

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. Cognitive processes associated with compulsive buying behaviours and related eeg coherence.

- Citation:** Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging, October 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0925-4927 (Oct 31, 2013)
- Author(s):** Lawrence, Lee Matthew; Ciorciari, Joseph; Kyrios, Michael
- Abstract:** The behavioural and cognitive phenomena associated with Compulsive Buying (CB) have been investigated previously but the underlying neurophysiological cognitive process has received less attention. This study specifically investigated the electrophysiology of CB associated with executive processing and cue-reactivity in order to reveal differences in neural connectivity (EEG Coherence) and distinguish it from characteristics of addiction or mood disorder. Participants (N=24, M=25.38yrs, S.D.=7.02yrs) completed the Sensitivity to Punishment Sensitivity to Reward Questionnaire and a visual memory task associated with shopping items. Sensitivities to reward and punishment were examined with EEG coherence measures for preferred and non-preferred items and compared to CB psychometrics. Widespread EEG coherence differences were found in numerous regions, with an apparent left shifted lateralisation for preferred and right shifted lateralisation for non-preferred items. Different neurophysiological networks presented with CB phenomena, reflecting cue reactivity and episodic memory, from increased arousal and attachment to items. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging](#)

2. Agency and addiction in a harm reduction paradigm: French nurses' perspectives.

- Citation:** Archives of Psychiatric Nursing, October 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0883-9417 (Oct 10, 2013)
- Author(s):** Gray, Mary Tod
- Abstract:** French psychiatric nurses' perspectives on individuals addicted to drugs and their treatments are influenced by French socio-cultural norms. In this study, steps of the ethnographic method were used to elicit the intertwining of French professional and cultural perspectives on drug addiction. Emergent themes from nurses' interviews and cultural participant-observations suggest that drug addiction management in France's harm reduction paradigm challenges nurses' beliefs about addicted individuals' agency and conformity to treatment goals, and is influenced by European Union membership, changes in health care, drugs and demographics. Novel nursing strategies emergent from these themes might be applicable in other cultural contexts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

3. Common and distinct neural targets of treatment: Changing brain function in substance addiction.

- Citation:** Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, October 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0149-7634 (Oct 16, 2013)
- Author(s):** Konova, Anna B; Moeller, Scott J; Goldstein, Rita Z
- Abstract:** Neuroimaging offers an opportunity to examine the neurobiological effects of therapeutic interventions for human drug addiction. Using activation likelihood estimation, the aim of the current meta-analysis was to quantitatively summarize functional neuroimaging studies of pharmacological and cognitive-based interventions for drug addiction, with an emphasis on their common and distinct neural targets. More exploratory analyses also

contrasted subgroups of studies based on specific study and sample characteristics. The ventral striatum, a region implicated in reward, motivation, and craving, and the inferior frontal gyrus and orbitofrontal cortex, regions involved in inhibitory control and goal-directed behavior, were identified as common targets of pharmacological and cognitive-based interventions; these regions were observed when the analysis was limited to only studies that used established or efficacious interventions, and across imaging paradigms and types of addictions. Consistent with theoretical models, cognitive-based interventions were additionally more likely to activate the anterior cingulate cortex, middle frontal gyrus, and precuneus, implicated in self-referential processing, cognitive control, and attention. These results suggest that therapeutic interventions for addiction may target the brain structures that are altered across addictions and identify potential neurobiological mechanisms by which the tandem use of pharmacological and cognitive-based interventions may yield synergistic or complementary effects. These findings could inform the selection of novel functional targets in future treatment development for this difficult-to-treat disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

4. The downward spiral of chronic pain, prescription opioid misuse, and addiction: Cognitive, affective, and neuropsychopharmacologic pathways.

Citation: Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, August 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0149-7634 (Aug 26, 2013)

Author(s): Garland, Eric L; Froeliger, Brett; Zeidan, Fadel; Partin, Kaitlyn; Howard, Matthew O

Abstract: Prescription opioid misuse and addiction among chronic pain patients are emerging public health concerns of considerable significance. Estimates suggest that more than 10% of chronic pain patients misuse opioid analgesics, and the number of fatalities related to nonmedical or inappropriate use of prescription opioids is climbing. Because the prevalence and adverse consequences of this threat are increasing, there is a pressing need for research that identifies the biobehavioral risk chain linking chronic pain, opioid analgesia, and addictive behaviors. To that end, the current manuscript draws upon current neuropsychopharmacologic research to provide a conceptual framework of the downward spiral leading to prescription opioid misuse and addiction among chronic pain patients receiving opioid analgesic pharmacotherapy. Addictive use of opioids is described as the outcome of a cycle initiated by chronic pain and negative affect and reinforced by opioidergic-dopaminergic interactions, leading to attentional hypervigilance for pain and drug cues, dysfunctional connectivity between self-referential and cognitive control networks in the brain, and allostatic dysregulation of stress and reward circuitry. Implications for clinical practice are discussed; multimodal, mindfulness-oriented treatment is introduced as a potentially effective approach to disrupting the downward spiral and facilitating recovery from chronic pain and opioid addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

5. Psychometric properties of the icelandic neo-ffi in a general population sample compared to a sample recruited for a study on the genetics of addiction.

Citation: Personality and Individual Differences, November 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0191-8869 (Nov 8, 2013)

Author(s): Bjornsdottir, Gyda; Jonsson, Fridrik H; Hansdottir, Ingunn; Almarsdottir, Anna B; Heimisdottir, Maria; Tyrfingsson, Thorarinn; Runarsdottir, Valgerdur A; Kristjansson, Kristleifur; Stefansson, Hreinn; Thorgeirsson, Thorgeir E

Abstract: Personality traits are major determinants of social behavior influencing various diseases including addiction. Twin and family studies suggest personality and addiction to be under genetic influence. Identification of DNA susceptibility variants relies on valid and reliable phenotyping approaches. We present results of psychometric testing of the Icelandic NEO-FFI in a population sample (N=657) and a sample recruited for a study on addiction genetics (N=3804). The Icelandic NEO-FFI demonstrated internal consistency and temporal stability. Factor analyses supported the five-factor structure. Icelandic norms were compared to American norms and language translations selected for geographical and cultural proximity to Iceland. Multiple discriminant function analysis using NEO-FFI trait scores and gender as independent variables predicted membership in recruitment groups for 47.3% of addiction study cases (N=3804), with accurate predictions made for 69.5% of individuals with treated addiction and 43.3% of their first-degree relatives. Correlations between NEO-FFI scores and the discriminant function suggested a combination of high neuroticism, low conscientiousness and low agreeableness predicted membership in the Treated group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

6. Book review by jeffrey a. Schaler of richard e. Vatz's, the only authentic book of persuasion: The salience-agenda/meaning-spin model second edition/revise (dubuque, iowa: Kendallhunt, july 2013 edition) 102 pages. isbn-10: 0757590578; isbn-13: 978-0757590573 product dimensions: 7.2x9 inches \$37.99.

Citation: Current Psychology: A Journal for Diverse Perspectives on Diverse Psychological Issues, November 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1046-1310;1936-4733 (Nov 12, 2013)

Author(s): Schaler, Jeffrey A

Abstract: The meaning of a situation-indeed the constructing of "situations" for people's attention-is not determined by external reality, but is something fought over verbally in the course of interacting rhetorical pronouncements. Perception, the analysis and interpretation of sensory data, is an active, meaning-making process, not a passive one. What we perceive and claim is reality is a strategic effort to create agendas and spins for chosen audiences. This is what passes for "reality" in politics, psychology and everyday life. Thus, humans are moral agents who create reality for good and base motives. Per psychological persuasion policymakers and psychologists often assert that mental illness and addiction not only exist but are treatable in the way that literal diseases exist and are treatable. Those are both myths, constructed, and destructed, by influential speaking and writing, through persuasion, and, we hope, not through coercion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

7. Review of Neuroimaging in addiction.

Citation: Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, May 2013, vol./is. 201/5(444), 0022-3018;1539-736X (May 2013)

Author(s): Niciu, Mark J

Institution: Niciu, Mark J.: Yale University, Department of Psychiatry, New Haven, CT

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Neuroimaging in Addiction edited by Byron Adinoff and Elliot A. Stein (see record 2011-27830-000). The book is a state-of-the-art compendium of preclinical and clinical neuroimaging modalities and applications in addiction research, which has a long-standing history at the forefront of neuroimaging in psychiatry. In addition, this concordance even encompasses "behavioral addictions" such as pathological

gambling and obesity. Neuroimaging in Addiction commences with an introduction to the above framework as well as the neurobiology and pharmacology of addictive disorders, which, for the uninitiated or fledgling reader, provides necessary scaffolding. The author does an excellent job of highlighting critical brain structures mediating impulsivity in substance misuse, in particular the ventral striatum/ nucleus accumbens (NAcc), prefrontal cortex (PFC), and orbitofrontal cortex in cognitive control paradigms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Neuroimaging](#)
[*Neurophysiology](#)
[*Physiological Correlates](#)
[Frontal Lobe](#)
[Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Obesity](#)
[Pathological Gambling](#)
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Cognitive Control](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*

8. Psychotic-like symptoms as a risk factor of violent recidivism in detained male adolescents.

Citation: Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, June 2013, vol./is. 201/6(478-483), 0022-3018;1539-736X (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Colins, Olivier F; Vermeiren, Robert R; Noom, Marc; Broekaert, Eric

Correspondence Address: Colins, Olivier F.: Curium-Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC), Endergeesterstraatweg 27, Oegstgeest, Leiden, Netherlands, 2342 AK, o.colins@curium.nl

Institution: Colins, Olivier F.: Curium-Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC), Leiden; Vermeiren, Robert R.: Curium-Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC), Leiden; Noom, Marc: Curium-Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC), Leiden; Broekaert, Eric: Department of Special Education, Ghent University, Ghent

Language: English

Abstract: The aim of this study was to prospectively examine whether psychotic-like symptoms (PLSs) are positively associated with violent recidivism and whether this relation is stronger when PLSs co-occur with substance use disorders (SUDs). Participants were 224 detained male adolescents from all youth detention centers in Flanders. The Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children was used to assess PLSs and the number of SUDs. Two to 4 years later, information on official recidivism was obtained. Although hallucinations were unrelated to violent recidivism, paranoid delusions (PDs) and threat/ control override delusions (TCODs) were negatively related to violent recidivism. The relation between PLSs and violent recidivism did not become stronger in the presence of SUDs. Detained youths with PLSs do not have a higher risk for violent recidivism than detained youths without PLSs. In contrast, by identifying detained youths with PDs or TCODs, clinicians are likely to identify youths with a low risk for future violent crimes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Violent Crime](#)

[Adolescent Development](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*

9. Review of The archaeology of mind.

Citation: Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, August 2013, vol./is. 201/8(719-720), 0022-3018;1539-736X (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Ahmed, Anthony O; Buckley, Peter F

Institution: Ahmed, Anthony O.: Georgia Regents University, Augusta, GA; Buckley, Peter F.: Georgia Regents University, Augusta, GA

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *The Archaeology of Mind* by Jaak Panksepp and Lucy Biven (see record 2012-02256-000). The book is a collaboration of a neuroscientist and a clinician; as such, although the basic neurobiology of 'normal' and 'aberrant' affective systems is often in view, Panksepp and Biven give extensive treatment to issues relevant to clinicians such as substance addiction, anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, psychological well-being, psychotherapy. The text provides a substantial discussion of the role of the neurohormone oxytocin in the lust, care, and play systems and notes recent findings that show that people with schizophrenia demonstrate disruptions in oxytocin signaling. In conclusion, the *Archaeology of Mind* provides a successful overview of the affective systems by underscoring the neural continuity that exists between humans and other mammals and, in some cases, birds. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Mind](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Cell Signaling](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Affective Psychosis](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Oxytocin](#)
[Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*

10. Association between traumatic experiences and psychosis among incarcerated men.

Citation: Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, September 2013, vol./is. 201/9(773-779), 0022-3018;1539-736X (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Saavedra, Javier; Lopez Alvarez, Marcelino

Correspondence Address: Saavedra, Javier: Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Seville, C/ Camilo Jose Cela, s/n, Seville, Spain, 41018, fjsaavedra@us.es

Institution: Saavedra, Javier: Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Seville, Seville; Lopez Alvarez, Marcelino: Andalusia's Public Foundation for the Social Integration of Persons with Mental Disorder (FAISEM), Seville

Language: English

Abstract: The possible influence of traumatic experiences on subsequent manifestations of psychosis has been the subject of intense scientific debate in the last decade. Whereas some authors have found a clear association between trauma and psychosis, others have

pointed out methodological deficiencies in the research or have found only weak associations. Others found no association between trauma and psychosis in exclusive samples of men and recommend the use of studies stratified by sex. This article uses the data from an epidemiological study of a random sample of 500 male inmates in two prisons in Andalusia (Spain) to analyze the association between psychosis and trauma. The inmates were diagnosed using The Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders (SCID-I) interviews by teams of experienced clinicians. The results show a clear association between traumatic events and some functional psychosis or some psychosis, including induced psychoses. These associations resist the possible effect of confusing variables such as the origin of the inmates, educational level, or having an addictive disorder. We discuss the need to pay special attention to traumatic experiences such as witnessing extreme violence against others or participating in acts of violence, particularly in men. Our results are compatible with different theories that defend the association between trauma and psychosis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Emotional Trauma
 *Incarceration
 *Psychosis
 Human Males
 Prisons
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*

11. Childhood economic strains in predicting substance use in emerging adulthood: Mediation effects of youth self-control and parenting practices.

Citation: Journal of Pediatric Psychology, November 2013, vol./is. 38/10(1130-1143), 0146-8693;1465-735X (Nov-Dec 2013)
Author(s): Lee, Chien-Ti; McClernon, F. Joseph; Kollins, Scott H; Prybol, Kevin; Fuemmeler, Bernard F
Correspondence Address: Fuemmeler, Bernard F.: Department of Community and Family Medicine, Duke University Medical Center (DUMC), 104006, Durham, NC, US, 27710, bernard.fuemmeler@duke.edu
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Language: English
Abstract: Objective: To examine the influence of childhood economic strains on substance use in young adulthood and to assess the mediating roles of self-control as well as positive parenting during adolescence in a nationally representative longitudinal cohort. Methods: The study included data from participants (n = 1,285) in the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, Child Development Supplement, and Transition to Adult. Structural equation modeling was used to evaluate the associations among risk factors during childhood and adolescence that predicted substance use in early adulthood. Results: Conditions of economic strains, especially poverty, during childhood were associated with an increased likelihood of regular smoking in adulthood, which was partially mediated by poorer self-control during adolescence. Conclusions: Self-control is negatively affected by economic strains and serves as a mediator between poverty and risk of regular smoking. Additional research is needed to better understand how economic strains effect the development of self-control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society of Pediatric Psychology. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Childhood Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)
[*Parenting](#)
[Adult Development](#)
[Mediation](#)
[Poverty](#)
[Self Control](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*

12. Biological mechanisms that promote weight regain following weight loss in obese humans.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, August 2013, vol./is. 120/(106-113), 0031-9384 (Aug 15, 2013)

Author(s): Ochner, Christopher N; Barrios, Dulce M; Lee, Clement D; Pi-Sunyer, F. Xavier

