year diagnosis of alcohol abuse, and individuals with past-year alcohol dependence. While these articles add to an important and growing literature on the role of social networks among individuals with substance use disorders, their most important contribution is to highlight the need for more research in this area, particularly studies that provide information that could be used to develop social network interventions to reduce substance abuse and promote recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Criminals
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Social Capital
 *Social Networks
 Alcohol Rehabilitation
 Recovery (Disorders)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

58. Biological substrates of addiction.

Citation: WIREs Cognitive Science, March 2014, vol./is. 5/2(151-171), 1939-5078;1939-5086 (Mar-Apr 2014)
Author(s): Joffe, Max E; Grueter, Carrie A; Grueter, Brad A

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Language: English

Abstract: This review is an introduction to addiction, the reward circuitry, and laboratory addiction models. Addiction is a chronic disease hallmarked by a state of compulsive drug seeking that persists despite negative consequences. Most of the advances in addiction research have centered on the canonical and contemporary drugs of abuse; however, addictions to other activities and stimuli also exist. Substances of abuse have the potential to induce long-lasting changes in the brain at the behavioral, circuit, and synaptic levels. Addiction-related behavioral changes involve initiation, escalation, and obsession to drug seeking and much of the current research is focused on mapping these manifestations to specific neural pathways. Drug abuse is well known to recruit components of the mesolimbic dopamine system, including the nucleus accumbens and ventral tegmental area. In addition, altered function of a wide variety of brain regions is tightly associated with specific manifestations of drug abuse. These regions peripheral to the mesolimbic pathway likely play a role in specific observed comorbidities and endophenotypes that can facilitate, or be caused by, substance abuse. Alterations in synaptic structure, function, and connectivity, as well as epigenetic and genetic mechanisms are thought to underlie the pathologies of addiction. In preclinical models, these persistent changes are studied at the levels of molecular pharmacology and biochemistry, ex vivo and in vivo electrophysiology, radiography, and behavior. Coordinating research efforts across these disciplines and examining cell type- and circuit-specific phenomena are crucial components for translating preclinical findings to viable medical interventions that effectively treat addiction and related disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Biology](#)
[Brain](#)
[Conflict of Interest](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Synaptic Plasticity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Obituary: Nancy k. Mello, Ph.D. (March 20, 1935–November 25, 2013).

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(255-256), 0376-8716 (May 1, 2014)

Author(s): Head, Rita E; Kohut, Stephen J; Caine, S. Barak; Bergman, Jack

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Language: English

Abstract: Presents an obituary of Nancy K. Mello (1935–2005). Nancy K. Mello, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology (Neuroscience) at Harvard Medical School and Director of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Center at McLean Hospital, died suddenly on 25 November

2013 at her home in Cambridge, MA. Mello was a pioneer in the field of substance abuse. Working closely with her beloved husband, Jack H. Mendelson, M.D., Mello's multidisciplinary research programs have substantively influenced the field of substance abuse for nearly five decades. Mello's interest in substance abuse went beyond studies on alcohol as she also conducted research on marijuana, opiates, nicotine, and cocaine. However, her abiding interest lay in the discovery of medications for the management of substance abuse. In 1980, Mello and her husband published a landmark study in *Science* suggesting the potential use of buprenorphine for opioid dependence. That study became the foundation for work that 20 years later, resulted in new and more effective methods to treat patients addicted to opioids. In addition to her extensive work in medications discovery for substance abuse, Dr. Mello also made important contributions to understanding the consequences of drug administration on endocrine function. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Administration Methods](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Endocrinology](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

60. Substance use and drinking outcomes in Personalized Cognitive Counseling randomized trial for episodic substance-using men who have sex with men.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(234-239), 0376-8716 (May 1, 2014)

Author(s): Santos, Glenn-Milo; Coffin, Phillip O; Vittinghoff, Eric; DeMicco, Erin; Das, Moupani; Matheson, Tim; Raiford, Jerris L; Carry, Monique; Colfax, Grant; Herbst, Jeffrey H; Dilley, James W

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Institution: San Francisco Department of Public Health, Substance Use Research Unit, San Francisco, CA, US; San Francisco Department of Public Health, Substance Use Research Unit, San Francisco, CA, US; University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; San Francisco Department of Public Health, Substance Use Research Unit, San Francisco, CA, US; San Francisco Department of Public Health, Substance Use Research Unit, San Francisco, CA, US; San Francisco Department of Public Health, Substance Use Research Unit, San Francisco, CA, US; San Francisco Department of Public Health, Substance Use Research Unit, San Francisco, CA, US; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Atlanta, GA, US; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Atlanta, GA, US; San Francisco Department of Public Health, Substance Use Research Unit, San Francisco, CA, US; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Atlanta, GA, US; University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Non-dependent alcohol and substance use patterns are prevalent among men who have sex with men (MSM), yet few effective interventions to reduce their substance use are available for these men. We evaluated whether an adapted brief counseling intervention aimed at reducing HIV risk behavior was associated with secondary benefits of reducing substance use among episodic substance-using MSM (SUMSM). Methods: 326 episodic SUMSM were randomized to brief Personalized Cognitive Counseling (PCC) intervention with rapid HIV testing or to rapid HIV testing only control. Both arms followed over 6 months. Trends in substance use were examined using GEE Poisson

models with robust standard errors by arm. Reductions in frequency of use were examined using ordered logistic regression. Results: In intent-to-treat analyses, compared to men who received rapid HIV testing only, we found men randomized to PCC with rapid HIV testing were more likely to report abstaining from alcohol consumption (RR = 0.93; 95% CI = 0.89-0.97), marijuana use (RR = 0.84; 95% CI = 0.73-0.98), and erectile dysfunction drug use (EDD; RR = 0.51; 95% CI = 0.33-0.79) over the 6-month follow-up. PCC was also significantly associated with reductions in frequency of alcohol intoxication (OR = 0.58; 95% CI = 0.36-0.90) over follow-up. Furthermore, we found PCC was associated with significant reductions in number of unprotected anal intercourse events while under the influence of methamphetamine (RR = 0.26; 95% CI = 0.08-0.84). Conclusion: The addition of adapted PCC to rapid HIV testing may have benefits in increasing abstinence from certain classes of substances previously associated with HIV risk, including alcohol and EDD; and reducing alcohol intoxication frequency and high-risk sexual behaviors concurrent with methamphetamine use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Counseling](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

61. Using structural equation modeling to understand prescription stimulant misuse: A test of the Theory of Triadic Influence.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(193-201), 0376-8716 (May 1, 2014)

Author(s): Bavarian, Niloofar; Flay, Brian R; Ketcham, Patricia L; Smit, Ellen; Kodama, Cathy; Martin, Melissa; Saltz, Robert F

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Institution: University of California, Berkeley, Oakland, CA, US; Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR, US; University of California, Berkeley, Oakland, CA, US; Prevention Research Center, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To test a theory-driven model of health behavior to predict the illicit use of prescription stimulants (IUPS) among college students. Participants: A probability sample of 554 students from one university located in California (response rate = 90.52%). Methods: Students completed a paper-based survey developed with guidance from the Theory of Triadic Influence. We first assessed normality of measures and checked for multicollinearity. A single structural equation model of frequency of IUPS in college was then tested using constructs from the theory's three streams of influence (i.e., intrapersonal, social situation/context, and sociocultural environment) and four levels of causation (i.e., ultimate causes, distal influences, proximal predictors, and immediate precursors). Results: Approximately 18% of students reported engaging in IUPS during college, with frequency of use ranging from never to 40 or more times per academic term. The model tested had strong fit and the majority of paths specified within and across streams were significant at the $p < 0.01$ level. Additionally, 46% of the variance in IUPS frequency was explained by the tested model. Conclusions: Results suggest the utility of

the TTI as an integrative model of health behavior, specifically in predicting IUPS, and provide insight on the need for multifaceted prevention and intervention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Structural Equation Modeling](#)
Colleges

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

62. Applicability of Type A/B alcohol dependence in the general population.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(169-176), 0376-8716 (May 1, 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: This study examined the concurrent and predictive validity of Type A/B alcohol dependence in the general population—a typology developed in clinical populations to gauge severity of dependence. Methods: Data were drawn from Waves 1 and 2 of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC). The sample included 1,172 alcohol-dependent drinkers at baseline who were reinterviewed three years later. Latent class analysis was used to derive Type A/B classification using variables replicating the original Type A/B typology. Predictive validity of the Type A/B classification was assessed by multivariable linear and logistic regressions. Results: A two-class solution consistent with Babor's original Type A/B typology adequately fit the data. Type B alcoholics in the general population, compared to Type As, had higher alcohol severity and more co-occurring drug, mental, and physical health problems. In the absence of treatment services utilization, Type B drinkers had two times the odds of being alcohol dependent three years later. Among those who utilized alcohol treatment services, Type B membership was predictive of heavy drinking and drug dependence, but not alcohol dependence, three years later. Conclusions: Findings suggest that Type A/B classification is both generalizable to, and valid within, the US general population of alcohol dependent drinkers. Results highlight the value of treatment for mitigating the persistence of dependence among Type B alcoholics in the general population. Screening for markers of vulnerability to Type B dependence could be of clinical value for health care providers to determine appropriate intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Treatment](#)
Drug Rehabilitation

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

63. The Betel Quid Dependence Scale: Replication and extension in a Guamanian sample.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(154-160), 0376-8716 (May 1, 2014)
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- Institution:** University of Hawaii Cancer Center, Honolulu, HI, US; University of Hawaii, Department of Kinesiology and Rehabilitation Science, Honolulu, HI, US; University of Hawaii Cancer Center, Honolulu, HI, US; University of Guam Cancer Research Center, HI, US; University of Hawaii Cancer Center, Honolulu, HI, US; University of Hawaii Cancer Center, Honolulu, HI, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Betel quid is the fourth most commonly consumed psychoactive substance in the world. The Betel Quid Dependence Scale (BQDS) is the first instrument designed specifically to measure betel quid dependence. The three factor structure of the BQDS consists of "physical and psychological urgent need," "increasing dose," and "maladaptive use." The BQDS initially was validated in a sample of male prisoner ex-chewers in Taiwan. Objective: To replicate and extend the original validation research on the BQDS in a sample of male and female current betel quid chewers in Guam. Methods: A survey containing the BQDS was administered to 300 current betel quid chewers in Guam. Participants were compensated for their time with a gift card worth \$25. Results: Confirmatory factor analysis revealed an adequate fit with the hypothesized three-factor measurement model. ANOVAs and structural equations modeling revealed that betel quid dependence is associated with the inclusion of tobacco in the quid, number of chews per day, years of chewing, and education. Conclusions: The BQDS is valid for current English-speaking male and female chewers in Guam. Overall levels of betel quid dependence were high, and most chewers included tobacco in their betel quid. The results suggest that levels of dependence for betel quid are similar to those observed for nicotine dependence. Future research should explore other important psychological and behavioral aspects of betel quid chewing such as health risk perceptions and motivation to quit chewing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Factor Structure](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Rating Scales](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

64. Risks for early substance involvement associated with parental alcoholism and parental separation in an adolescent female cohort.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(130-136), 0376-8716 (May 1, 2014)
- Author(s):** Waldron, Mary; Vaughan, Ellen L; Bucholz, Kathleen K; Lynskey, Michael T; Sartor, Carolyn E; Duncan, Alexis E; Madden, Pamela A. F; Heath, Andrew C
- Correspondence Address:** Waldron, Mary: Department of Counseling and Educational Psychology, School of Education, Indiana University, 201 N. Rose Avenue, Bloomington, IN, US, 47405, mwaldron@indiana.edu