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Institution: Ochner, Christopher N.: New York Obesity Nutrition Research Center, St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY; Barrios, Dulce M.: Institute of Human Nutrition, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY; Lee, Clement D.: Institute of Human Nutrition, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY; Pi-Sunyer, F. Xavier: New York Obesity Nutrition Research Center, St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Weight loss dieting remains the treatment of choice for the vast majority of obese individuals, despite the limited long-term success of behavioral weight loss interventions. The reasons for the near universal unsustainability of behavioral weight loss in [formerly] obese individuals have not been fully elucidated, relegating researchers to making educated guesses about how to improve obesity treatment, as opposed to developing interventions targeting the causes of weight regain. This article discusses research on several factors that may contribute to weight regain following weight loss achieved through behavioral interventions, including adipose cellularity, endocrine function, energy metabolism, neural responsivity, and addiction-like neural mechanisms. All of these mechanisms are engaged prior to weight loss, suggesting that these so called "anti-starvation" mechanisms are activated via reductions in energy intake, rather than depletion of energy stores. Evidence suggests that these mechanisms are not necessarily part of a homeostatic feedback system designed to regulate bodyweight, or even anti-starvation mechanisms per se. Although they may have evolved to prevent starvation, they appear to be more accurately described as anti-weight loss mechanisms, engaged with caloric restriction irrespective of the adequacy of energy stores. It is hypothesized that these factors may combine to create a biological disposition that fosters the maintenance of an elevated bodyweight and works to restore the highest sustained bodyweight, thus precluding the long-term success of behavioral weight loss. It may be necessary to develop interventions that attenuate these biological mechanisms in order to achieve long-term weight reduction in obese individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Body Weight](#)
[*Diets](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Weight Control](#)

[*Weight Loss](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Biological Neural Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Physiology and Behavior](#)

13. Partial extinction of a conditioned context enhances preference for elements previously associated with cocaine but not with chocolate.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, August 2013, vol./is. 120/(1-10), 0031-9384 (Aug 15, 2013)

Author(s): Orsini, C; Bonito-Oliva, A; Montanari, C; Conversi, D; Cabib, S

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 Conversi, D.: Department of Psychology, University of Rome "Sapienza", Rome; Cabib, S.: Department of Psychology, University of Rome "Sapienza", Rome

Language: English

Abstract: Drug-associated stimuli are crucial to reinstatement of drug-seeking after periods of abstinence, representing a central problem in treatment of addiction. The present study investigated the influence of partial extinction of the conditioned context on the expression of conditioned place preference (CPP). Mice of the inbred DBA/2J strain were conditioned with cocaine or chocolate in a context identified by multiple elements (A + B) and subsequently CPP expression was evaluated in a context containing only one element (A or B) or both (A + B). Cocaine- and chocolate-conditioned mice showed CPP in presence of the original compound stimulus. However, cocaine-conditioned mice did not show CPP when tested in A or B context, while chocolate-conditioned mice did show CPP to single element context. After conditioning mice were exposed to extinction training of the context A or B and then tested for CPP 1 and 9 days after the end of the extinction (days 9 and 18). Cocaine-conditioned mice showed CPP 9 days after extinction while chocolate-conditioned mice were relatively insensitive to the extinction procedure on day 1 after extinction, but they did not show CPP for the partial or the original compound 9 days after extinction. Cocaine-conditioned mice not submitted to the extinction training (simple passage of time) or submitted to a Sham-extinction procedure (saline injections and confinement in a new environment) did not show CPP on day 9 or 18. Cocaine-conditioned mice exposed to extinction training showed increased c-Fos expression in several brain areas in comparison to mice exposed to Sham-extinction. The extinction procedure did not specifically reduce behavioral sensitization. The results suggest that extinction training involving only elements of a drug-associated context can result in increased associative strength of those elements. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Physiology and Behavior](#)

14. Empirically supported drug treatment for all: Helping a nation get "clean".

Citation: PsycCRITIQUES, 2013, vol./is. 58/45(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2013)

Author(s): Flentje, Annesa; Sorensen, James L

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Clean: Overcoming Addiction and Ending America's Greatest Tragedy* by David Sheff (see record 2013-17645-000). This book provides, in layman's language, an overview of the full range of addiction science, including initiation of substance use, the neuroscience of addiction, prevention, treatment, and drug policy. Sheff has done extensive research for the book, providing interviews of individuals who have been affected by substance use disorders and experts in all aspects of addiction science as well as summaries of up-to-date empirical literature. The book includes a plan for targeting drug problems in the United States at multiple levels, including prevention, treatment, and drug policy. The author describes and encourages the use of empirically supported treatments for substance use disorders. The primary intended audience of the book is individuals who have loved ones with addiction problems. The book is likely less useful for the psychologist who is accustomed to reading primary literature, but it could be a helpful book to refer to people who may want additional information about substance use disorders and their treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Electronic Collection

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. On the origin of the specious: The evolution of the DSM-5.

Citation: PsycCRITIQUES, 2013, vol./is. 58/45(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2013)

Author(s): Neimeyer, Greg J

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the books, *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders: DSM-5 (5th Ed.)* by the American Psychiatric Association (see record 2013-14907-000); *Desk Reference to the Diagnostic Criteria From DSM-5* by the American Psychiatric Association (see record 2013-21550-000); and *The Pocket Guide to the DSM-5 Diagnostic Exam* by Abraham M. Nussbaum (see record 2013-21551-000). The DSM has undergone substantial revision across its 60 years of evolution, with the latest version (DSM-5) continuing that tradition in substantial ways. The discontinuation of the multiaxial system, the addition and deletion of specific disorders, the regrouping and reclassification of familiar disorders, and significant changes in the names, nature and criteria associated with various disorders all mark DSM-5 as a substantial, yet controversial, revision of the diagnostic system. The movement toward dimensionalizing disorders (and spectra), the introduction of cross-cutting diagnostic dimensions, and the expansion of several diagnostic categories (e.g., Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders, Depressive Disorders, Feeding and Eating Disorders, Trauma- and Stressor-Related Disorders, and Obsessive Compulsive and Related Disorders) mark the latest revision of the DSM as among the most radical revisions in the manual's history. Through its dimensionalization, its addition of a range of new diagnoses, and its lowering of the threshold for a range of extant disorders, the DSM-5's growing girth demonstrates a voracious appetite for pathologizing normality even as its longstanding atheoretical commitment yields to biological reductionism and it shifts from an empirically to an ideologically driven system. These and other changes are reviewed within the context of the always-evolving science of psychopathology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Electronic Collection

Subject Headings: [*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Psychodiagnostic Typologies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. New therapeutic approaches in alcohol dependence: Reduction of consumption as a step in the therapeutic goal.

Citation: Journal of Psychopathology / Giornale di Psicopatologia, June 2013, vol./is. 19/2(164-171), 1592-1107 (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Affini, G. Fertonani; Savi, E; Garofani, P; Zaltieri, S; Nucera, V; Giustina, L; Antonioni, M. C

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Disorders related to the abuse of alcohol should be considered as a social and health emergency. The alcohol dependent patient runs the risk of developing physical, psychological, social, economic and legal problems. Thus, there is a need to find new therapeutic strategies for the treatment of alcohol dependence. Abstinence has always represented the elective therapeutic approach in alcohol dependence; nevertheless, considering abstinence as the only successful result in clinical treatment does not allow capturing significant aspects in consumption patterns of patients. From the literature, significant results have emerged regarding reduction of alcohol consumption in terms of frequency and quantity, which can become a marker of clinical progression towards abstinence. Methods: The present is an in-depth analysis of the existing literature (from 1962 to 2012) on possible therapeutic interventions in the treatment of alcohol dependence. The literature focuses on the relationship between "reduction of consumption versus abstinence", with both representing possible treatments in alcohol dependence. Results: The results of a large body of research seem to agree in emphasizing a linear correlation between systemic exposure to alcohol and morbidity and mortality. On the other hand, the scientific evidence does not indicate precise and identifiable thresholds for the damage incurred from ethanol. In the light of the available data, the concept of reduction of alcohol consumption versus abstinence has become useful from clinical, social and economic aspects. The opportunity to reduce risk and organ damage, to involve the patient in a therapeutic program towards abstinence, to prevent the development of alcoholism into more severe forms and to reduce the social and economic impact are important indicators that can be achieved considering the therapeutic strategies examined. Conclusion: From analysis of the literature, it is possible to understand that reduction of alcohol consumption can be an intermediate valid goal both therapeutically and socially, and acceptable for those patients unable or unmotivated to achieve abstinence, in order to reduce the clinical risks associated with heavy drinking. During treatment there is an important and active dual role of both the doctor and patient who should share common goals resulting from accurate analysis of the motivation and personological characteristics of the patient. New pharmacological strategies can be useful to reach this therapeutic goal. Nalmefene, a modulator of the opioid system with antagonist activity on opioid mu and delta receptors and partial agonist activity on kappa opioid receptors, appears to be especially effective in reducing ethanol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcohol Rehabilitation
 *Alcoholism
 Psychological Stress
 Therapeutic Processes
Source: PsycINFO

17. Cannabis use and psychosis onset: From epidemiology to clinical practice.

Original Title: Uso di cannabis ed esordi psicotici: Dall'epidemiologia alla clinica.
Citation: Journal of Psychopathology / Giornale di Psicopatologia, June 2013, vol./is. 19/2(89-104), 1592-1107 (Jun 2013)
Author(s): Tomassini, A; Roncone, R; Verni, L; Bianchini, V; Tosone, A; Guadagni, E; Ussorio, D; Cifone, M. G; Casacchia, M; Pollice, R
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Language: Italian
Abstract: Objectives: The aim of this study is to review the most recent literature data regarding association between use of cannabis and psychotic disorders, especially highlighting epidemiological, neurobiological and clinical data. Methods: A MEDLINE search of the international literature data was performed. The following keywords were used: "cannabis use", "onset psychosis", "high risk of psychosis", "at risk mental state", "epidemiology", "neurobiology" and "clinical features". All studies from the years 2000 to 2011, except for epidemiological studies, were selected. Finally, the most relevant literature was chosen. Results: Cannabis use is associated with a 2- to 3- fold increase in the relative risk for psychosis in individuals with familial and genetic vulnerability. The results of several prospective studies also show a dose-response relationship between exposure to cannabis and the risk of psychosis after exposure. Many neurobiological studies reported that the 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (9-THC) is the component of cannabis with the most psychotropic effects that can mediate psychotic onset through alteration of the endocannabinoid signal. A key role in genetic vulnerability to these effects is supported by polymorphisms of the gene for catechol-O-methyl-transferase (i.e., the presence of the gene variant Val/Val compared to Met/Met). More recent studies have shown how the use of cannabis preparations with higher concentrations of 9-THC (e.g., skunk vs. resin vs. leaves) is more associated with onset of psychosis. Conclusions: According to literature data, we predict an increase in the rates of psychosis over the next 10 years. However, the possibility to eliminate the cannabis use is fairly remote, and clinicians should concentrate their attention on individuals with genetic vulnerability for psychosis and adolescents. In this latter population, increased use and reduction in the age of first consumption has been observed. Therefore, prevention campaigns in schools to reduce the use of cannabis and the risk of psychopathological consequences linked to it are needed. In subjects at risk for

psychosis, defined according to the genetic risk (family) for psychosis or the presence of an at-risk mental state, proper psychoeducation on cannabis use is necessary to prevent the onset of overt symptoms and improve long-term outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Is screening for depression in the perinatal period enough? The co-occurrence of depression, substance abuse, and intimate partner violence in culturally diverse pregnant women.

Citation: Journal of Women's Health, October 2013, vol./is. 22/10(844-852), 1540-9996;1931-843X (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Connelly, Cynthia D; Hazen, Andrea L; Baker-Ericzen, Mary J; Landsverk, John; Horwitz, Sarah McCue

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: The perinatal period provides unique opportunities to identify and intervene with the co-occurrence of perinatal depression, intimate partner violence (IPV), and substance use problems. Psychosocial screening recommended for women seen in maternal child health settings tends to target single rather than multiple risk factors; there is limited research examining the co-occurrence of these issues especially in racially and ethnically diverse women across the perinatal period. These analyses explore the relationships of sociodemographic, psychosocial, and behavioral characteristics in a large, diverse sample of women. Method: Women receiving perinatal services at routinely scheduled visits, including the 6-week postpartum visit, were recruited from 10 community obstetric/gynecologic clinics. Data were collected on perinatal depression, IPV, maternal substance use, and sociodemographic characteristics by bilingual, bicultural research assistants. Results: A total of 1868 women were screened, 1526 (82%) Latina, 1099 (58.8%) interviewed in Spanish; 20.4% (n = 382) screened positive for depressive symptoms based on an Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale score of 10 or above, 20.9% reported harmful drinking, 4.3% reported drug use, 23% reported substance use problems, and 3.5% reported current or recent IPV. Women who were Black, Asian, Pacific Islander, or other race/ethnicity had greater odds for depressive symptoms relative to women who were Hispanic or Latino (odds ratio [OR] = 1.81, p = 0.005). Women reporting substance use problems (OR = 2.37, p < 0.0001) and IPV (OR = 3.98, p < 0.0001) had higher odds for depressive symptoms. Conclusion: In a predominately Latina sample, 1 in 5 mothers (20.4%) screened positive for depressive symptoms and over one third (36.7%) reported one or more psychosocial issues during the perinatal period. Screening for multiple risk factors rather than just one can help clinicians tailor interventions for the successful management of psychosocial issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)

*Intimate Partner Violence
 *Major Depression
 *Perinatal Period
 *Pregnancy
 Human Females
 Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

19. Executive control in long-term abstinent alcoholics with mild to borderline intellectual disability: The relationship with IQ and severity of alcohol use-related problems.

Citation: Research in Developmental Disabilities, October 2013, vol./is. 34/10(3583-3595), 0891-4222 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): van Duijvenbode, Neomi; Didden, Robert; Korzilius, Hubert P. L. M.; Trentelman, Maria; Engels, Rutger C. M. E

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Language: English

Abstract: Deficits in executive control might be related to alcohol abuse in individuals with mild to borderline intellectual disability (MBID). The goal of the present study was to test the relationship between executive control (i.e., working memory capacity, inhibitory control and delay discounting), IQ and chronic alcohol use. Participants (N = 40) were divided into four groups based on IQ and severity of alcohol use-related problems (heavy and light drinkers with and without MBID). They were all admitted to a psychiatric treatment facility and long-term abstinent at the time of testing. Contrary to the expectations, executive control was not consistently impaired among individuals with MBID. Results showed that working memory capacity did seem to be impaired, whereas inhibitory control and delay discounting did not. Moreover, there were no differences between heavy and light drinkers on any of the parameters and having a dual diagnosis (heavy drinkers with MBID) did not result in additive negative effects on executive control. It is suggested that alcohol-related cognitive impairment is temporary and decreases over time after cessation of drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Intelligence Quotient
 *Intellectual Development Disorder
 Cognitive Impairment
 Severity (Disorders)
 Short Term Memory

Source: PsycINFO

20. Atypical depression: Clinical perspectives.

Original Title: La depression atypique: Perspectives cliniques.

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, September 2013, vol./is. 39/4(258-264), 0013-7006 (Sep 2013)

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Language: French

Abstract: Objective: This paper examines whether atypical depression is still a valid entity as a diagnosis subtype in the light of publications with most recent antidepressants. Method: First, we present the origins of the diagnosis sub-specification of atypical depression, which is based on a different drug response to tricyclic antidepressants and mono amino oxydase inhibitors. Secondly, we discuss the different definitions that can be found for the terms of atypical depression. We present more specifically the definition of atypical depression as it is described in the DSM-IV, with its most important criterion: mood reactivity. Then we present a review of scientific publications questioning atypical depression validity as a clinical syndrome (based on medline researches). We will see whether this diagnosis is still relevant with the latest drugs used to treat mood disorders. A special focus is made on the link between atypical depression and bipolar disorder, based on Benazzi's work. Results: Most of publications confirm that atypical depression is a valid syndrome regarding first antidepressants clinical trials. Nevertheless, more studies with the latest antidepressants and atypical antipsychotics are needed to confirm this hypothesis. The link between atypical depression and bipolar disorders seems to be quite strong although it requires further investigations. Discussion: There are very few double-blind drug trials focusing on atypical depressions and results need to be confirmed by trials with new drugs. Moreover, we regret that there are no studies including cerebral imagery. More studies are also needed on neurobiology and psychotherapy specificity. Conclusion: Atypical depression is still a useful concept, because of its specific clinical presentation, evolution and treatments, even if more studies should be done. Atypical depression could also be useful to diagnose more easily some bipolar disorders and should help clinicians to focus more on suicidal risks and addiction evaluation for these patients, considering the mood reactivity and the link with bipolar disorder. To conclude, we propose that atypical depression should still figure in the future DSM-V for these different reasons. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Subtypes \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Atypical Depression](#)
[Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[Psychodiagnosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Review of Intoxication and society: Problematic pleasures of drugs and alcohol.