- Institution:** School of Education, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, US; School of Education, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, US; Midwest Alcoholism Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US; Addictions Department, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College, London, United Kingdom; Midwest Alcoholism Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US; Midwest Alcoholism Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US; Midwest Alcoholism Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US; Midwest Alcoholism Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US; Midwest Alcoholism Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: We examined timing of substance involvement as a joint function of parental history of alcoholism and parental separation during childhood. Method: Data were drawn from a large cohort of female like-sex twins [n = 613 African Ancestry (AA), n = 3550 European or other ancestry (EA)]. Cox proportional hazards regression was conducted predicting age at first use of alcohol, first alcohol intoxication, first use and regular use of cigarettes, and first use of cannabis and other illicit drugs from dummy variables coding for parental alcoholism and parental separation. Propensity score analysis was also conducted comparing intact and separated families by predicted probability of parental separation. Results: In EA families, increased risk of substance involvement was found in both alcoholic and separated families, particularly through ages 10 or 14 years, with risk to offspring from alcoholic separated families further increased. In AA families, associations with parental alcoholism and parental separation were weak and with few exceptions statistically nonsignificant. While propensity score findings confirmed unique risks observed in EA families, intact and separated AA families were poorly matched on risk-factors presumed to predate parental separation, especially parental alcoholism, requiring cautious interpretation of AA survival-analytic findings. Conclusion: For offspring of European ancestry, parental separation predicts early substance involvement that is not explained by parental alcoholism nor associated family background characteristics. Additional research is needed to better characterize risks associated with parental separation in African American families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Divorce](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marital Separation](#)
[*Parental Characteristics](#)
[Human Females](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)
- 65. Comparison of toxicity associated with nonmedical use of benzodiazepines with buprenorphine or methadone.**
- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(118-123), 0376-8716 (May 1, 2014)
- Author(s):** Lee, Samantha C; Klein-Schwartz, Wendy; Doyon, Suzanne; Welsh, Christopher
- Correspondence Address:** Klein-Schwartz, Wendy: Maryland Poison Center, 220 Arch Street, Room 01-108, Baltimore, MD, US, 21201, wkleinsc@rx.umaryland.edu
- Institution:** Maryland Poison Center, Baltimore, MD, US; Maryland Poison Center, Department of Pharmacy Practice, University of Maryland School of Pharmacy, Baltimore, MD, US; Maryland Poison Center, Department of Pharmacy Practice, University of Maryland School of Pharmacy, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Polysubstance use is prevalent in individuals using buprenorphine or methadone nonmedically, with benzodiazepines being a common co-ingestant. The objective of this study was to compare the severity of buprenorphine and methadone toxicity with concomitant use of benzodiazepines. Methods: A retrospective analysis of buprenorphine and methadone cases from November 1, 2002 to December 31, 2010 reported to the American Association of Poison Control Centers' National Poison Data System (NPDS) was conducted. Inclusion criteria: age > 18 years, nonmedical use of methadone with benzodiazepines (methadone-BZD) or buprenorphine with benzodiazepines (BUP-BZD), and case followed to a documented outcome. Cases with co-ingestants other than benzodiazepines were excluded. Clinical effects, treatments, disposition and final medical outcomes were evaluated. Results: There were 692 methadone-BZD cases and 72 BUP-BZD cases. Clinical effects in methadone-BZD and BUP-BZD groups were lethargy (71.1%, 59.7%), respiratory depression (29.0%, 15.3%), coma (22.4%, 5.6%), respiratory arrest (4.5%, 0), hypotension (11.8%, 2.8%) and cardiac arrest (1.9%, 0), respectively. Patients in the methadone-BZD group were four-times more likely to receive naloxone (60.4% vs 15.3%) or be intubated (16.3% vs 4.2%) than in the BUP-BZD group. Hospitalization rates were highest for methadone-BZD patients with 67.3% receiving medical admissions compared to 43.3% of BUP-BZD patients. Outcomes were more serious for methadone-BZD cases ($p < 0.0001$); while there were no BUP-BZD deaths, exposure to methadone-BZD yielded 16 deaths. Conclusions: Nonmedical use of benzodiazepines with methadone is associated with higher hospitalization rates, greater ICU utilization rates and considerably worse medical outcomes when compared to nonmedical use of benzodiazepines with buprenorphine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Toxicity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

66. Development and impact of prescription opioid abuse deterrent formulation technologies.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(1-6), 0376-8716 (May 1, 2014)

Author(s): Alexander, Louis; Mannion, Richard O; Weingarten, Brianne; Fanelli, Richard J; Stiles, Gary L

Correspondence Address: Weingarten, Brianne: Department of Program Management, Purdue Pharma L.P., One Stamford Forum, Stamford, CT, US, 06901, brianne.weingarten@pharma.com

Institution: Department of Program Management, Purdue Pharma L.P., Stamford, CT, US; Department of Pharmaceutics, Purdue Pharma L.P., Stamford, CT, US; Department of Program Management, Purdue Pharma L.P., Stamford, CT, US; Department of Regulatory Affairs, Purdue Pharma L.P., Stamford, CT, US; Purdue Pharma L.P., Stamford, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Millions of patients are treated with opioid analgesics (OpAs) to relieve pain. Unfortunately, these medications are subject to abuse and/or unintended misuse. Abuse deterrent formulations (ADFs) represent an intervention strategy to decrease abuse/misuse without affecting patient access. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has issued Draft Guidance "Abuse deterrent opioids, Evaluation and Labeling" and is currently actively pursuing scientific input on this issue. Methods: The development of ADF technologies was reviewed using peer reviewed journals describing OpA post marketing studies, web sites containing FDA announcements on product approvals and manufacturer product use profiles. Results: Reviewed is the FDA recent approval of a