Citation: Addiction, October 2013, vol./is. 108/10(1864-1865), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Marlow, Sally

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Institution: Marlow, Sally: Institute of Psychiatry, London

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Intoxication and Society: Problematic Pleasures of Drugs and Alcohol edited by Jonathan Herring, Ciaran Regan, Darin Weinberg & Phil Withington (2013). The book present multiple perspectives on intoxication, with the stated aim of building bridges between different academic domain. Each essay takes its own particular approach, but with acknowledgements to other views, and a respectful understanding that contributions from several disciplines will increase our capacity for understanding. The

first section, 'Formation of expertise' look the development of medical expertise in the field of intoxication in the years 1660-1830. The second section, 'Spatial politics', presents findings from historical sources to illustrate the experiences of ordinary people. Section 3 is entitled 'Culture and practice'. In 'Intoxication and self', the fourth section, the editors describe the linking of intoxication with bestial urges, followed by Ersche's clear, lucid and straightforward description of the neuroscience known to be involved in compulsive behaviour. The final section is entitled 'Law, morality and science'. broadly support the current laws concerning alcohol and personal responsibility. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Intoxication](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Pleasure](#)
[*Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

22. Review of Drugs of dependence: The role of medical professionals.

Citation: Addiction, October 2013, vol./is. 108/10(1864), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Haber, Paul

Institution: Haber, Paul: Drug Health Services, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Drugs of Dependence: The Role of Medical Professionals* (2013). This is a fascinating book, and marks the emphatic entry of the British Medical Association (BMA) to the public debate on drug policy and drug treatment. The bulk of the book comprises an overview of the evidence that describes the harms associated with illicit drugs and the strategies that can address these harms. The book builds a solid case to reduce drug-related harm through the improvement of evidence-based prevention and treatment services. Anyone leading a clinical service or engaged in policy analysis or development will find the book valuable. Non-UK readers will find the overview of the legal structure of illicit drug and the structure and organization of treatment most interesting. The publication of this book will play an important role in identifying how the medical profession can both lead and support government in its response to drug use problems (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[Medical Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

23. Concurrent use of khat and tobacco is associated with verbal learning and delayed recall deficits.

Citation: Addiction, October 2013, vol./is. 108/10(1855-1862), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Hoffman, Richard; al'Absi, Mustafa

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Institution: Hoffman, Richard: Department of Biobehavioral Health and Population Science, University of Minnesota Medical School, Duluth, MN; al'Absi, Mustafa: Department of Biobehavioral Health and Population Science, University of Minnesota Medical School, Duluth, MN

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The present study assessed whether cigarette smokers who are also regular khat users would demonstrate greater impairments in verbal learning and recall compared to both non-smokers who are khat users and control subjects. Design: An independent-measures, between-subjects design with two covariates. Setting: An out-patient, university research center in Taiz, Yemen. Participants: Subjects were 175 Yemeni college students (90 men, 85 women) ranging in age from 18 to 38 years. Seventy-five subjects were self-reported chronic cigarette smokers and khat users, 48 non-smoking subjects were self-reported to be chronic khat users and 52 non-smoking subjects reported no current use or history of khat use. Measurements: Verbal learning and verbal memory recall was assessed by subject performance on the Arabic version of the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT). Findings: Statistically significant differences ($P < 0.05$) were observed in RAVLT acquisition learning trials 2-5 and on delayed recall measures between concurrent khat and cigarette users compared to both the khat-only group and the control group of non-users of khat and cigarettes. On each of these trials, concurrent users recalled fewer words, demonstrating a slowed rate of verbal learning. This same pattern of performance was also seen on delayed recall measures. Khat use alone did not affect immediate or delayed recall of previously learned words. Conclusions: Khat users who smoke cigarettes have a lower rate of verbal learning and delayed recall of previously learned verbal material than khat users who do not smoke cigarettes. This may be due to pre-existing differences between these groups of subjects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Recall \(Learning\)](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Verbal Learning](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

24. Perceived pubertal timing and recent substance use among adolescents: A longitudinal perspective.

Citation: Addiction, October 2013, vol./is. 108/10(1845-1854), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Cance, Jessica Duncan; Ennett, Susan T; Morgan-Lopez, Antonio A; Foshee, Vangie A; Talley, Anna E

Correspondence Address: Cance, Jessica Duncan: Department of Kinesiology and Health Education, University of Texas at Austin, 1 University Station D3700, Bellmont Hall 222, Austin, TX, US, 78712, jdcance@austin.utexas.edu

Institution: Cance, Jessica Duncan: Department of Kinesiology and Health Education, College of Education, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX; Ennett, Susan T.: Department of Health Behavior, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; Morgan-Lopez, Antonio A.: RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC; Foshee, Vangie A.: Department of Health Behavior, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC;

Talley, Anna E.: Department of Kinesiology and Health Education, College of Education, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To determine the longitudinal associations between perceived pubertal timing and recent substance use between the ages of 11 and 17 years. Design, setting and participants: A school-based cohort sequential study of adolescents in rural North Carolina, USA (n = 6892, 50% female) in the 6-8th grades at baseline and interviewed across five consecutive semesters. Measurements: Self-administered questionnaires in a group setting measured perceived pubertal development using the Pubertal Development Scale and adolescents reported past 3-month use of cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana. Latent class growth analysis determined the longitudinal relationships between perceived pubertal timing (early, on-time and late) and use of the three substances. Findings: A negative quadratic model was the best-fitting model for all three substances. Higher proportions of early developers had used cigarettes and marijuana within the past 3 months at age 11 compared with on-time (P < 0.001 and P = 0.013) and late developers (P = 0.010 and P = 0.014) and a higher proportion of early developers had recently used alcohol at age 11 compared with on-time adolescents (P < 0.001). However, the proportion of recent cigarette and marijuana users increased more across adolescence for on-time adolescents compared with early developers (P = 0.020 and P = 0.037). Desistance in the proportion of substance users was similar for all adolescents (all P > 0.050). Conclusions: Adolescents who believe they are more advanced in puberty than their peers are more likely to have used cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana recently compared with adolescents who believe they are on-time or late developing; these findings are mainly due to differences in use at age 11. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Puberty](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Time Perspective](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

25. Young adults' recreational social environment as a predictor of ecstasy use initiation: Findings of a population-based prospective study.

Citation: Addiction, October 2013, vol./is. 108/10(1809-1817), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Smirnov, Andrew; Najman, Jake M; Hayatbakhsh, Reza; Wells, Helene; Legosz, Margot; Kemp, Robert

Correspondence Address: Smirnov, Andrew: QADREC, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston Road, Herston, QLD, Australia, 4006, a.smirnov@uq.edu.au

Institution: Smirnov, Andrew: School of Population Health, Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD; Najman, Jake M.: School of Population Health, Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD; Hayatbakhsh, Reza: School of Population Health, Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD; Wells, Helene: Crime and Misconduct Commission, Brisbane, QLD; Legosz, Margot: Crime and Misconduct Commission, Brisbane, QLD; Kemp, Robert: Drug Harm Reduction Branch, Health Protection Directorate, Division of the Chief Health, Herston, QLD

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To examine prospectively the contribution of the recreational social environment to ecstasy initiation. Design: Population-based retrospective/prospective cohort study. Setting: Data from screening an Australian young adult population to obtain samples of users and non-users of ecstasy. Participants: A sample of 204 ecstasy-naive participants aged 19-23 years was obtained, and a 6-month follow-up identified those who initiated ecstasy use. Measurements: We assessed a range of predictors of ecstasy initiation, including elements of participants' social environment, such as ecstasy-using social contacts and involvement in recreational settings. Findings: More than 40% of ecstasy-naive young adults reported ever receiving ecstasy offers. Ecstasy initiation after 6 months was predicted independently by having, at recruitment, many ecstasy-using social contacts [adjusted relative risk (ARR) 3.15, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.57, 6.34], attending electronic/dance music events (ARR 6.97, 95% CI: 1.99, 24.37), receiving an ecstasy offer (ARR 4.02, 95% CI: 1.23, 13.10), early cannabis use (ARR 4.04, 95% CI: 1.78, 9.17) and psychological distress (ARR 5.34, 95% CI: 2.31, 12.33). Adjusted population-attributable fractions were highest for ecstasy-using social contacts (17.7%) and event attendance (15.1%). Conclusions: In Australia, ecstasy initiation in early adulthood is associated predominantly with social environmental factors, including ecstasy-using social contacts and attendance at dance music events, and is associated less commonly with psychological distress and early cannabis use, respectively. A combination of universal and targeted education programmes may be appropriate for reducing rates of ecstasy initiation and associated harms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Community Involvement](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[*Social Environments](#)
[*Social Networks](#)
[Recreation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

26. Pain is associated with heroin use over time in HIV-infected Russian drinkers.

Citation: *Addiction*, October 2013, vol./is. 108/10(1779-1787), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Tsui, Judith I; Cheng, Debbie M; Coleman, Sharon M; Blokhina, Elena; Bridden, Carly; Krupitsky, Evgeny; Samet, Jeffrey H

Correspondence Address: Tsui, Judith I.: Section of General Internal Medicine, Boston Medical Center, 801 Massachusetts Avenue, 2nd Floor, Boston, MA, US, 02118, judith.tsui@bmc.org

Institution: Tsui, Judith I.: Department of Medicine, Section of General Internal Medicine, Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA; Cheng, Debbie M.: Department of Medicine, Section of General Internal Medicine, Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA; Coleman, Sharon M.: Data Coordinating Center, Boston University School of Public Health, Boston, MA; Blokhina, Elena: Institute of Pharmacology, St. Petersburg Pavlov State Medical University, St. Petersburg; Bridden, Carly: Department of Medicine, Section of General Internal Medicine, Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA; Krupitsky, Evgeny: Laboratory of Clinical Pharmacology of Addictions, St. Petersburg Pavlov State Medical University, St. Petersburg; Samet, Jeffrey H.: Department of Medicine, Section of General Internal Medicine, Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To evaluate whether pain was associated with increased risk of using heroin, stimulants or cannabis among HIV-infected drinkers in Russia. Design: Secondary analysis of longitudinal data from the HERMITAGE study (HIV's Evolution in Russia-Mitigating Infection Transmission and Alcoholism in a Growing Epidemic), a behavioral randomized controlled trial, with data collected at baseline, 6-month and 12-month visits. Setting: Recruitment occurred at HIV and addiction treatment sites in St Petersburg, Russian Federation. Participants: Six hundred and ninety-nine HIV-infected adult drinkers. Measurements: The primary outcome was past month illicit drug use; secondary outcomes examined each drug (heroin, stimulants and cannabis) separately. The main predictor was pain that interfered at least moderately with daily living. General estimating equations (GEE) logistic regression models were used to evaluate the association between pain and subsequent illicit drug use, adjusting for potential confounders. Findings: Participants reporting pain appeared to have higher odds of using illicit drugs, although the results did not reach statistical significance [adjusted odds ratio (OR) = 1.32; 95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.99, 1.76, P = 0.06]. There was a significant association between pain and heroin use (OR = 1.54; 95% CI = 1.11-2.15, P = 0.01) but not use of other drugs (OR = 0.75; 95% CI = 0.40-1.40, P = 0.35 for stimulants and OR = 0.70; 95% CI = 0.45-1.07, P = 0.09 for cannabis). Conclusions: HIV-infected Russian drinkers who report pain are more likely to use heroin over time than HIV-infected Russian drinkers who do not report pain. Pain may be an unrecognized risk factor for persistent heroin use with implications for HIV transmission in Russia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Pain](#)
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

27. Commentary on Derringer et al. (2013): More evidence for a unidimensional framework for substance use disorders.

Citation: Addiction, October 2013, vol./is. 108/10(1777-1778), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Willenbring, Mark L

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Institution: Willenbring, Mark L.: Alltyr- Transforming Treatment for Addiction, St Paul, MN

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Jaime Derringer et al. (see record 2013-33169-014). Derringer et al. examined the psychometric qualities of ever use and DSM-IV dependence across several substances in both clinically over-sampled and community groups. Their analysis consisted of first determining whether the groups' diagnostic symptoms differed by more than severity, then whether diagnoses for different substances had unique qualities or instead represented a single, multi-substance dependence factor. Finally, they determined whether there were differences between sexes and ethnic groups. Overall, their results provide strong support for unidimensional diagnosis across substances and, importantly, reassurance that clinical and community-dwelling groups differ only in severity, not in

type or pattern of diagnostic criteria, thus facilitating the interpretation of studies and public health policy development. In addition, they found that the psychometric qualities of diagnosis did not vary across substances, but instead supported a single, multi-substance dependence model. This finding is in accord with accumulating evidence that most of the genetic diathesis for multiple substance use disorders and psychiatric disorders is common, rather than specific to each. Finally, they found no differences between men and women, or among different ethnic groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

28. Measurement invariance of DSM-IV alcohol, marijuana and cocaine dependence between community-sampled and clinically overselected studies.

Citation: *Addiction*, October 2013, vol./is. 108/10(1767-1776), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Derringer, Jaime; Krueger, Robert F; Dick, Danielle M; Agrawal, Arpana; Bucholz, Kathleen K; Foroud, Tatiana; Grucza, Richard A; Hesselbrock, Michie N; Hesselbrock, Victor; Kramer, John; Nurnberger, John I Jr.; Schuckit, Marc; Bierut, Laura J; Iacono, William G; McGue, Matt

Correspondence Address: Derringer, Jaime: Institute for Behavioral Genetics, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, US, 80309-0447, jaime.derringer@colorado.edu

Institution: Derringer, Jaime: University of Colorado, Boulder, CO; Krueger, Robert F.: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN; Dick, Danielle M.: Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Agrawal, Arpana: Washington University, St Louis, MO; Bucholz, Kathleen K.: Washington University, St Louis, MO; Foroud, Tatiana: Indiana University, Indianapolis, IN; Grucza, Richard A.: Washington University, St Louis, MO; Hesselbrock, Michie N.: University of Connecticut, West Hartford, CT; Hesselbrock, Victor: University of Connecticut, West Hartford, CT; Kramer, John: University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA; Nurnberger, John I.: Indiana University, Indianapolis, IN; Schuckit, Marc: University of California, San Diego, CA; Bierut, Laura J.: Washington University, St Louis, MO; Iacono, William G.: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN; McGue, Matt: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To examine whether DSM-IV symptoms of substance dependence are psychometrically equivalent between existing community-sampled and clinically overselected studies. Participants: A total of 2476 adult twins born in Minnesota and 4121 unrelated adult participants from a case-control study of alcohol dependence. Measurement: Life-time DSM-IV alcohol, marijuana and cocaine dependence symptoms and ever use of each substance. Design: We fitted a hierarchical model to the data, in which ever use and dependence symptoms for each substance were indicators of alcohol, marijuana or cocaine dependence which were, in turn, indicators of a multi-substance dependence factor. We then tested the model for measurement invariance across participant groups, defined by study source and participant sex. Findings: The hierarchical model fitted well among males and females within each sample [comparative fit index (CFI) > 0.96, Tucker-Lewis index (TLI) > 0.95 and root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) < 0.04 for all], and a multi-group model demonstrated that

model parameters were equivalent across sample- and sex-defined groups (CFI = 0.002 between constrained and unconstrained models). Differences between groups in symptom endorsement rates could be expressed solely as mean differences in the multi-substance dependence factor. Conclusions: Life-time substance dependence symptoms fitted a dimensional model well. Although clinically overselected participants endorsed more dependence symptoms, on average, than community-sampled participants, the pattern of symptom endorsement was similar across groups. From a measurement perspective, DSM-IV criteria are equally appropriate for describing substance dependence across different sampling methods. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

29. Commentary on Meenakshi et al. (2013): Cravings as a mediator and moderator of drinking outcomes in the COMBINE study.

Citation: *Addiction*, October 2013, vol./is. 108/10(1745-1746), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Anton, Raymond F

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Institution: Anton, Raymond F.: Center for Drug and Alcohol Programs, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Meenakshi Sabina Subbaraman et al. (see record 2013-33169-009). The paper by Meenakshi et al. timely, considering that the newest version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, DSM-5, now contains 'alcohol craving' as an item in the diagnostic scheme for alcohol use disorders, thus making it more consistent with the ICD-10 classification. Two important clinical issues involving the concept of craving are how it should be defined and perhaps, more importantly, how it might be used to predict treatment response. It is the latter that Meenakshi et al. attempt to address by a re-analysis of the Combining Medications and Behavioral Interventions for Alcoholism (COMBINE) study data using the Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale (OCDS) as the measurement of craving. Participants were treated with naltrexone versus Combined Behavioral Intervention (CBI) or the combination of the two. Meenakshi et al. evaluated whether OCDS scores reported by subjects at weeks 4 and 12 of a 16-week treatment trial predicted the percentage of days abstinent (PDA) during the final 4 weeks of treatment. It would appear from the Meenaski et al. analysis that CBI took longer to affect craving and mediate response. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

30. Cravings as a mediator and moderator of drinking outcomes in the COMBINE study.

Citation: *Addiction*, October 2013, vol./is. 108/10(1737-1744), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2013)
Author(s): Subbaraman, Meenakshi Sabina; Lendle, Samuel; van der Laan, Mark; Kaskutas, Lee Ann; Ahern, Jennifer
Correspondence Address: Subbaraman, Meenakshi Sabina: Brown University, Box G-S121-5, Providence, RI, US, 02912, meenakshi.subbaraman@gmail.com
Institution: Subbaraman, Meenakshi Sabina: Division of Epidemiology, UC Berkeley School of Public Health, Berkeley, CA; Lendle, Samuel: Division of Biostatistics, UC Berkeley School of Public Health, Berkeley, CA; van der Laan, Mark: Division of Biostatistics, UC Berkeley School of Public Health, Berkeley, CA; Kaskutas, Lee Ann: Division of Epidemiology, UC Berkeley School of Public Health, Berkeley, CA; Ahern, Jennifer: Division of Epidemiology, UC Berkeley School of Public Health, Berkeley, CA
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: Investigators of the COMBINE (Combining Medications and Behavioral Interventions for Alcoholism) study examined whether combining medications with a behavioral intervention would improve outcomes over monotherapies. Unexpectedly, the combination did not offer any advantage over either treatment alone. This study aimed to explain the lack of incremental benefit offered by the combination over either monotherapy by assessing the role of cravings as a treatment mediator and moderator. Design: Secondary mediation and moderation analyses of COMBINE study data. Setting: Eleven United States academic sites. Participants: A total of 863 patients randomized to one of four treatment groups: naltrexone (100 mg/day; n = 209), the combined behavioral intervention (CBI, n = 236), naltrexone and CBI combined (n = 213) and placebo naltrexone (n = 205). Measurements: Percentage of days abstinent (PDA) measured between 13 and 16 weeks post-baseline. Cravings, the potential mediator/moderator, were measured at baseline, weeks 4 and 12 using the Obsessive-Compulsive Drinking Scale. Findings: Compared with placebo, naltrexone, CBI and the combination all increased PDA by an additional 6-10 percentage points for those with high cravings (P < 0.05 for all three treatment groups). None had significant effects on PDA for those with low cravings. The effects of all three treatments were mediated at least partially by cravings; craving reduction explained 48-53% of treatment effects (P < 0.05 for all three treatment groups). Furthermore, naltrexone appeared to reduce cravings at 4 weeks, while CBI did not reduce cravings until 12 weeks. Conclusions: The Combining Medications and Behavioral Interventions for Alcoholism (COMBINE) naltrexone + CBI combination may not be more beneficial than either monotherapy because craving reduction is a common mechanism of both. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

31. Lost indeed, but not in translation: A response to Monteiro.

- Citation:** Addiction, October 2013, vol./is. 108/10(1735-1736), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Embleton, Lonnie; Ayuku, David; Braitstein, Paula
- Correspondence Address:** Braitstein, Paula, pbraitstein@yahoo.com
- Institution:** Embleton, Lonnie: Moi University, Eldoret; Ayuku, David: Moi University, School of Medicine, Eldoret; Braitstein, Paula: Moi University, School of Medicine, Eldoret
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reply by the current authors to the comments made by Maristela G. Montiero (see record 2013-33169-007) on the original article (see record 2013-33169-006). Monteiro provided a passionate and compelling commentary on the systematic review and meta-analysis of substance use among street-involved children in resource-constrained settings. It is indeed extremely disheartening that 20 years after the World Health Organization (WHO) identified the issue as a public health priority and developed resources attempting to address the problem, little or nothing has changed except that the numbers of street children have grown. Using a quantitative method of assessing and understanding substance use among this vulnerable group, we hoped this systematic review, in spite of its limitations, would bring street children's substance use and related issues back to the forefront of the public health agenda. Re-ignition of enthusiasm among researchers, policymakers, advocates and communities to collaborate internationally and move forward mechanisms to improve the health and welfare of these children through policy, research and programmatic initiatives is urgently needed. reports and training documents cited by Montiero did not fall into the scope of the review. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[Death and Dying](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Physical Health](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

32. Lost in translation.

- Citation:** Addiction, October 2013, vol./is. 108/10(1734-1735), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Monteiro, Maristela G
- Correspondence Address:** Monteiro, Maristela G.: Pan American Health Organization, 525 23rd Street NW, Washington, DC, US, 20037, monteirm@paho.org
- Institution:** Monteiro, Maristela G.: Pan American Health Organization, Washington, DC
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Comments on an article by Lonnie Embleton et al. (see record 2013-33169-006). The review by Embleton et al. points to the same situation analysis and gaps in research and knowledge identified in the early 1990s, when the World Health Organization (WHO) Program on Substance Abuse (PSA) started the WHO/PSA Street Children Project. The systematic review by Embleton et al. does not include any reference to WHO and the large program of work it conducted on substance use among street children and it covers only the English literature and excludes work with these populations in developed countries or among indigenous groups. Health outcomes are poorly researched, but there

are also significant difficulties with researching these groups in an ethical manner. At the same time, the issue of street children seems to have disappeared altogether from the spotlight, from the news, from new research funding initiatives and from aid programs as well. Street children, no matter what they are called and where they are, exist largely as a result of rapid urbanization, migration, violence and war, exclusion policies and social inequities that continue to exist around the world. I wonder if, under the umbrella of the social determinants of health, these groups are now dealt with under a different name, and with that one can no longer see the faces of those affected, or their ills. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[Death and Dying](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Physical Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

33. The epidemiology of substance use among street children in resource-constrained settings: A systematic review and meta-analysis.

Citation: *Addiction*, October 2013, vol./is. 108/10(1722-1733), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Embleton, Lonnie; Mwangi, Ann; Vreeman, Rachel; Ayuku, David; Braitstein, Paula

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Institution: Embleton, Lonnie: College of Health Sciences, Department of Medicine, Moi University, Eldoret; Mwangi, Ann: College of Health Sciences, School of Medicine, Department of Behavioral Sciences, Moi University, Eldoret; Vreeman, Rachel: College of Health Sciences, School of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, Moi University, Eldoret; Ayuku, David: College of Health Sciences, School of Medicine, Department of Behavioral Sciences, Moi University, Eldoret; Braitstein, Paula: College of Health Sciences, Department of Medicine, Moi University, Eldoret

Language: English

Abstract: **Aims:** To compile and analyze critically the literature published on street children and substance use in resource-constrained settings. **Methods:** We searched the literature systematically and used meta-analytical procedures to synthesize literature that met the review's inclusion criteria. Pooled-prevalence estimates and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated using the random-effects model for life-time substance use by geographical region as well as by type of substance used. **Results:** Fifty studies from 22 countries were included into the review. Meta-analysis of combined life-time substance use from 27 studies yielded an overall drug use pooled-prevalence estimate of 60% (95% CI = 51-69%). Studies from 14 countries contributed to an overall pooled prevalence for street children's reported inhalant use of 47% (95% CI = 36-58%). This review reveals significant gaps in the literature, including a dearth of data on physical and mental health outcomes, HIV and mortality in association with street children's substance use. **Conclusions:** Street children from resource-constrained settings reported high life-time substance use. Inhalants are the predominant substances used, followed by tobacco, alcohol and marijuana. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[Death and Dying](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Physical Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

34. Efficacy of interventions to combat tobacco addiction: Cochrane update of 2012 reviews.

Citation: *Addiction*, October 2013, vol./is. 108/10(1711-1721), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Hartmann-Boyce, Jamie; Stead, Lindsay F; Cahill, Kate; Lancaster, Tim

Correspondence Address: Hartmann-Boyce, Jamie: Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, University of Oxford, Radcliffe Observatory Quarter, Oxford, United Kingdom, OX2 6GG, jamie.hartmann-boyce@phc.ox.ac.uk

Institution: Hartmann-Boyce, Jamie: Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford; Stead, Lindsay F.: Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford; Cahill, Kate: Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford; Lancaster, Tim: Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford

Language: English

Abstract: Background and aims: The Cochrane Collaboration is an international not-for-profit organization which produces and disseminates systematic reviews of health-care interventions. This paper is the first in a series of annual updates of Cochrane reviews on tobacco addiction interventions. It also provides an up-to-date overview of review findings in this area to date and summary statistics for cessation reviews in which meta-analyses were conducted. Methods: In 2012, the Group published seven new reviews and updated 13 others. This update summarizes and comments on these reviews. It also summarizes key findings from all the other reviews in this area. Results: New reviews in 2012 found that in smokers using pharmacotherapy, behavioural support improves success rates [risk ratio (RR) 1.16, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.09-1.24], and that combining behavioural support and pharmacotherapy aids cessation (RR 1.82, 95% CI = 1.66-2.00). Updated reviews established mobile phones as potentially helpful in aiding cessation (RR 1.71, 95% CI = 1.47-1.99), found that cytosine (RR 3.98, 95% CI = 2.01-7.87) and low-dose varenicline (RR 2.09, 95% CI = 1.56-2.78) aid smoking cessation, and found that training health professionals in smoking cessation improves patient cessation rates (RR 1.60, 95% CI = 1.26-2.03). The updated reviews confirmed the benefits of nicotine replacement therapy, standard dose varenicline and providing cessation treatment free of charge. Lack of demonstrated efficacy remained for partner support, expired-air carbon monoxide feedback and lung function feedback. Conclusions: Cochrane systematic review evidence for the first time establishes the efficacy of behavioural support over and above pharmacotherapy, as well as the efficacy of cytosine, mobile phone technology, low-dose varenicline and health professional training in promoting smoking cessation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

35. Addiction research centres and the nurturing of creativity: National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, India-A profile.

Citation: *Addiction*, October 2013, vol./is. 108/10(1705-1710), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2013)
Author(s): Ray, Rajat; Dhawan, Anju; Chopra, Anita
Correspondence Address: Ray, Rajat: National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi, India, 110029, rayrajat2004@yahoo.co.in
Institution: Ray, Rajat: National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; Dhawan, Anju: National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; Chopra, Anita: National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
Language: English
Abstract: The National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC) is a part of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, a premier autonomous medical university in India. This article provides an account of its origin and its contribution to the field of substance use disorder at the national and international levels. Since its establishment, the NDDTC has played a major role in the development of various replicable models of care, the training of post-graduate students of psychiatry, research, policy development and planning. An assessment of the magnitude of drug abuse in India began in the early 1990s and this was followed by a National Survey on Extent, Patterns and Trends of Drug Abuse in 2004. Several models of clinical care have been developed for population subgroups in diverse settings. The centre played an important role in producing data and resource material which helped to scale up opioid substitution treatment in India. A nationwide database on the profile of patients seeking treatment (Drug Abuse Monitoring System) at government drug treatment centres has also been created. The centre has provided valuable inputs for the Government of India's programme planning. Besides clinical studies, research has also focused on pre-clinical studies. Capacity-building is an important priority, with training curricula and resource material being developed for doctors and paramedical staff. Many of these training programmes are conducted in collaboration with other institutions in the country. The NDDTC has received funding from several national and international organizations for research and scientific meetings, and, most recently (2012), it has been designated as a World Health Organization Collaborating Centre on Substance Abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, *Addiction*-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Maintenance Organizations](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[*Program Development](#)
[Creativity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

36. Getting up to speed with the public health and regulatory challenges posed by new psychoactive substances in the information age.

Citation: Addiction, October 2013, vol./is. 108/10(1700-1703), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Griffiths, Paul; Evans-Brown, Michael; Sedefov, Roumen

Correspondence Address: Griffiths, Paul, paul.griffiths@emcdda.europa.eu

Institution: Griffiths, Paul: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Lisbon; Evans-Brown, Michael: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Lisbon; Sedefov, Roumen: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Lisbon

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial discusses the regulatory challenges posed by new psychoactive substances in the information age. Until about a decade ago, most new psychoactive substances that emerged were typically sold on the illicit market. They were usually produced in clandestine laboratories and called designer drugs, or were sourced from diverted medicines. This continues to be the case, with some of these drugs simply acting as temporary substitutes often unknown to users for established controlled drugs that are in short supply, such as 3,4- methylenedioxy-N-methylamphetamine (MDMA). This issue of Addiction has drawn together a collection of papers that have been published over the last few years, as a virtual issue which considers the challenges presented by these new psychoactive substances. The papers begin the task of elaborating the policy challenges we now face, particularly in relation to public health and regulatory responses. Addiction was among the first journals to open the scientific debate on this topic, and by the time the editorial on 'Spice' products was published in 2010 nine synthetic cannabinoids had been reported to the European Union Early warning system on new psychoactive substances. Many of the papers and correspondence in featured in this issue address this issue of regulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

37. Mortality risks associated with environmental tobacco smoke exposure in the United States.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, October 2013, vol./is. 15/10(1722-1728), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Rostron, Brian

Correspondence Address: Rostron, Brian, 8000 Wildwood Drive, Takoma Park, MD, US, 20912, brianr@demog.berkeley.edu

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Researchers have presented various estimates of mortality attributable to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) exposure in the United States, but mortality risk estimates for ETS exposure from U.S. health survey data are generally unavailable. Methods: I estimated mortality hazard ratios (HRs) for ETS exposure from Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III) data from 1988 to 1994 linked for 4 and 8 years of mortality follow-up. I classified ETS exposure based on observed serum cotinine concentrations (low ETS exposure: <0.1 ng/ml, medium ETS exposure: >=0.1 ng/ml, and <1 ng/ml, and high ETS exposure: >=1 ng/ml and <15 ng/ml) and reported home ETS exposure information. I also estimated ETS exposure among U.S. nonsmokers over time using NHANES III data and continuous NHANES data from 1999 to 2010. Results: High ETS exposure was associated with higher ischemic heart disease

mortality risk (HR = 2.47, 95% CI = 1.04-5.86) among never-smokers during 4 years of follow-up, adjusting for age, sex, race/ethnicity, educational attainment, alcohol consumption, body mass index, high blood pressure, and serious circulatory conditions. The prevalence of medium ETS exposure among nonsmokers decreased from 53.0% (95% CI = 51.5%-54.5%) in NHANES III to 16.7% (95% CI = 15.3%-18.1%) in NHANES from 2005 to 2010. Conclusions: I found an association between high ETS exposure and heart disease mortality risk among never-smokers during short-term mortality follow-up using U.S. national health survey data. I also found that ETS exposure among U.S. nonsmokers has substantially decreased in recent decades. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Mortality Rate](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Educational Programs](#)
[Environmental Effects](#)
[Heart Disorders](#)
[Ischemia](#)
[Nutrition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Smoking and opioid detoxification: Behavioral changes and response to treatment.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, October 2013, vol./is. 15/10(1705-1713), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Mannelli, Paolo; Wu, Li-Tzy; Peindl, Kathleen S; Gorelick, David A

Correspondence Address: Mannelli, Paolo: Duke University Medical Center, 2218 Elder Street, Suite 123, Durham, NC, US, 27705, paolo.mannelli@duke.edu

Institution: Mannelli, Paolo: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC; Wu, Li-Tzy: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC; Peindl, Kathleen S.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC; Gorelick, David A.: Chemistry & Drug Metabolism Section, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: The relevance of tobacco use in opioid addiction (OA) has generated a demand for available and more effective interventions. Thus, further analysis of less explored nicotine-opioid clinical interactions is warranted. Methods: A post-hoc analysis of OA participants in a double-blind, randomized very low dose naltrexone (VLNTX) inpatient detoxification trial evaluated measures of opioid withdrawal and tobacco use. Intreatment smokers were compared with nonsmokers, or smokers who were not allowed to smoke. Results: A total of 141 (81%) of 174 OA participants were smokers, all nicotine-dependent. Inpatient smoking was a predictor of opioid withdrawal discomfort. Intreatment smokers (n = 96) showed significantly higher opioid craving (F = 3.7, p < .001) and lower detoxification completion rate (2 = 7.9, p < .02) compared with smokers who were not allowed to smoke (n = 45) or nonsmokers (n = 33). Smoking during treatment was associated with more elevated cigarette craving during detoxification (F = 4.1, p < .001) and a higher number of cigarettes smoked at follow-up (F = 3.6, p < .02). Among intreatment smokers, VLNTX addition to methadone taper was effective in easing opioid withdrawal and craving more than other treatments, whereas the combination VLNTX-clonidine was associated with significantly reduced cigarette craving and smoking during detoxification. Conclusions: Failure to address tobacco use may negatively affect pharmacologically managed opioid discontinuation. Opioid

detoxification may offer a window of opportunity to expand smoking cessation treatment, hence improving OA outcomes. The observed effects support testing of VLNTX-clonidine in smoking cessation trials among individuals with or without substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: American Society for Addiction Medicine (ASAM) Annual Conference. Apr, 2012. Atlanta. GA, US. Portions of this research were presented at the aforementioned conference and at the American Psychiatric Association annual conference in Philadelphia, PA, May 6-10, 2012.