product label describing the abuse deterrent characteristics of OxyContin (physical barrier formulation), and the FDA determination that studies were insufficient for an Opana (physical barrier) ADF label. Additional reviewed marketed OpAs with ADF technologies include: Suboxone and Embeda (opioid agonist/antagonist combinations), Oxecta (aversion technology), and Nucynta (physical barrier). Reviewed ADF technologies currently in development include: new physical barrier and aversion technologies, an innovative extended release formulation as well as novel polymer-opioid conjugates. As ADF technologies are part of a comprehensive intervention strategy to promote safe OpA use, additional components including governmental, community, and educational initiatives are reviewed. Conclusions: The outcomes of the recent ADF labeling applications for OxyContin (Tier 3 approval) and Opana (non-approval) suggest that the threshold for ADF labeling will be appropriately high. The presented findings indicate that ADF technologies can be a critical component of a comprehensive strategy to promote the safe and effective use of OpAs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Technology](#)
[Prescription Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

67. Early-life cocaine interferes with BDNF-mediated behavioral plasticity.

Citation: Learning & Memory, May 2014, vol./is. 21/5(253-257), 1072-0502 (May 2014)

Author(s): Hinton, Elizabeth A; Wheeler, Marina G; Gourley, Shannon L

Correspondence Address: Gourley, Shannon L.: Department of Pediatrics, Emory School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US, 30329, shannon.l.gourley@emory.edu

Institution: Department of Pediatrics, Emory School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Pediatrics, Emory School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Pediatrics, Emory School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: An important aspect of goal-directed action selection is differentiating between actions that are more or less likely to be reinforced. With repeated performance or psychostimulant exposure, however, actions can assume stimulus-elicited-or "habitual"-qualities that are resistant to change. We show that selective knockdown of prelimbic prefrontal cortical Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (Bdnf) increases sensitivity to response-outcome associations, blocking habit-like behavioral inflexibility. A history of adolescent cocaine exposure, however, occludes the "beneficial" effects of Bdnf knockdown. This finding highlights a challenge in treating addiction-that drugs of abuse may bias decision-making toward habit systems even in individuals with putative neurobiological resiliencies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This article is distributed exclusively by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press for the first 12 months after the full-issue publication date (see <http://learnmem.cshlp.org/site/misc/terms.xhtml>). After 12 months, it is available under a Creative Commons License (Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International), as described at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.; HOLDER: Hinton et al.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)

*Decision Making
 *Neural Plasticity
 *Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor

Source: PsycINFO

68. Individual and combined effects of multiple high-risk triggers on postcessation smoking urge and lapse.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, May 2014, vol./is. 16/5(569-575), 1462-2203;1469-994X (May 2014)

Author(s): Lam, Cho Y; Businelle, Michael S; Aigner, Carrie J; McClure, Jennifer B; Cofta-Woerpel, Ludmila; Cinciripini, Paul M; Wetter, David W

Correspondence Address: Lam, Cho Y.: Department of Health Disparities Research, University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center, Unit 1440, P.O. Box 301402, Houston, TX, US, 77230, cholam@mdanderson.org

Institution: Department of Health Disparities Research, University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, US; Division of Health Promotion and Behavioral Science, University of Texas School of Public Health, Dallas, TX, US; Department of Behavioral Science, University of MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, US; Group Health Research Institute, Seattle, WA, US; Department of Behavioral Science, University of MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, US; Department of Behavioral Science, University of MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, US; Department of Health Disparities Research, University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Negative affect, alcohol consumption, and presence of others smoking have consistently been implicated as risk factors for smoking lapse and relapse. What is not known, however, is how these factors work together to affect smoking outcomes. This paper uses ecological momentary assessment (EMA) collected during the first 7 days of a smoking cessation attempt to test the individual and combined effects of high-risk triggers on smoking urge and lapse. Methods: Participants were 300 female smokers who enrolled in a study that tested an individually tailored smoking cessation treatment. Participants completed EMA, which recorded negative affect, alcohol consumption, presence of others smoking, smoking urge, and smoking lapse for 7 days starting on their quit date. Results: Alcohol consumption, presence of others smoking, and negative affect were, independently and in combination, associated with increase in smoking urge and lapse. The results also found that the relationship between presence of others smoking and lapse and the relationship between negative affect and lapse were moderated by smoking urge. Conclusions: The current study found significant individual effects of alcohol consumption, presence of other smoking, and negative affect on smoking urge and lapse. Combining the triggers increased smoking urge and the risk for lapse to varying degrees, and the presence of all 3 triggers resulted in the highest urge and lapse risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Risk Factors
 *Smoking Cessation
 Alcohol Drinking Patterns
 Female Attitudes

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in *Nicotine and Tobacco Research*

69. Food insecurity and depressive symptoms: Comparison of drug using and nondrug-using women at risk for HIV.

Citation: Journal of Community Psychology, May 2014, vol./is. 42/4(469-478), 0090-4392;1520-6629 (May 2014)

Author(s): Davey-Rothwell, Melissa A; Flamm, Laura J; Kassa, Hilina T; Latkin, Carl A

Correspondence Address: Davey-Rothwell, Melissa A.: Johns Hopkins University, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department of Health, Behavior and Society, 2213 McElderry Street, 2nd Floor, Baltimore, MD, US, 21205, mdavey@jhsph.edu

Institution: Johns Hopkins University, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Johns Hopkins University, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Emory University, School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US; Johns Hopkins University, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Food insecurity has been linked to poor physical and mental health as well as HIV risk behaviors. While prior research has shown that drug users are prone to food insecurity it is unclear if drug use exacerbates the physical and psychosocial consequences. A sample of women who used drugs (DU; specifically heroin and cocaine) and women who did not use drugs (NDU) were examined to determine if the relationship between food insecurity and depression varied by drug use status. Approximately 29% (n = 128) of the total sample experienced food insecurity. DU women were more likely to be food insecure. There were no differences in receiving food stamps. After controlling for demographics and receiving food stamps, a significant association between food insecurity and depression existed for both DU and NDU women. The strength of this association was approximately double for NDU women. The study results suggest that it is critical to integrate mental health, food assistance, and other services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Food](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Emotion regulation in male abstinent heroin abusers.