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: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Detoxification](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Behavior Change](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. Effectiveness of a health professional training program for treatment of tobacco addiction.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, October 2013, vol./is. 15/10(1682-1689), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Olano-Espinosa, Eduardo; Matilla-Pardo, B; Minue, C; Anton, E; Gomez-Gascon, T; Ayesta, F. J

Correspondence Address: Olano-Espinosa, Eduardo, C/Parque Bujaruelo, 33 7A, Alcorcon, Madrid, Spain, 28924, eolano.gapm08@salud.madrid.org

Institution: Olano-Espinosa, Eduardo: Gregorio Maranon Health Center, Direccion Asistencial Oeste, Madrid; Matilla-Pardo, B.: Lain Entralgo Health Center, Direccion Asistencial Oeste, Madrid; Minue, C.: Perales del Rio Health Center, Direccion Asistencial Centro, Madrid; Anton, E.: Mostoles University Hospital, Madrid; Gomez-Gascon, T.: Guayaba Health Center, Direccion Asistencial Centro, Madrid Public Health Service, Madrid; Ayesta, F. J.: Pharmacology Department, Medicine Faculty, University of Cantabria, Santander

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Advice can have a small but clinically important effect in promoting smoking cessation. Where studied, the rate of delivery has been found to be low. Training has been found to increase these rates, but there is little research on effectiveness in terms of smoking cessation rates. This study aimed to assess the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a health professionals educational program to increase long-term rates of nicotine abstinence in smoking outpatients. Methods: We conducted a pragmatic cluster-randomized, controlled trial in 35 primary health care centers in Spain. Participants were all 830 health professionals who attended 5,970 smokers during recruiting period. After that we measured continuous abstinence 6 months after the intervention and biochemically validated (saliva cotinine test) 1 year following intervention. Cost-effectiveness was measured in terms of cost per life year gained. Results: After 6 months, the rate of continuous abstinence was significantly higher in the intervention group (2.1% vs. 0.3%, $p > .0001$) with an odds ratio of 6.5 (95% CI = 3.3-12.7). After 1 year, biochemical validation was performed on 31 of the 67 patients previously registered as abstinent. All of them were abstinent and belonged to intervention group. The incremental cost per life year gained after 6 months was 969. Conclusions: A primary care training program on smoking cessation based on scientific evidence, behavioral theory, and active learning methods increases long-term continuous nicotine abstinence rate among outpatients in a significant way. These may be relevant for

planning training of professionals, clinical assistance, and public health programs.
(PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Methods Training](#)
[*Health Care Costs](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Dimensions of religious/spiritual wellbeing and the psychotic experience: Empirical results and perspectives.

Citation: Insanity and divinity: Studies in psychosis and spirituality., 2014(228-242) (2014)

Author(s): Unterrainer, Human-Friedrich

Institution: Unterrainer, Human-Friedrich: Karl-Franzens-Universitat, Garz

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Studies indicate that religious and spiritual dimensions are positively related to all forms of mental health, including indicators of subjective wellbeing and personality factors. It has also been suggested that religious/spiritual wellbeing might play an important role in the development, course and recovery of mental illness. However, despite such claims, there have been numerous recordings of delusions and hallucinations adopting a religious nature. Furthermore, there is some evidence that religion and spirituality can be harmful for patients experiencing psychosis. Currently, relevant empirical evidence is sparse and more research is needed in order to delineate the role of religious/spiritual issues, as religion and spirituality may be part of the disease as well as part of the cure. Thus patients with a severe mental disorder might use different religiously/spiritually based strategies to cope with their disease effectively. Religion and spirituality were found to protect against addictive behaviors and suicide attempts. Furthermore, religion and spirituality enable the experience of personal growth and might be considered as important topics within in-patient treatment. Based on empirical results, we will discuss the question of religious/spiritual needs among patients diagnosed with a psychotic disorder (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[*Religion](#)
[*Spirituality](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Persecutory ideation and a history of cannabis use.

Citation: Schizophrenia Research, August 2013, vol./is. 148/1-3(122-125), 0920-9964 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Freeman, Daniel; Morrison, Paul D; Murray, Robin M; Evans, Nicole; Lister, Rachel; Dunn, Graham

Correspondence Address: Freeman, Daniel: Department of Psychiatry, University of Oxford, Warneford Hospital, Oxford, United Kingdom, OX4 7JX, Daniel.Freeman@psych.ox.ac.uk

Institution: Freeman, Daniel: Department of Psychiatry, University of Oxford, Warneford Hospital, Oxford; Morrison, Paul D.: Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London; Murray, Robin M.: Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London; Evans, Nicole: Department of Psychiatry, University of Oxford, Warneford Hospital, Oxford; Lister, Rachel: Department of Psychiatry, University of Oxford, Warneford Hospital, Oxford; Dunn, Graham: Centre for Biostatistics, Institute of Population Health, Manchester University, Manchester

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Cannabis use is associated with the occurrence of psychotic experiences. However there are multiple distinct psychotic experiences, each likely to occur as quantitative traits in the general population. In this study we tested for an association of cannabis use with a dimensional assessment of persecutory ideation. Method: A total of 1714 individuals from the general population completed a dimensional measure of current persecutory ideation and reported on whether they had ever taken cannabis. Results: Of all participants, 648 (38%) reported a history of cannabis use. These individuals reported significantly higher current levels of persecutory ideation. The amount of variance in paranoia scores explained was low. Individuals with a history of cannabis use had almost twice the odds of reporting any paranoid ideation in the past month compared with individuals who had never taken cannabis. Conclusions: Using a state of the art assessment, the study adds to findings of an association of persecutory ideation with cannabis use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Ideation](#)
[*Persecution](#)
[History](#)
[Psychosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

42. Brief report: Affluence and college alcohol problems: The relevance of parent- and child-reported indicators of socioeconomic status.

Citation: Journal of Adolescence, October 2013, vol./is. 36/5(893-897), 0140-1971 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Harrell, Zaje A. T; Huang, Jason L; Kepler, Dawn M

Correspondence Address: Harrell, Zaje A. T.: Department of Psychology, Michigan State University, Psychology Building, 316 Physics-Room 134B, East Lansing, MI, US, 48824, harrellz@msu.edu

Institution: Harrell, Zaje A. T.: Department of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI; Huang, Jason L.: Department of Psychology, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI; Kepler, Dawn M.: Department of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI

Language: English

Abstract: A mediational model predicting alcohol problems was tested in a sample of college students (n = 130) and their parents (n = 115). The indirect effect of substance-use coping and the age of onset of alcohol use were examined in the relationship between socioeconomic status (SES) and alcohol problems. Findings indicated that parent-reported SES was associated with increased alcohol problems; the age of onset of alcohol use partially mediated this relationship. Substance-use coping was not a significant mediator in the model. Student-reported SES was not associated with alcohol problems. Implications for examining social status in relation to college drinking behaviors are

discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)
[Parental Involvement](#)
[Socioeconomic Status](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

43. The role of personality, family influences, and prosocial risk-taking behavior on substance use in early adolescence.

Citation: Journal of Adolescence, October 2013, vol./is. 36/5(871-881), 0140-1971 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Wood, Andrew P; Dawe, Sharon; Gullo, Matthew J

Correspondence Address: Dawe, Sharon: School of Applied Psychology, Griffith University, Mt Gravatt, Brisbane, QLD, Australia, 4111, s.dawe@griffith.edu.au

Institution: Wood, Andrew P.: School of Applied Psychology, Griffith University, Brisbane, QLD; Dawe, Sharon: School of Applied Psychology, Griffith University, Brisbane, QLD; Gullo, Matthew J.: Centre for Youth Substance Abuse Research, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD

Language: English

Abstract: Impulsivity is clearly associated with adolescent substance use. However, contemporary models of impulsivity argue against a unitary construct and propose at least two potential facets of impulsivity: reward drive and disinhibition. This study investigated the mediating role of prosocial risk-taking in the association between these two facets of impulsivity, family environment, and substance use in Grade 8 students, age 12-14 years (N = 969). For girls, traits related to disinhibition referred to as rash impulsivity were directly associated with greater substance use and, unexpectedly, reward drive was indirectly associated with greater substance use through participation in physical-risk activities, which itself predicted greater use. For boys, participation in physical-risk activities was the only direct predictor of substance use and, as in girls, reward drive conveyed indirect risk through this pathway. Family environment, reward drive, and rash impulsivity were associated with participation in performance-risk activities, and prosocial behavior more generally, but neither of these hypothesized mediators was related to substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Personality Development](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Family Relations](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Personality Traits](#)
[Physical Activity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

44. Two-year predictors of runaway and homeless episodes following shelter services among substance abusing adolescents.

- Citation:** Journal of Adolescence, October 2013, vol./is. 36/5(787-795), 0140-1971 (Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Slesnick, Natasha; Guo, Xiamei; Brakenhoff, Brittany; Feng, Xin
- Correspondence Address:** Slesnick, Natasha: Ohio State University, 135 Campbell Hall, 1787 Neil Ave., Columbus, OH, US, 43210, slesnick.5@osu.edu
- Institution:** Slesnick, Natasha: Ohio State University, Columbus, OH; Guo, Xiamei: Ohio State University, Columbus, OH; Brakenhoff, Brittany: Ohio State University, Columbus, OH; Feng, Xin: Ohio State University, Columbus, OH
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Given high levels of health and psychological costs associated with the family disruption of homelessness, identifying predictors of runaway and homeless episodes is an important goal. The current study followed 179 substance abusing, shelter-recruited adolescents who participated in a randomized clinical trial. Predictors of runaway and homeless episodes were examined over a two year period. Results from the hierarchical linear modeling analysis showed that family cohesion and substance use, but not family conflict or depressive symptoms, delinquency, or school enrollment predicted future runaway and homeless episodes. Findings suggest that increasing family support, care and connection and reducing substance use are important targets of intervention efforts in preventing future runaway and homeless episodes amongst a high risk sample of adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)
[Family Relations](#)
[Health Care Costs](#)
[Psychological Report](#)
[Shelters](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Adolescence*

45. Understanding adolescents' problematic internet use from a social/cognitive and addiction research framework.

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, November 2013, vol./is. 29/6(2682-2689), 0747-5632 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Yu, Jeong Jin; Kim, Hyeonyee; Hay, Ian
- Correspondence Address:** Yu, Jeong Jin: Faculty of Education, University of Tasmania, Private Bag 66, Hobart, TAS, Australia, 7001, JJ.YU@utas.edu.au
- Institution:** Yu, Jeong Jin: University of Tasmania, Hobart, TAS; Kim, Hyeonyee: Yonsei Fam's Clinical Brain Training Center, Seoul; Hay, Ian: University of Tasmania, Hobart, TAS
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** As Internet usage has become more prevalent among youth, so too has problematic Internet use. Despite the critical role of emotion regulation in the development of adolescents' behaviors and the role of parenting interactions on their children's behaviors, little research has examined these links with reference to problematic and addictive Internet use for adolescents. The main goal of this study was to examine these links,

based on a sample of 525 high school students (368 males; $M = 15.33$ years, $SD = 0.47$) from a predominantly middle and lower-middle socioeconomic community in Seoul, Korea. Results from structural equation modeling revealed that students' difficulties in emotion regulation was a mediating variable between students' perceptions of their parents' parenting behaviors and the students' Internet use. The findings substantiate the importance of conceptualizing addiction from a social/cognitive theoretical framework and the notion that adolescence is the onset period for many addictive behaviors and so more proactive attention needs to be given to reducing these early negative behaviors. Based on these results, interventions designed to enhance adolescents' emotion regulatory abilities have the likelihood to mitigate problematic and even addictive Internet use among youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Emotional Regulation](#)
[*Parent Child Communication](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
Source: PsycINFO

46. Social networking on smartphones: When mobile phones become addictive.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, November 2013, vol./is. 29/6(2632-2639), 0747-5632 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Salehan, Mohammad; Negahban, Arash
Correspondence Address: Salehan, Mohammad: University of North Texas, College of Business, 1155 Union Circle #311160, Denton, TX, US, 76203-5017, mohammad.salehan@unt.edu
Institution: Salehan, Mohammad: College of Business, University of North Texas, Denton, TX; Negahban, Arash: College of Business, University of North Texas, Denton, TX
Language: English
Abstract: As the penetration of mobile phones in societies increases, there is a large growth in the use of mobile phones especially among the youth. This trend is followed by the fast growth in use of online social networking services (SNS). Extensive use of technology can lead to addiction. This study finds that the use of SNS mobile applications is a significant predictor of mobile addiction. The result also shows that the use of SNS mobile applications is affected by both SNS network size and SNS intensity of the user. This study has implications for academia as well as governmental and non-for-profit organizations regarding the effect of mobile phones on individual's and public health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Social Networks](#)
[*Cellular Phones](#)
[Academic Environment](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Society](#)
Source: PsycINFO

47. The Media and Technology Usage and Attitudes Scale: An empirical investigation.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, November 2013, vol./is. 29/6(2501-2511), 0747-5632 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Rosen, L. D; Whaling, K; Carrier, L. M; Cheever, N. A; Rokkum, J

Correspondence Address: Rosen, L. D.: Department of Psychology, California State University, Dominguez Hills, Carson, CA, US, 90747, lrosen@csudh.edu

Institution: Rosen, L. D.: California State University, Carson, CA; Whaling, K.: California State University, Carson, CA; Carrier, L. M.: California State University, Carson, CA; Cheever, N. A.: California State University, Carson, CA; Rokkum, J.: California State University, Carson, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Current approaches to measuring people's everyday usage of technology-based media and other computer-related activities have proved to be problematic as they use varied outcome measures, fail to measure behavior in a broad range of technology-related domains and do not take into account recently developed types of technology including smartphones. In the present study, a wide variety of items, covering a range of up-to-date technology and media usage behaviors. Sixty-six items concerning technology and media usage, along with 18 additional items assessing attitudes toward technology, were administered to two independent samples of individuals, comprising 942 participants. Factor analyses were used to create 11 usage subscales representing smartphone usage, general social media usage, Internet searching, e-mailing, media sharing, text messaging, video gaming, online friendships, Facebook friendships, phone calling, and watching television in addition to four attitude-based subscales: positive attitudes, negative attitudes, technological anxiety/dependence, and attitudes toward task-switching. All subscales showed strong reliabilities and relationships between the subscales and pre-existing measures of daily media usage and Internet addiction were as predicted. Given the reliability and validity results, the new Media and Technology Usage and Attitudes Scale was suggested as a method of measuring media and technology involvement across a variety of types of research studies either as a single 60-item scale or any subset of the 15 subscales. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computers](#)
[*Factor Analysis](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Self-traits and motivations as antecedents of digital media flow and addiction: The Internet, mobile phones, and video games.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, November 2013, vol./is. 29/6(2416-2424), 0747-5632 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Khang, Hyoungkoo; Kim, Jung Kyu; Kim, Yeojin

Correspondence Address: Khang, Hyoungkoo, Box 870172, Tuscaloosa, AL, US, 35487-0172, khang@apr.ua.edu

Institution: Khang, Hyoungkoo: Department of Advertising and Public Relations, College of Communication and Information Sciences, University of Alabama, AL; Kim, Jung Kyu: Department of Advertising and Public Relations, Kyungsung University, Busan; Kim, Yeojin: College of Communication and Information Sciences, University of Alabama, AL

Language: English

Abstract: In the context of a new paradigm of the media environment, this study aimed to explore levels of media consumption, self-traits and individual motivations as antecedents of media flow and addiction. Focusing specifically on the use of three prominent digital media forms-the Internet, video games, and mobile phones-this study identified four psychological factors-self-esteem, self-efficacy, self-control and dispositional media use motives-and examined the influence of each on media users' experiences of flow and levels of addiction for each of the mediums considered. The results indicated that

self-control most significantly affected both users' flow and addiction in relation to their use of the Internet, video games, and mobile phones. In addition, two dimensions of dispositional media use motives, namely pastime and self-presence, exhibited significant associations with flow and addiction for users' consumption of two or all three media types. As expected, the amount of time spent using media was significantly related to the flow and addiction associated with all digital media usage. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Computer Games
 *Internet Addiction
 *Mass Media
 *Cellular Phones
 Digital Computers
 Individual Differences
 Motivation
Source: PsycINFO

49. Who are problematic internet users? An investigation of the correlations between problematic internet use and shyness, loneliness, narcissism, aggression and self-perception.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, November 2013, vol./is. 29/6(2382-2387), 0747-5632 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Odaci, Hatice; Celik, Cigdem Berber
Correspondence Address: Odaci, Hatice: Karadeniz Technical University, Fatih Faculty of Education, Department of Science Education, Sogutlu, Trabzon, Turkey, 61335, hatodaci@hotmail.com
Institution: Odaci, Hatice: Karadeniz Technical University, Fatih Faculty of Education, Department of Science Education, Trabzon; Celik, Cigdem Berber: Karadeniz Technical University, Fatih Faculty of Education, Department of Science Education, Trabzon
Language: English
Abstract: This study investigated correlations between university students' problematic internet use behaviors and shyness, narcissism, loneliness, aggression and self-perception. The participants were 424 students attending seven different faculties of a public university in Turkey; 215 were female and 209 male. Student's ages ranged between 17 and 23, with a mean of 18.69. The Problematic Internet Use Scale, Shyness Scale, Narcissistic Personality Inventory, UCLA Loneliness Scale, Aggression Questionnaire, Social Comparison Scale and a Personal Data Form were used for data collection. Correlation analysis results showed positive associations between problematic internet use and shyness and aggression. No statistically significant correlation was determined between problematic internet use and narcissism, loneliness or self-perception. The results demonstrate that individuals who are problematic users are shier and more aggressive. Shyness and aggression emerged as significant antecedent variables of problematic internet use. Suggestions are made for further studies in the light of these findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Internet Addiction
 *Loneliness
 *Narcissism
 *Self Perception
 Aggressive Behavior
 Timidity
Source: PsycINFO

50. Examining the structure of the Internet Addiction Test in adolescents: A bifactor approach.

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, November 2013, vol./is. 29/6(2294-2302), 0747-5632 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Watters, Carolyn A; Keefer, Kateryna V; Kloosterman, Patricia H; Summerfeldt, Laura J; Parker, James D. A
- Correspondence Address:** Keefer, Kateryna V.: Department of Psychology, Trent University, Peterborough, ON, Canada, K9J 7B8, katerynakeefer@trentu.ca
- Institution:** Watters, Carolyn A.: Department of Psychology, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON; Keefer, Kateryna V.: Department of Psychology, Trent University, Peterborough, ON; Kloosterman, Patricia H.: Department of Psychology, Trent University, Peterborough, ON; Summerfeldt, Laura J.: Department of Psychology, Trent University, Peterborough, ON; Parker, James D. A.: Department of Psychology, Trent University, Peterborough, ON
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Young's (1998a) Internet Addiction Test (IAT) is one of the most commonly used measures of problematic Internet use. Although the instrument is being increasingly applied in research with adolescents, its measurement structure has not been systematically evaluated with pre-adult respondents. Because the results of previous factor-analytic studies with adults have been highly inconsistent, the present study applied both the traditional (simple-structure) and novel (bifactor) modeling approaches to derive the most optimal measurement structure of the IAT for adolescents. The results of exploratory and confirmatory analyses in a large Canadian sample of high-school students (N = 1948) converged on a bifactor model with a dominant global IA factor and two distinct sub-dimensions, each associated with a unique gender and problem behaviour profile. The discussion focuses on the implications of this bifactor structure for scale scoring and substantive theory on the nature and sources of individual differences in Internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Factor Analysis](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Individual Differences](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

51. The relationships between Turkish adolescents' internet addiction, their perceived social support and family activities.

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, November 2013, vol./is. 29/6(2197-2207), 0747-5632 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Gunuc, Selim; Dogan, Ayten
- Correspondence Address:** Gunuc, Selim: Anadolu University, Educational Faculty, Eskisehir, Turkey, 26470, selimgunuc@hotmail.com
- Institution:** Gunuc, Selim: Anadolu University, Educational Faculty, Eskisehir; Dogan, Ayten: Anadolu University, Educational Faculty, Eskisehir
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The main purpose of this research is to investigate the relationships between adolescents' Internet addiction, their perceived social support and the activities carried out with the mother, father and family. The study designed with the survey model involved 166 adolescents who applied to Merkez Efendi Public Hospital Moris Sinasi Children's Clinic, Child Development Polyclinic between February 2012 and June 2012 for problems specific to the period of adolescence. The age range of the participants was between 12

and 18 with the average age of 15.5. The findings of the study revealed a medium level of negative relationship ($r = -.37$) between perceived social support and Internet addiction. The adolescents spending time with their mothers had a higher level of perceived social support and a lower level of Internet addiction. Also, t-test was applied to see whether the adolescents' perceived social support and Internet addiction differed with respect to the activities they carried out with the mother, father and family. It was found out that a number of activities (watching TV, eating meals, chatting, shopping and spending time outside) the adolescents carried out with their mother increased their level of perceived social support although the levels of Internet addiction did not differ with respect to the types of activities carried out only with the mother, only with the father and with the family. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Family Relations](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
Source: PsycINFO

52. Gaming addiction, definition and measurement: A large-scale empirical study.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, November 2013, vol./is. 29/6(2150-2155), 0747-5632 (Nov 2013)
Author(s): Spekman, Marloes L. C; Konijn, Elly A; Roelofsma, Peter H. M. P; Griffiths, Mark D
Correspondence Address: Spekman, Marloes L. C., De Boelelaan 1105, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1081 HV, m.l.c.spekman@vu.nl
Institution: Spekman, Marloes L. C.: Dept. of Communication Science, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Konijn, Elly A.: Dept. of Communication Science, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Roelofsma, Peter H. M. P.: Dept. of Sociology, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Griffiths, Mark D.: Psychology Division, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham
Language: English
Abstract: Although the general public appears to have embraced the term 'videogame addiction', the scientific debate as to whether 'gaming addiction' can actually be considered an addiction similar to substance addictions of DSM-IV is still unsettled. To date, research on gaming addiction has focused on problematic behavior from the gaming activity itself and there has been little empirical research related to pathological personality patterns that usually are associated with substance addictions. Therefore, the current study examined how game exposure and 'problematic gaming behavior' are related to personality patterns associated with addiction by means of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2). A large-scale survey study was performed among 1004 adolescent boys (age-range 11-18, $M = 14.18$, $SD = 1.36$) measuring problematic gaming behavior, physical game-related symptoms, gaming behavior and three MMPI-2 subscales measuring personality patterns usually associated with substance addiction (MAC-R, APS, AAS). Results showed that problematic gaming and physical symptoms were positively related to all MMPI-2 subscales, while game exposure was not related to the indirect measures of addictive personality patterns (i.e., MAC-R, APS). Thus, problematic gaming should be clearly distinguished from high game exposure. High game exposure merely indicates enthusiasm for some although it may be psychopathological for others. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)

*Psychometrics
Measurement
Personality Traits

Source: PsycINFO

53. Psychiatric assessment of alcoholic patients on a waiting list for liver transplantation. Which prognostic criteria are empirically proven?

Original Title: Psychiatrische Begutachtung zur Transplantations-fähigkeit bei Patienten mit alkoholischer Leberzirrhose: Welche Prognosekriterien sind empirisch gesichert?

Citation: Der Nervenarzt, September 2013, vol./is. 84/9(1075-1080), 0028-2804;1433-0407 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Soyka, M; Stickel, F

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Institution: Soyka, M.: Privatklinik Meiringen, Meiringen; Stickel, F.: Universitätsklinik für Viszerale Chirurgie und Medizin, Inselspital Bern, Bern

Language: German

Abstract: Liver disorders are the most frequent somatic complications of alcoholism. As 1020% of alcoholic patients will develop liver cirrhosis, this is the most frequent reason for premature death in alcoholic patients. Liver transplantation is now an accepted therapy for alcoholic liver cirrhosis but psychiatric assessment is usually required for patients entering a waiting list for transplantation. Prognostic criteria are controversially discussed, especially the so-called 6-month rule. Numerous studies and recent meta-analyses have indicated that duration of alcoholism, family history, age, sex, comorbid substance use and psychiatric disorders, noncompliance and social instability are outcome predictors. The 6-month criterion is not well proven but some studies are indicative. Possible therapeutic interventions for alcoholic patients on a waiting list are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Liver Disorders
*Mental Disorders
*Organ Transplantation
*Family History

Source: PsycINFO

54. Coping with everyday stress in different problem areas: Comparison of clinically referred and healthy adolescents.

Original Title: Coping mit alltagsstress in verschiedenen: Problembereichen vergleich klinisch auffälliger und gesunder jugendlicher.

Citation: Zeitschrift für Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie und Psychotherapie, September 2013, vol./is. 41/5(295-307), 0301-6811 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Escher, Fabian; Seiffge-Krenke, Inge

Correspondence Address: Escher, Fabian: Psychologisches Institut, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität, Wallstrasse 3, Mainz, Germany, 55122, escherfa@uni-mainz.de

Institution: Escher, Fabian: Psychologisches Institut, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität, Mainz; Seiffge-Krenke, Inge: Psychologisches Institut, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität, Mainz

Language: German

Abstract: Objective: Studies are lacking that analyze how clinically referred adolescents and healthy adolescents cope with everyday stressors. Methods: Clinically referred adolescents from three problematic domains (diverse disorders including delinquency, drug abuse, and depression) were compared to healthy adolescents using the Coping Across Situations Questionnaire (Seiffge-Krenke, 1995) and a short version of the Youth Self-Report (Achenbach, 1991). Results: The different clinical groups (n = 469) showed unique patterns concerning their coping styles. The group of depressed youth altogether showed lower coping activities. The youth from institutions for drug abusive youth used more dysfunctional coping. The adolescents from youth welfare services (diverse disorders including delinquency) were more active in both dysfunctional and functional coping than the other two clinically referred groups. The control group showed more functional and less dysfunctional coping. The clinically referred adolescents did not differentiate in their coping behavior, depending on the type of stressor. Gender effects were apparent, albeit negligible. Conclusions: Clinically referred youth are unable to adapt their coping behavior according to the given situation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Effects of length of abstinence on decision-making and craving in methamphetamine abusers.

Citation: PLoS ONE, July 2013, vol./is. 8/7, 1932-6203 (Jul 24, 2013)

Author(s): Wang, Guibin; Shi, Jie; Chen, Na; Xu, Lingzhi; Li, Jiali; Li, Peng; Sun, Yan; Lu, Lin

Correspondence Address: Wang, Guibin, wangguibin@bjmu.edu.cn

Institution: Wang, Guibin: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Shi, Jie: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Chen, Na: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Xu, Lingzhi: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Li, Jiali: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Li, Peng: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Sun, Yan: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Lu, Lin: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: The majority of drug abusers are incapable of sustaining abstinence over any length of time. Accumulating evidence has linked intense and involuntary craving, impulsive decision-making and mood disturbances to risk for relapse. However, little is known about temporal changes of these neuropsychological functions in methamphetamine (METH)-dependent individuals. Objectives: To investigate the effect of length of abstinence on decision-making, craving (baseline and cue-induced), and emotional state in METH-addicted individuals. Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 183 adult METH-dependent patients at an addiction rehabilitation center who were abstinent for 6 days (n = 37), 14 days (n = 33), 1 month (n = 31), 3 months (n = 30), 6 months (n = 26), or 1 year (n = 30) and 39 healthy subjects were administered the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) to assess decision-making performance. Depression, anxiety, and impulsivity were also examined. One hundred thirty-nine METH abusers who were abstinent for the aforementioned times then underwent a cue session, and subjective and physiological measures were assessed. Results: METH dependent individuals who were abstinent for longer periods of time exhibited better decision-making than those who were abstinent for shorter periods of time. And self-reported emotional symptoms improved

with abstinence. METH abusers' ratings of craving decreased with the duration of abstinence, while cue-induced craving increased until 3 months of abstinence and decreased at 6 months and 1 year of abstinence. Conclusions: We present time-dependent alterations in decision-making, emotional state, and the incubation of cue-induced craving in METH-dependent individuals, which might have significant clinical implications for the prevention of relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited;
HOLDER: Wang et al.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[Emotional States](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *PLoS One*; 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 *PLoS ONE*

56. Analysis of cannabis seizures in NSW, Australia: Cannabis potency and cannabinoid profile.

Citation: PLoS ONE, July 2013, vol./is. 8/7, 1932-6203 (Jul 24, 2013)

Author(s): Swift, Wendy; Wong, Alex; Li, Kong M; Arnold, Jonathon C; McGregor, Iain S

Correspondence Address: Swift, Wendy, w.swift@unsw.edu.au

Institution: Swift, Wendy: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Wong, Alex: Discipline of Pharmacology, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW; Li, Kong M.: Discipline of Pharmacology, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW; Arnold, Jonathon C.: Discipline of Pharmacology, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW; McGregor, Iain S.: School of Psychology, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: Recent analysis of the cannabinoid content of cannabis plants suggests a shift towards use of high potency plant material with high levels of 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and low levels of other phytocannabinoids, particularly cannabidiol (CBD). Use of this type of cannabis is thought by some to predispose to greater adverse outcomes on mental health and fewer therapeutic benefits. Australia has one of the highest per capita rates of cannabis use in the world yet there has been no previous systematic analysis of the cannabis being used. In the present study we examined the cannabinoid content of 206 cannabis samples that had been confiscated by police from recreational users holding 15 g of cannabis or less, under the New South Wales "Cannabis Cautioning" scheme. A further 26 "Known Provenance" samples were analysed that had been seized by police from larger indoor or outdoor cultivation sites rather than from street level users. An HPLC method was used to determine the content of 9 cannabinoids: THC, CBD, cannabigerol (CBG), and their plant-based carboxylic acid precursors THC-A, CBD-A and CBG-A, as well as cannabichromene (CBC), cannabinol (CBN) and tetrahydrocannabinarin (THC-V). The "Cannabis Cautioning" samples showed high mean THC content (THC+THC-A = 14.88%) and low mean CBD content (CBD+CBD-A = 0.14%). A modest level of CBG was detected (CBG+CBG-A = 1.18%) and very low levels of CBC, CBN and THC-V (<0.1%). "Known Provenance" samples showed no significant differences in THC content between those seized from indoor versus outdoor cultivation sites. The present analysis echoes trends reported in other countries towards the use of high potency cannabis with very low CBD content. The implications for public health

outcomes and harm reduction strategies are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.;
HOLDER: Swift et al.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cannabinoids
*Cannabis
*Drug Abuse
Public Health