Citation: Psychological Reports, February 2014, vol./is. 114/1(14-19), 0033-2941;1558-691X (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Xin, Zhao; Lu, Xie; Li, Fu; Haitao, He; Ling, Yang; Aibao, Zhou

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Institution: Northwest Normal University, China; Northwest Normal University, China

Language: English

Abstract: The present study examined 25 male prisoners with a history of heroin dependency (M = 35.3 yr., SD = 8.5, range = 21-48) and 25 male prisoners with no history of substance abuse (M = 31.5 yr., SD = 9.8, range = 19-47) who were selected to complete the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire. Results showed that the group with a history of heroin dependency used a cognitive reappraisal strategy less frequently than controls and that there was no difference in the use of expression suppression strategies between the two groups. It was concluded that the negative impact of heroin abuse on an individual's

emotion regulation is primarily reflected in the cognitive reappraisal dimension.
(PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Psychological Reports; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Emotional Regulation](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[Prisoners](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Psychopathic traits modulate brain responses to drug cues in incarcerated offenders.

Citation: Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, February 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5161 (Feb 24, 2014)

Author(s): Cope, Lora M; Vincent, Gina M; Jobelius, Justin L; Nyalakanti, Prashanth K; Calhoun, Vince D; Kiehl, Kent A

Correspondence Address: Cope, Lora M.: Addiction Research Center, University of Michigan, 4250 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109, lcope@med.umich.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Mind Research Network, Albuquerque, NM, US; Mind Research Network, Albuquerque, NM, US; Mind Research Network, Albuquerque, NM, US; Department of Psychology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, US

Language: English

Abstract: Recent neuroscientific evidence indicates that psychopathy is associated with abnormal function and structure in limbic and paralimbic areas. Psychopathy and substance use disorders are highly comorbid, but clinical experience suggests that psychopaths abuse drugs for different reasons than non-psychopaths, and that psychopaths do not typically experience withdrawal and craving upon becoming incarcerated. These neurobiological abnormalities may be related to psychopaths' different motivations for-and symptoms of-drug use. This study examined the modulatory effect of psychopathic traits on the neurobiological craving response to pictorial drug stimuli. Drug-related pictures and neutral pictures were presented and rated by participants while hemodynamic activity was monitored using functional magnetic resonance imaging. These data were collected at two correctional facilities in New Mexico using the Mind Research Network mobile magnetic resonance imaging system. The sample comprised 137 incarcerated adult males and females (93 females) with histories of substance dependence. The outcome of interest was the relation between psychopathy scores (using the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised) and hemodynamic activity associated with viewing drug-related pictures vs. neutral pictures. There was a negative association between psychopathy scores and hemodynamic activity for viewing drug-related cues in the anterior cingulate, posterior cingulate, hippocampus, amygdala, caudate, globus pallidus, and parts of the prefrontal cortex. Psychopathic traits modulate the neurobiological craving response and suggest that individual differences are important for understanding and treating substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Cope, Vincent, Jobelius, Nyalakanti, Calhoun and Kiehl; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)

*Craving
 *Cues
 *Drug Abuse
 *Psychopathy
 Amygdala
 Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*

72. Smart devices and a future of hybrid tobacco cessation programs.

Citation: Telemedicine and e-Health, March 2014, vol./is. 20/3(241-245), 1530-5627;1556-3669 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Pulverman, Rachel; Yellowlees, Peter M

Correspondence Address: Yellowlees, Peter M.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California Davis, 2450 48th Street, Suite 2856, Sacramento, CA, US, 95817, pmyellowlees@ucdavis.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of California Davis, Sacramento, CA, US;
 Department of Psychiatry, University of California Davis, Sacramento, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The Internet and mobile "apps" on smart devices are increasingly being seen as primary tools to combat tobacco abuse with the development of several online tobacco cessation programs. This article reviews the small and recent body of research into the functionality and effectiveness of these Web-based programs, most of which are now being designed for mobile devices rather than for fixed computers. Based on current research findings, it is apparent that successful future tobacco cessation programs will utilize a wide variety of features available through smart devices and mobile applications, but will also incorporate the capacity to easily access live healthcare professionals as necessary, either online or in-person. These hybrid models of behavioral intervention for tobacco cessation appear likely to be more successful than previous approaches, but require more evaluation than has occurred in the past. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Internet
 *Mental Health Programs
 *Smoking Cessation
 *Tobacco Smoking
 Apparatus
 Computer Applications
 Health Personnel
 Mobile Devices

Source: PsycINFO

73. Substance abuse treatment: Options, challenges, and effectiveness.

Citation: Substance abuse treatment: Options, challenges, and effectiveness., 2015 (2015)

Author(s): Mignon, Sylvia I

Institution: University of Massachusetts Boston, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Substance Abuse Treatment examines the circumstances under which a treatment is considered effective and how effectiveness is measured. It discusses treatment goals and looks at the importance of client motivation in positive treatment outcomes. A great variety of inpatient and outpatient treatment options are examined, as

are self-help programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous. This segues to a discussion of the changing role of self-help programs in treatment. The text also analyzes changes in the substance abuse treatment industry that make treatment more costly and less available to those without financial resources. It gives special attention to the treatment of diverse populations, those with co-occurring disorders, and criminal justice populations. National, state, and local prevention efforts are covered as well as substance abuse prevention and future issues in treatment. The book is intended for undergraduate and graduate substance abuse courses in all relevant areas of study. In addition, it will be an important reference for substance abuse clinicians and other health professionals who treat patients with substance abuse issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Using play techniques for family substance abuse concerns.