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *PLoS One*; 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 *PLoS ONE*

57. Intimate partner violence in the eastern part of Iran: A path analysis of risk factors.

Citation: Issues in Mental Health Nursing, August 2013, vol./is. 34/8(619-625), 0161-2840;1096-4673 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Hosseini, Vahideh Moghaddam; Asadi, Zahra Sadat; Akaberi, Arash; Hashemian, Masoumeh

Correspondence Address: Asadi, Zahra Sadat: Department of Health Promotion and Health Education, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Enghelab Square, Poor Sina Ave, Tehran, Iran, 2006.asadi@gmail.com

Institution: Hosseini, Vahideh Moghaddam: Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences, Sabzevar; Asadi, Zahra Sadat: Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran; Akaberi, Arash: North Khorasan University of Medical Sciences, Bojnurd; Hashemian, Masoumeh: Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences, Sabzevar

Language: English

Abstract: Intimate partner violence against women is a widespread phenomenon that is the cause of many deleterious health and social consequences. This study examines the impact of some risk factors on partner violence in the eastern region of Iran, using path analysis. The study used a population-based cross sectional study design. In this study, 251 married women who were referred to the health centers were selected through a proportionally stratified and randomized sampling method. Domestic violence was measured using Conflict Tactics Scale and the socio-demographic variable was assessed by a self-report questionnaire. Bayesian Structural Equation Modeling was used for evaluating the overall path analysis and the direct and indirect p-value was estimated by Bootstrap method. AMOS and SPSS software were used to analyze data. The prevalence of overall violence was 78.1%, with 37.8% and 0.8% of women reporting minor and severe violence, respectively, and 39.8% reporting both severe and minor forms of violence. Psychological violence was the most common type of violence reported (66.5%). The model showed that husbands' drug abuse and women's higher level of education compared to their husbands were the first and second most important factors that significantly and directly influenced the violence. The women's attitude, however, had the least effect on the violence. The findings indicated that higher educated women and women with addicted husbands were more likely to experience violence. Treating the drug abuse disorders, especially mental disorders, using behavioral couple's therapy, as well as modifying certain traditional and cultural biases against women's empowerment are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Emotional Abuse
*Epidemiology

[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)

[*Risk Factors](#)

[Path Analysis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Issues in Mental Health Nursing](#)

58. Determinants of nonmedical use, abuse or dependence on prescription drugs, and use of substance abuse treatment: Erratum.

Citation: Research in Social & Administrative Pharmacy, July 2013, vol./is. 9/4(495), 1551-7411 (Jul-Aug 2013)

Author(s): Bali, Vishal; Raisch, Dennis W; Moffett, Maurice L; Khan, Nasreen

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Determinants of nonmedical use, abuse or dependence on prescription drugs, and use of substance abuse treatment" by Vishal Bali, Dennis W. Raisch, Maurice L. Moffett and Nasreen Khan (Research in Social & Administrative Pharmacy, 2013[May-Jun], Vol 9[3], 276-287). In the original article, there was an error in the manuscript regarding the usage rates of drug abuse treatment among participants reporting nonmedical use of prescription dugs (NMUPD) or abuse/dependence on prescription drugs (ADPD). A calculation error was made in the denominator of the descriptive figures, resulting in overestimates. The corrections are present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-17373-006).
Background: Previous studies have found a negative association between health insurance and nonmedical use of prescription drugs (NMUPD), and abuse or dependence on prescription drugs (ADPD); and mixed associations between health insurance and use of substance abuse treatment (SAT). However, effect of health insurance in the specific subgroups of population is largely unknown. Objective: To estimate the relationship between health insurance and (1) NMUPD, (2) ADPD, and (3) use of SAT services among 12-64 years old, noninstitutionalized individuals and to see if these relationships are different in different subgroups of population. Methods: This study used cross-sectional survey data from 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Bivariate and multiple logistic regression analyses were conducted. Results: In 2007, self-reported prevalence of NMUPD was approximately 10% (N=15,509,703). In multivariate analysis, NMUPD was negatively associated with health insurance, age, race other than non-Hispanic White, education, marital status, and income (\$40,000-\$74,999). Past year use of tobacco and alcohol were positively associated with NMUPD. Among those with private health insurance, Hispanics and individuals with family income less than \$20,000 and \$40,000-\$74,999 were more likely prone to NMUPD than others. High school graduates with public health insurance were less likely prone to NMUPD. Approximately, 13% of nonmedical users reported ADPD (N=2,011,229). Health insurance and age were negatively associated with ADPD. However, people who were unmarried, reported fair/poor health, and used tobacco were more likely to report ADPD. Lastly, the use of substance abuse treatment programs was approximately 73% and 76% between NMUPD and ADPD population, respectively. Health insurance was not associated with use of substance abuse treatment. Individuals with high school education were 2.6 times more likely to use substance abuse treatment than the college graduates. Additionally, no significant interaction effects were found between health insurance, and sociodemographic factors on ADPD and the use of substance abuse treatment. Conclusions: Health insurance had a differential impact on NMUPD only. Among privately insured, Hispanics and individuals reporting family income less than \$20,000 were more likely to engage in NMUPD. There is a need to better understand and monitor the use of prescription drugs among these groups. This knowledge can help in developing public health programs and policies that discourage NMUPD among these individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Insurance](#)

*Prescription Drugs
 *Public Health
 Age Differences
 Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

59. Needs of the hidden homeless-No longer hidden: A pilot study.

Citation: Public Health, July 2013, vol./is. 127/7(674-680), 0033-3506 (Jul 2013)

Author(s): Crawley, J; Kane, D; Atkinson-Plato, L; Hamilton, M; Dobson, K; Watson, J

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this pilot study was to describe the health, housing and social service needs of the hidden homeless. It has been estimated that 80% of all people experiencing homelessness are hidden homeless, and because they remain 'hidden', resources are not allocated to provide this vulnerable population with support. Study design: This was a descriptive, case series research design. Methods: Participants were recruited through agency referral and snowball sampling. Research ethics board (REB) approval was granted. Using descriptive statistics, information obtained from participant surveys was analysed using SPSS version 19. Results: Thirty-four participants met the inclusion criteria and ranged from 15 to 69 years. Fifty percent of the participants reported first being homeless between 14 and 18 years of age. Participants had several comorbidities, including mental health challenges, dental and respiratory problems, and sleep disorders. Participants described several challenges with accessing adequate nutrition, and finding adequate transportation and finances, and did not list housing as a priority need. The most frequent barriers to accessing health and social services identified by participants included their personal challenges with addiction, lack of transportation, and the perceived stigma they experienced when they sought help from health and social service agencies. Conclusions: Findings from this study can contribute to the development of best practice guidelines and policies that specifically address the needs of this unique population. Improved allocation of resources and coordination of health and community services are cost-effective, and advance the overall health of the hidden homeless. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Royal Society for Public Health; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Health Service Needs
 *Homeless
 *Social Services
 Community Services
 Costs and Cost Analysis
 Housing

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Public Health](#)

60. Clinical and neuropsychological aspects of non-fatal self-harm in schizophrenia.

Citation: European Psychiatry, August 2013, vol./is. 28/6(344-348), 0924-9338 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Pluck, G; Lekka, N. P; Sarkar, S; Lee, K. H; Bath, P. A; Sharif, O; Woodruff, P. W. R

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Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: To investigate demographic, clinical and neuropsychological aspects of self-harm in schizophrenia and identify which are independently predictive of and therefore the most relevant to clinical intervention. Subjects and methods: Eighty-seven patients with schizophrenia were interviewed regarding substance misuse, depression, hopelessness, negative/positive symptoms and illness insight. Neuropsychological assessment included premorbid IQ, continuous performance test, cognitive-motor and trait impulsivity. A prospective three-month review of medical records was also undertaken. Results: Fifty-nine patients (68%) reported past self-harm (including attempted suicide). Those with past self-harm, compared to those without, were significantly more likely to report depression, hopelessness, impulsivity, a family history of self-harm, polysubstance abuse and had higher premorbid IQ. Logistic regression revealed that depression, higher premorbid IQ and polysubstance abuse were independently linked to self-harm. Five participants attempted self-harm during the 3-month prospective follow-up period. These all had a history of past self-harm and were significantly more likely to have been depressed at the initial interview than those who did not go on to self-harm. Discussion and conclusions: Independent predictors of self-harm in schizophrenia are premorbid IQ and polysubstance abuse. In addition, depression was both independently associated with past self-harm and predictive of self-harm in the follow-up period. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Neuropsychological Assessment](#)
[*Neuropsychology](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[*Self Injurious Behavior](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Hopelessness](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Positive and Negative Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

61. Personality disorders in men with sexual and violent criminal offense histories.

Citation: Journal of Personality Disorders, August 2013, vol./is. 27/4(519-530), 0885-579X (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Schroeder, Marc; Iffland, Joel Simeon; Hill, Andreas; Berner, Wolfgang; Briken, Peer

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Psychiatry, University Hospital Hamburg, Hamburg; Hill, Andreas: Institute for Sex Research and Forensic Psychiatry, University Hospital Hamburg, Hamburg; Berner, Wolfgang: Institute for Sex Research and Forensic Psychiatry, University Hospital Hamburg, Hamburg; Briken, Peer: Institute for Sex Research and Forensic Psychiatry, University Hospital Hamburg, Hamburg

Language: English

Abstract: Little is known about personality disorders (PDs) in offenders with histories of both sexual and (nonsexual) violent offenses. This study aimed to identify possible differences of PD profiles across three different offender groups with both sexual and violent (S + V), only sexual (S), and only violent (V) offenses. Nonviolent (N) offenders were used as a comparison group. Typing of individuals according to their offensive histories was performed on the basis of 259 psychiatric court reports that included the Structured Clinical Interview (SCID)-II for PD diagnostics. Men from the S + V group committed significantly more acts of rape and sexual coercion than the mere sexual offenders. Furthermore, S + V offenders showed the highest rates of PDs overall (68.3%), with every second offender being diagnosed with an antisocial PD and every third offender with a borderline PD. In summary, the results suggest that S + V offenders form a group of individuals with remarkable differences regarding PD profiles, the relatively highest frequencies of conduct disorders, familial addictive problems, and PDs overall. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Guilford Press; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Record](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)
[*Sex Offenses](#)
[*Violent Crime](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Borderline personality disorder features and risk for prescription opioid use disorders.

Citation: Journal of Personality Disorders, August 2013, vol./is. 27/4(427-441), 0885-579X (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Tragesser, Sarah L; Jones, Rachel E; Robinson, Robert Joe; Stutler, Alison; Stewart, Adam

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Language: English

Abstract: Although there is evidence for high comorbidity between borderline personality disorder (BPD) and substance use disorders, particularly alcohol use, more research is needed on the associations between BPD and prescription opioid use because of the increasing national problem of prescription opioid misuse. The purpose of the present study was to examine relationships between BPD features and prescription opioid use, risk for misuse, consequences, and dependence features, and to determine which aspects of BPD account for these associations. As predicted, BPD features were associated with greater quantity and frequency of opioid use, risk for pain medication misuse, consequences, and dependence features. Additional analyses indicated that most of these effects were accounted for by the self-harm/impulsivity component of BPD. The authors conclude that individuals with more pronounced BPD features may be at risk for use and dependence on prescription opioids, and that this association may be primarily associated with the impulsivity features of BPD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Guilford Press; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Borderline Personality Disorder](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
Source: PsycINFO

63. How gaming may become a problem: A qualitative analysis of the role of gaming related experiences and cognitions in the development of problematic game behavior.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, August 2013, vol./is. 11/4(441-452), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Aug 2013)
Author(s): Haagsma, Maria C; Pieterse, Marcel E; Peters, Oscar; King, Daniel L
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Language: English
Abstract: This study focuses on the role of gaming expectancies, motives and the experiences of gamers in the development of video game behavior, from normal to problematic behavior. Qualitative interviews were conducted among 21 male gamers between 17 and 28 years of age, to get more of an insight into their excessive gaming patterns. Participants were recruited in several ways such as by distributing flyers and posting messages on gaming websites. Participants were included if they were between 14 and 26 years of age and if they had experienced game related behavior problems at the time of the study or in the past. Two processes emerged from the results that seem to contribute to the transition to an excessive gaming pattern. First, the duration of each single game session may become longer. Second, a game session may be started up more and more frequently. Gamers have several motives and expectancies that play a role in this process of increasing gaming time. It seems that a combination of these gaming motives can lead to an increase in gaming time. Especially online role playing games were related to excessive gaming and the social mechanisms in these games seem to work as an intensifier for other motives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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: [*Addiction](#)
[*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[Role Expectations](#)
Source: PsycINFO

64. Substance use trends and treatment among Israeli school dropouts.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, August 2013, vol./is. 11/4(424-430), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Aug 2013)
Author(s): Isralowitz, Richard; Reznik, Alexander; Segal-Engelchin, Dorit; Schneid, Karin

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Institution: Isralowitz, Richard: Regional Alcohol and Drug Abuse Resources Center, Ben Gurion University, Beer Sheva; Reznik, Alexander: Regional Alcohol and Drug Abuse Resources Center, Ben Gurion University, Beer Sheva; Segal-Engelchin, Dorit: Department of Social Work, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva; Schneid, Karin: Department of Social Work, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva

Language: English

Abstract: Widespread international concern exists about school dropout and substance use among high risk youth. This article examines the issue in Israel and the impact of a 90 day treatment program on a prospective sample of youth. A cohort of 77 youths completed a self-report questionnaire prior to receiving substance abuse treatment. These youth were compared to those attending and disengaged from school. With the exception of inhalants that tend to be a substance more commonly used by youth in school, dropouts report much higher rates of substance use especially those referred to treatment. For this population, the impact of a 90 day residential treatment program was evaluated. Results show the potential such treatment has on reducing substance use. Given the paucity of literature on this topic, this paper makes an initial contribution to understanding a growing problem of youth who have dropped out of school and who are substance users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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](#)
[*School Dropouts](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Reducing erroneous cognition and the frequency of exceeding limits among slots players: A short (3-minute) educational animation facilitates responsible gambling.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, August 2013, vol./is. 11/4(409-423), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Wohl, Michael J. A.; Santesso, Diane L.; Harrigan, Kevin

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Institution: Wohl, Michael J. A.: Carleton University, Ottawa, ON; Santesso, Diane L.: University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON; Harrigan, Kevin: University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON

Language: English

Abstract: Educating slot machine players about the odds of winning and the benefits of pre-commitment is important from a responsible gambling perspective. Educational animation is a favorable medium in this regard but requires a short and cognitively simple format. To this end, for Study 1a, we developed a 3-min educational animation to test its responsible gambling utility and compare it against a 9-min version developed by Wohl and colleagues (Journal of Gambling Studies 26:469-486, 2010) with slots machine players (N = 123). The 3- and 9-min version equally facilitated a reduction in erroneous cognitions and limit adherence during the subsequent gambling session compared to a control video. However, the animations' effectiveness waned after 30 days. In Study 1b, slot players (N = 24) who watched both animations showed no version preference. Educational animations as a responsible gambling tool and the appropriate venue for short and long animations are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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: [*Audiovisual Communications Media](#)
[*Educational Programs](#)
[*Gambling](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Cognition](#)
Source: PsycINFO

66. Addictive, yes...But much less sexy than you might think.

Citation: PsycCRITIQUES, 2013, vol./is. 58/45(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2013)
Author(s): Gold, Steven N
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, Understanding and Treating Sex Addiction: A Comprehensive Guide for People Who Struggle With Sex Addiction and Those Who Want to Help Them by Paula Hall (see record 2013-00217-000). Hall does an excellent job of providing a comprehensive survey that effectively orients diverse readerships-people grappling with sexual addiction, their partners and others who care about them, and mental health professionals-to the nature of the phenomenon and how to overcome it. Given Hall's objective, it would not be reasonable to expect that this volume would provide any of these constituencies with the full gamut of knowledge and skills needed to address sexual addiction. Each will require additional information to adequately understand and respond to the complexities of sexual addiction. However, as an initial source providing a survey of the territory, it is difficult to imagine a better tool than Understanding and Treating Sex Addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Electronic Collection
Subject Headings: [*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Treatment](#)
Source: PsycINFO

67. A Venn diagram heuristic for working with co-occurring disorders and trauma.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, August 2013, vol./is. 6/3(262-271), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Aug 2013)
Author(s): Rojas, Julio I
Correspondence Address: Rojas, Julio I., julio-rojas@ouhsc.edu
Institution: Rojas, Julio I.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, OU College of Medicine, Oklahoma City, OK
Language: English
Abstract: Co-occurring disorders and trauma are common among patients who present at substance abuse and mental health treatment centers and associated with a more complex course. The lack of a framework for understanding recovery from these chronic, complex, and inter-related conditions is a significant obstacle to clinicians and patients. The author describes a framework for understanding the unique and inter-related aspects of addiction, psychiatric illness, and trauma. The Venn diagram heuristic proposed in this article has been utilized by the author to aid the evaluation and treatment process in outpatient, residential treatment, and correctional settings over the past several years. The diagram provides a roadmap that is individualized based on the patient's biopsychosocial presentation of each disorder and the ways these disorders manifests themselves in the life of the patient. The roadmap provides visual reference points for the clinician to disseminate knowledge, explore etiology and factors that sustain symptoms of these disorders, and propose intervention strategies for the patient's consideration. The shared framework for understanding these common clinical disorders results in increased collaboration, increased understanding of how treatment interventions target the patient's

concerns and a greater sense of self-efficacy in patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Health-related quality of life (HRQL) among methamphetamine users in treatment.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, August 2013, vol./is. 6/3(250-261), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Ciketic, Sadmir; McKetin, Rebecca; Doran, Christopher M; Najman, Jake M; Veerman, J. Lennert; Hayatbakhsh, Reza M

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Language: English

Abstract: Little is known about the effectiveness of available treatment options for methamphetamine (MA) abuse and dependence. This study aimed to measure improvements in health-related quality of life (HRQL) among MA users associated with different treatment options. Data are from 501 individuals (366 males and 135 females) recruited into the Methamphetamine Treatment Evaluation Study (MATES) who were aged 16 years and over. Participants completed the SF-12 Short Form questionnaire on entry to treatment (or to the study), and again 3 months (n = 404) and 12 months after starting treatment (n = 375). The SF-6D scoring algorithm was used to elicit single preference-based measures of HRQL from participants in the non-treated group (n = 101) and three treatment modalities: counselling (n = 40), residential rehabilitation (n = 248) and detoxification (n = 112), at baseline, 3 and 12 months posttreatment entry. There was complete data available at the three time points for 349 participants. The results indicate that both the treatment and non-treatment groups were found to have an improved HRQL at the 3 and 12-month follow-ups, though the improvement experienced by the group receiving residential rehabilitation was of a greater magnitude than the other groups. Methamphetamine users have a lower HRQL when compared to the general population. The HRQL of MA users had improved 3 months after they started treatment, and had improved again 12 months after starting treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Treatment Facilities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Associations between symptoms, functioning and self-reported motivations for alcohol use and alcohol problems in patients with serious mental illness.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, August 2013, vol./is. 6/3(237-249), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Olso, Turid Moller; Gudde, Camilla Buch; Wullum, Elin; Linaker, Olav M

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Language: English

Abstract: The aims of the study are to examine the differences in symptoms, functioning and self-reported motives for drinking alcohol among seriously mentally ill patients with and without alcohol problems. The subjects (n = 69) were included from a patient register. They completed the Short Michigan Alcoholism Test (SMAST 13) and the drinking motives measure (DMM). Their psychiatrists completed the Health of the Nation Outcome Scales for severe mental illness (HoNOS-SMI) and the clinical alcohol use scale (CAUS). We found differences between the group without alcohol problems and the alcohol-problem group in the HoNos-SMI items: Depressed mood ($t = -2.5$, $df = 67$, $p < 0.05$) and the HoNos-SMI subscore behaviour ($t = -3.2$, $df = 67$, $p < 0.05$). We also found differences in many DMM items and subscores. The magnitudes of the differences in the two study groups were large for the following items: 'because it is what most of your friends do when you get together' (eta squared = 0.24), 'to forget your worries' (eta squared = 0.19), 'because it helps when you feel depressed or nervous' (eta squared = 0.28), 'because you like the feeling' (eta squared = 0.16), and the DMM subscores for coping motives (eta squared = 0.22) and enhancement motives (eta squared = 0.16). In conclusion, we found few differences in symptoms and functioning and several differences in drinking motives between the groups with and without alcohol problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Women with co-occurring substance abuse and mental disorders in Sweden: A longitudinal study of criminal justice system involvement and costs.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, August 2013, vol./is. 6/3(219-236), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Olsson, Tina M; Fridell, Mats

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Institution: Olsson, Tina M.: Department of Pedagogies, Psychology and Athletic Sciences, Linnaeus University, Vaxjo; Fridell, Mats: Department of Pedagogies, Psychology and Athletic Sciences, Linnaeus University, Vaxjo

Language: English

Abstract: This study aimed to estimate the cumulative direct criminal justice system costs incurred by age and offending year between 1975 and 2004 by a cohort of women with a co-occurring substance abuse and mental disorder (COD) placed in a compulsory treatment facility for substance abuse between 1997 and 2000. Official register data were obtained for the period 1975-2004 on criminal charges, prosecutions, judgments and sentences by a consecutive sample of 227 women. The 2010 unit price data were applied to resource use and total costs were calculated and reported by age and offending year. A total of 211 women (92.9%) were charged for at least one crime during the period under review. The mean length of criminal career was 8.58 years. Theft and narcotics offenses were the crime categories with the highest number of crimes committed and charges made. The total criminal justice system costs per person averaged 834,897 Swedish crowns (SEK, 2010) over the entire sample. This study provides cost data on the real criminal careers of women with COD which can be used to estimate the potential benefit of targeted interventions at various stages in an individual's criminal career. The results indicate that early, targeted, effective intervention can have substantial benefits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Criminal Justice](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Momentary affective states predicting substance use events in depressed youth.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, August 2013, vol./is. 6/3(203-218), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Bhushan, Devika; Blood, Emily A; Shrier, Lydia A

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Language: English

Abstract: The relationship between mood and substance use in depressed adolescents has been well established, but the precise mechanisms need elucidation. We sought to characterize 24-h momentary affective antecedents of alcohol and marijuana use in depressed youth. Thirty-eight participants (84% females, 15-22 years old), all clinically depressed and substance users, completed four to six daily momentary reports for two weeks using a hand-held device. The reports included participants' momentary positive and negative affect (PA and NA) and their recent consumption of alcohol and/or marijuana. Statistical models compared affect characteristics during 24-h periods preceding substance use with affect at other times. Because most participants were females, we also examined data for girls alone. Participants reported 394 total substance use events. Prior to use, participants displayed narrower ranges of PA and NA compared with times distant from use, especially for marijuana use. Girls had lower maximum PA prior to marijuana use. For everyone, minimum NA was higher before substance use. Those who reported less

baseline substance use had lower mean and maximum PA prior to alcohol use, but higher minimum PA prior to marijuana use, than participants with greater baseline use. Substance use followed periods of constricted momentary PA and NA. Less frequent users displayed this pattern more strongly than heavier users. An understanding of momentary affective factors underlying substance use in depressed youth will help better tailor preventive strategies and counseling in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[Emotional States](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Bad mouthing, bad habits and bad, bad, boys: An exploration of the relationship between dyslexia and drug dependence.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, August 2013, vol./is. 6/3(184-202), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Yates, Rowdy

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Language: English

Abstract: This was a largely exploratory attempt to consider the relationship, if such a relationship exists, between dyslexia and drug dependence. Dyslexia is popularly considered to be a disability which affects the individual's ability to read and write. However, there is a considerable body of evidence indicating that dyslexia is far more than a literacy problem. Dyslexics, particularly in adulthood, are more likely to exhibit poor capacity for memory-span tasks, issues of organisational incapacity and physical awkwardness (dyspraxia) with various coping strategies having been developed over the years, to neutralise difficulties with reading and writing. As a first step, this study sought to establish whether dyslexia is more prevalent amongst a drug treatment population than within the wider community. In addition, this study sought to examine any correlation between levels of severity in dyslexia and dependence. Finally, this study offered an opportunity for a small sample of drug users to offer their thoughts as to whether there is any connection between the two issues; to what extent reading difficulties were an issue in their life prior to drugs; and the impact upon their experience of addiction treatment systems. A sample of 50 drug treatment clients was tested for dyslexia and dependence severity and the results were correlated. Results showed that prevalence of dyslexia within this population is over 40% compared to estimates of 4-5% in the general population. Moreover, the dyslexic drug dependents exhibited significantly more problematic behaviours than their non-dyslexic counterparts. There appears to be a strong association between drug dependence and a diagnosis of dyslexia. There is good reason to believe that this could impact upon their experience of and use of treatment services. In addition, further study is required to explore the nature of the relationship and any underlying causal factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Dyslexia](#)

Comorbidity

Source: PsycINFO

73. Substance use in inpatients with severe mental-health problems: Challenges and missed opportunities? 1st prize mental-health and substance-use essay competition 2012.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, August 2013, vol./is. 6/3(174-183), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Walsh, Kathryn

Correspondence Address: Walsh, Kathryn: School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, United Kingdom, B15 2TT, k.walsh@bham.ac.uk

Institution: Walsh, Kathryn: School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, Birmingham

Language: English

Abstract: The current literature acknowledges that substance use amongst those with severe mental health problems is common, and recent prevalence estimates suggest that up to 56% of psychiatric inpatients are using alcohol or drugs problematically. It has also been shown that substance use can play a significant role in leading to an acute admission, and that inpatients who use substances have poorer hospital-related outcomes than non-users. Despite this knowledge, there appears to be a level of uncertainty amongst academics, clinicians and policy-makers alike with regards to what works for this client group. The research in this field is limited and often reports mixed or inconclusive findings, which in turn leads to guidelines that fail to recommend any specific interventions or combination of interventions for inpatients who are using substances. Furthermore, the common existing barriers to implementation of evidence-based approaches into routine care make the challenge even more difficult, with the day-to-day reality suggesting that even providing the evidence and recommending interventions within guidelines may not be sufficient to promote integration into practice. Despite the challenges, an inpatient admission may present a 'window of opportunity' to address substance use amongst those with severe mental-health problems, which may in turn contribute to reduced readmissions and lower healthcare costs. In addition, positive outcomes may potentially increase the clients' connections to their family, community and support networks by keeping them in the community. Finally, it is argued that there is potential to enhance the knowledge, confidence and skills of inpatient staff to address this complex and challenging need. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[*Psychiatric Hospitalization](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Editorial: Time for change.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, August 2013, vol./is. 6/3(171-173), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Cooper, David B

Language: English

Abstract: It may appear to those within the professions related to mental health and substance use that obtaining help with a problem-as a patient or supporter-is easy. We all know what services do what. But have we spent time to consider such access to members of the

public who come across a situation for which they need help and support. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Treatment Barriers](#)
[Help Seeking Behavior](#)
[Health Care Reform](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Is ADHD a risk factor independent of conduct disorder for illicit substance use? A meta-analysis and meta-regression investigation.

Citation: Journal of Attention Disorders, August 2013, vol./is. 17/6(459-469), 1087-0547;1557-1246 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Serra-Pinheiro, Maria Antonia; Coutinho, Evandro S. F.; Souza, Isabella S.; Pinna, Camilla; Fortes, Didia; Araujo, Catia; Szobot, Claudia M.; Rohde, Luis A.; Mattos, Paulo

Correspondence Address: Serra-Pinheiro, Maria Antonia: Psychiatric Institute, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rua Visconde de Pirajá, 330/906, Ipanema, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 22081-010, totasp@hotmail.com

Institution: Serra-Pinheiro, Maria Antonia: Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro; Coutinho, Evandro S. F.: National School of Public Health-Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Rio de Janeiro; Souza, Isabella S.: Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro; Pinna, Camilla: Attention Deficit Research Group, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro; Fortes, Didia: Attention Deficit Research Group, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro; Araujo, Catia: Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro; Szobot, Claudia M.: Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; Rohde, Luis A.: Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; Mattos, Paulo: Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To investigate meta-analytically if the association between ADHD and illicit substance use (ISU) is maintained when controlling for conduct disorder/oppositional-defiant disorder (CD/ODD). Method: A systematic literature review was conducted through Medline from 1980 to 2008. Data extracted and selections made by one author were reviewed by another. Results: Fifteen articles presented odds ratios (ORs) for the development of ISU in individuals with ADHD controlling for CD/ODD. In total, the study covered results for more than 1,000 individuals. The combined OR for studies that included in their analysis exclusively ISU was 1.35 (0.90-2.03), $p = .15$, heterogeneity = 55%. Lack of control for socioeconomic status was related with a weaker association between ADHD and ISU. Conclusion: The existing data do not indicate that ADHD increases the risk of ISU beyond the effects of CD/ODD. However, the combination of all existing data is limited in power to detect a small increase in chance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: ADHD International Conference. 1st. 2010. Amsterdam. Netherlands. Data presented as a poster presentation at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Conduct Disorder](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Attention Disorders*

76. Catch, treat, and release: Veteran treatment courts address the challenges of returning home.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, August 2013, vol./is. 48/10(922-932), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Slattery, Michelle; Dugger, Mallory Tascha; Lamb, Theodore A; Williams, Laura

Correspondence Address: Slattery, Michelle: Trauma, Health & Hazards Center, UCCS, 1420 Austin Bluffs Parkway, Colorado Springs, CO, US, 80918, peakresearch@usa.net

Institution: Slattery, Michelle: Trauma, Health & Hazards Center, UCCS, Colorado Springs, CO; Dugger, Mallory Tascha: Trauma, Health & Hazards Center, UCCS, Colorado Springs, CO; Lamb, Theodore A.: Peak Research, Colorado Springs, CO; Williams, Laura: Office of Behavioral Health, Colorado Department of Human Services, Denver, CO

Language: English

Abstract: After a decade of war, there is a great need for treatment and alternatives to incarceration for justice-involved veterans. U.S. military service members are returning from combat with substantial mental health challenges, which increase the potential for justice involvement. Veteran Treatment Courts are starting across the nation to meet this need for therapeutic justice. These problem solving courts provide access to treatment and motivation for engagement. Preliminary evidence from a Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration-funded evaluation suggests that significant improvements in posttraumatic stress disorder and substance use are just a few of the positive outcomes that these courts may help veterans achieve. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adjudication](#)
[*Empty Nest](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Incarceration](#)
[Justice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

77. Reaching soldiers with untreated substance use disorder: Lessons learned in the development of a marketing campaign for the Warrior Check-up Study.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, August 2013, vol./is. 48/10(908-921), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Walton, Thomas O; Walker, Denise D; Kaysen, Debra L; Roffman, Roger A; Mbilinyi, Lyungai; Neighbors, Clayton

Correspondence Address: Walton, Thomas O.: University of Washington, School of Social Work, 