Citation: Integrating play techniques in comprehensive school counseling programs., 2013(43-65) (2013)

Author(s): Ohrt, Jonathan H; Ware, Jenifer N; Limberg, Dodie

Institution: Department of Counseling and Higher Education, University of North Texas, Denton, TX, US; University of North Texas, Denton, TX, US; University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Family substance abuse is a serious concern that is experienced by millions of children each year. When one or more family members abuse a substance, it can create an unsettling environment where children are exposed to conflict, poor communication, or neglect of their physical and emotional needs. Unfortunately, family substance abuse can have serious, negative consequences for children's academic, social, and emotional development. However, in accordance with the American School Counselor Association's (ASCA, 2012) National Model, professional school counselors (PSCs) work to remove barriers to all students' academic and personal/social and emotional development. Through the delivery of responsive services, PSCs provide short-term counseling to assist students with personal concerns or relationship difficulties. Additionally, through a prevention-based school guidance curriculum, PSCs can help children to learn specific skills to cope with future challenges and maintain healthy psychosocial development (ASCA, 2012). Play therapy is a developmentally appropriate modality for individual and small group counseling with children. Therefore, in this chapter we discuss the psychosocial effects of family substance abuse and describe practical play therapy techniques PSCs can use with their students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Play Therapy](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[*School Counseling](#)
[Children of Alcoholics](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[Curriculum](#)
[Early Experience](#)
[Emotional Development](#)
[Group Counseling](#)
[Prevention](#)
[Problem Solving](#)
[Psychosocial Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Substance abuse and anxiety disorders: The case of social anxiety disorder and PTSD.

Citation: Handbook of treating variants and complications in anxiety disorders., 2013(285-306) (2013)

Author(s): Ham, Lindsay S; Connolly, Kevin M; Milner, Lauren A; Lovett, David E; Feldner, Matthew T

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) According to the National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC), the prevalence rate of substance use disorders (SUDs) is at least 50% higher for those with an independent anxiety disorder diagnosis than individuals without an anxiety disorder. Further, the odds of having an independent anxiety disorder are doubled for those with an SUD compared to those without an SUD. Comorbidity rates nearly quadruple when considering only the more severe form of SUDs, substance dependence. Consequently, it is critical to identify efficacious interventions to treat these common and complex conditions. This chapter aims to provide clinicians, researchers, and students with a background in anxiety disorder/SUD comorbidity and its treatment. The present chapter focuses on two anxiety disorders: social anxiety disorder (SAD) and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The chapter begins by providing a description of SUDs, SAD, and PTSD and an overview of the models explaining the comorbidity between these disorders. Next, we highlight factors that contribute to the complexity of the SAD/SUD and PTSD/SUD comorbidity. The bulk of the chapter describes interventions that have been developed to address these complex comorbid conditions, including a review of data examining treatment efficacy and a case study. Finally, we present conclusions and future directions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Social Anxiety](#)
[Diagnosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Handbook of Treating Variants and Complications in Anxiety Disorders](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

76. Assessment of substance abuse and dependence in anxiety disorders.

Citation: Handbook of assessing variants and complications in anxiety disorders., 2013(93-106) (2013)

Author(s): Zvolensky, Michael J; Kosiba, Jesse D; Grover, Kristin W; Perrone, Matthew D

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University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Department of Psychology, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US

- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) The present chapter summarizes key aspects of this literature with the express purpose of helping to provide an understanding of the assessment of substance use and its disorders in the context of anxiety psychopathology. To achieve this aim, we first present the overarching context, conceptual perspectives, clinical features, and developmental processes relevant to the study and treatment of substance use disorders. Second, we present a general theoretical model for better understanding anxiety-substance use relations from an assessment perspective. Third, we highlight the prevalence of some of the most commonly used substances—tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana—and their co-occurrence as well as interplay with panic psychopathology to illustrate the importance of assessment of substance use and its disorders in the context of anxiety psychopathology. Finally, we present key aspects of the assessment approach directly relevant from a conceptual perspective to persons with cooccurring anxiety-substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Marijuana](#)
[Psychopathology](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Handbook of Assessing Variants and Complications in Anxiety Disorders*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

77. The siren's call: Mass media and drug prevention.

- Citation:** The SAGE handbook of persuasion: Developments in theory and practice (2nd ed.), 2013(296-313) (2013)
- Author(s):** Crano, William D; Siegel, Jason T; Alvaro, Eusebio M
- Institution:** Claremont Graduate University, School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences, Claremont, CA, US; Claremont Graduate University, School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences, Claremont, CA, US; School of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences, Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) The appeal of the mass media in drug prevention rests on the prospect that a single crusade, executed properly, will cheaply and effectively resolve the exasperating and seemingly intractable problems of illicit substance use. This magic bullet mentality is understandable and possibly even correct, though the evidence of the past century's efforts offers faint encouragement that we will arrive at this enchanted outcome any time soon. Our purpose in writing this chapter is to review some of applications of the mass media in drug prevention, to identify possible reasons for their inconsistent effects, and to suggest means of arriving at more positive preventive outcomes. This plan involves reconsideration of a general theory of message effects whose consistent implementation may foster development of campaigns that deliver on their promise to attenuate the problem of drug misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Mass Media](#)
[*Messages](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Why lean in health care-People aren't cars.

Citation: Lean behavioral health: The Kings County Hospital story., 2014(1-22) (2014)

Author(s): Omi, Joanna; Smith, Bruce; Robertson, Ameer

Institution: New York City Health & Hospitals Corporation, New York, NY, US; Simpler North America, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Generations Plus Network Diagnostic & Treatment Centers (D&TCs), New York City Health & Hospitals Corporation (HHC), New York City, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Why Lean in Health Care-People Aren't Cars JOANNA OMI, BRUCE SMITH, AND AMEER ROBERTSON The New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC) is the largest municipal health care system in the country. Our history includes many firsts-the oldest continuously operating hospital in the United States, the first ambulance, the first hospital wards for mental health and alcoholism and many innovations in medicine and public health dating back to the early 1700s. With an operating budget of \$6.7 billion, HHC provides medical, mental health and substance abuse services through 11 acute care hospitals, 4 skilled nursing facilities, 6 large diagnostic and treatment facilities, a health maintenance organization (the 420,000-member health plan, MetroPlus), and a home care agency. Serving 1.4 million New Yorkers annually, more than 475,000 of whom are uninsured, HHC operates 7,626 beds and provides almost 5 million outpatient visits, 1.1 million emergency room visits, and more than 250,000 admissions a year. HHC is humbled to have been recognized by the National Quality Forum, the National Association of Public Hospitals and Health Systems, the Institute for Healthcare Improvement, and The Joint Commission for its contributions to patient safety, innovation, and community service. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Community Services](#)
[*Health Maintenance Organizations](#)
[*Innovation](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Medical Sciences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Women.

Citation: Mental health practitioner's guide to HIV/AIDS., 2013(433-436) (2013)

Author(s): Loue, Sana

Correspondence Address: Loue, Sana: Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH, US, sana.loue@case.edu

Institution: Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Due to the increased risk of HIV transmission that mentally ill women face, it is important that mental health care providers conduct a sexual history to determine if a particular client is at increased risk of HIV due to poverty, homelessness, substance use, violence, or other factors. This assessment likely needs to be conducted periodically as clients' circumstances can change. Safer sex practices, e.g., condom use, and safer needle-sharing practices, e.g., the use of a needle exchange service if available, should be discussed with clients for whom these issues are relevant. Providers will also want to be aware of HIV-related services that are available in the community, such as

venues for HIV testing, needle exchange, HIV-related information, and support groups for HIV-infected women and for women who are caregivers of HIV-infected persons. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Health Promotion](#)
[*HIV Testing](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[AIDS](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Mental Health Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Mental Health Practitioner's Guide to HIV/AIDS](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

80. Tuskegee Syphilis Study.

Citation: Mental health practitioner's guide to HIV/AIDS., 2013(423-426) (2013)

Author(s): Daugherty-Brownrigg, Brittany

Correspondence Address: Daugherty-Brownrigg, Brittany: John Carroll University, South Euclid, OH, US, bdaugherty10@jcu.edu

Institution: John Carroll University, South Euclid, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This study exemplifies the exploitation of Blacks by researchers and medical professionals; the study led to injury to the men's bodies and displayed utter disregard of their rights as patients seeking care. Importantly, the study has led to the distrust of medical "establishments," which helps to explain not only the reduced involvement of African Americans in clinical trials, but also their greater reluctance to seek HIV testing and to seek out and utilize medical and behavioral health services if HIV positive. In a widely cited 1991 analysis, Thomas and Quinn suggested that the enduring power of intra-community memory of the infamous Tuskegee Syphilis Study within the African American community has significant impact on trust of medical institutions and, therefore, the effectiveness of HIV prevention programs designed and delivered by those institutions. Bogart and Thorburn (2005) found significant endorsement of conspiracy theories about the origin of HIV/AIDS among African Americans, and a strong association between the acceptance of conspiracy theories and a distrust of and reduced use of condoms among men. In an abstract presented at the 2004 AmFAR National Update Conference, Nessel and Primm of the Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation reported having found high levels of distrust of medical institutions among individuals from groups who were surveyed about the origins of HIV. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*HIV Testing](#)
[*Syphilis](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[HIV](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Mental Health Practitioner's Guide to HIV/AIDS](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

81. Syringe exchange.

Citation: Mental health practitioner's guide to HIV/AIDS., 2013(413-415) (2013)

Author(s): Rausa, Bettina

Correspondence Address: Rausa, Bettina: Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, CA, US, brausa@cox.net

Institution: Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Syringe exchange programs (SEPs) are designed to provide a way for individuals who inject drugs intravenously to exchange their used syringes for new, sterile ones. They also provide safe disposal of used syringes. Because syringes are not always easy to obtain (i.e., a prescription may be required in some states), the practice of sharing needles and syringes among injection drug users (IDUs) is common, and the sharing of syringes greatly increases the chances of contracting and transmitting HIV. In fact, injection drug use and HIV are explicitly connected and injection drug use is considered one of the highest risk activities contributing to the spread of HIV. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Needle Exchange Programs](#)
[Disease Transmission](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[HIV](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Mental Health Practitioner's Guide to HIV/AIDS*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

82. Suicide and HIV.

Citation: Mental health practitioner's guide to HIV/AIDS., 2013(405-407) (2013)

Author(s): Shirey, Kristen G

Correspondence Address: Shirey, Kristen G.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US, kristen.shirey@duke.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Suicidal ideation, attempts, and completions are common among people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). Recent cohort studies have found that the rate of suicide completion among PLWHA in Switzerland is three times that of the general population, and, in the USA, one in five HIV positive patients report having had suicidal ideation in the previous week. Many factors contribute to this phenomenon, including highly prevalent comorbid depression, substance use disorders, social isolation, stigma, and chronic pain and fatigue associated with the disease. During the early years of the HIV epidemic, suicide rates in the USA and Western Europe were extremely high, particularly among men. With the advent of combination antiretroviral therapy (cART), and resultant prolonged life expectancy, suicide rates have declined and are now similar to those of other populations living with chronic medical illnesses such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, end-stage renal disease, and spinal cord injury. However, even with the decline in suicide rates since the 1990s, suicidal ideation and behaviors remain alarmingly high among PLWHA, and it is urgent for providers caring for this population to evaluate and address suicide risk in routine clinical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[HIV](#)
[Social Isolation](#)
[Stigma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Mental Health Practitioner's Guide to HIV/AIDS](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

83. Substance use.

Citation: Mental health practitioner's guide to HIV/AIDS., 2013(397-403) (2013)

Author(s): Ioan, Beatrice Gabriela

Correspondence Address: Ioan, Beatrice Gabriela: Legal Medicine, Medical Deontology and Bioethics Department, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr. T. Popa", Iasi, Romania, ioanbml@yahoo.com

Institution: Legal Medicine, Medical Deontology and Bioethics Department, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr. T. Popa", Iasi, Romania

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Substance use refers to the use of both legal (e.g., alcohol) and illegal drugs (e.g., cocaine). Substance use and HIV infection are considered to be "twin epidemics," often affecting the same individuals. Substance use has been found to be associated with HIV transmission and complicates the management of this disease. Because substance use often co-occurs with mental illness, it is critical that mental health care providers be aware of the HIV-related risks that are associated with substance use. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDOC) estimates that approximately 16 million people around the world inject themselves with illicit substances, mainly opioids, and of these, three million are HIV-infected. In a cross sectional survey in the USA, the prevalence of HIV infection was similar: 12-17% among heroin and cocaine users, regardless of the mechanism of administration. It has been estimated that of approximately 10% of the estimated six million users of illegal substances in the USA, about 10% inject drugs and about 40-45% of them are HIV infected. In contrast, it is estimated that 25-30% of substance users who do not inject are HIV-infected. However, the risk of HIV associated with substance use varies across substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Illegal Drug Distribution](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[HIV](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Mental Health Practitioner's Guide to HIV/AIDS](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

84. Protease inhibitors.

Citation: Mental health practitioner's guide to HIV/AIDS., 2013(337-338) (2013)

Author(s): Wagner, Todd

Correspondence Address: Wagner, Todd: University Hospitals Case Medical Center, Cleveland, OH, US, todd.wagner@case.edu

Institution: University Hospitals Case Medical Center, Cleveland, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Antiretroviral drugs are classified by the viral life cycle they inhibit and, in some cases, by their chemical structure. There are currently five classes of antiretroviral drugs: nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTI), non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTI), protease inhibitors (PI), integrase inhibitors, and entry inhibitors. Although grouped in classes, these medications have unique side effect profiles, drug-drug interactions, and potency. All currently recommended treatment regimens consist of a backbone of two NRTIs and a third antiretroviral drug, typically a NNRTI, a ritonavir-boosted protease inhibitor, or an integrase inhibitor. It is important for care providers of HIV-infected patients with psychiatric or substance abuse disorders to recognize the potential interactions between psychotropic and antiretroviral medications, especially with respect to protease inhibitors. Given the prevalence of psychiatric and substance abuse disorders among HIV infected individuals, addressing their mental health is critical to maintaining quality of life, antiretroviral therapy adherence, and limiting HIV disease progression. The potential interaction of psychotropic medications with antiretroviral drugs, such as protease inhibitors, should not prohibit their use, rather should demand careful consideration and close monitoring for potential interactions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Interactions](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[HIV](#)
[Quality of Life](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Mental Health Practitioner's Guide to HIV/AIDS](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

85. Labor migration.

Citation: Mental health practitioner's guide to HIV/AIDS., 2013(283-285) (2013)

Author(s): O'Shea, Daniel J

Correspondence Address: O'Shea, Daniel J.: Public Health Service, County of San Diego, San Diego, CA, US, Dan.OShea@sdcounty.ca.gov

Institution: Public Health Service, County of San Diego, San Diego, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Mental health care providers who have clients engaged in migrant labor such as agricultural work or factory work should be aware of the increased risks for HIV that have been found to be associated with migrant status as a result of decreased access to health care; long-term or intermittent separation from family, which may lead to increased substance use and/or participation in unprotected sexual relations with multiple partners; and/or poverty, which may encourage participation in sex work in exchange for money, food, or shelter (survival sex work). In situations in which the client's HIV risk appears to be elevated, it is important that mental health care providers review strategies with their clients for HIV risk reduction and provide them with information relating to resources for HIV prevention, testing and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

HIV
Mental Health Personnel
Sexual Partners

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Mental Health Practitioner's Guide to HIV/AIDS*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

86. AIDS service organizations.

Citation: Mental health practitioner's guide to HIV/AIDS., 2013(89-90) (2013)

Author(s): Grusky, Oscar

Correspondence Address: Grusky, Oscar: Department of Sociology, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US, grusky@ucla.edu

Institution: Department of Sociology, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Organizations are goal-oriented social systems that have the capacity to acquire resources and use them for a variety of purposes and are the chief way of getting things done that are beyond the reach of individuals. AIDS service organizations are designed to provide their clients or patients with needed medical and other services throughout the course of this illness. Not surprisingly, the availability of services is much greater in developed than in the less-developed countries. The range of services that these organizations provide the more than 33 million persons currently living with HIV worldwide is numerous in many highly developed nations (particularly in large urban high prevalence communities) and include medical resources such as clinics, substance use/drug assistance and treatment, home health, skilled nursing, mental health, peer support, case management, dental services, educational, food and nutrition, HIV/AIDS testing, hotlines/crisis lines, housing, language services, legal services, prevention, public benefits, infants' and children's services, spiritual services, support groups, thrift stores, transportation, treatment adherence, utility discounts, women's services, work-related including disability services, youth assistance, advocacy, and planning groups. Some organizations provide only a single service while others provide many services. The mix of services provided by a variety of organizations such as hospital-based clinics, local health departments, and many community-based service agencies, can confuse patients and providers and produce fragmentation and service duplication. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Case Management](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Public Health Services](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Organizations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer ebooks NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Mental Health Practitioner's Guide to HIV/AIDS*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS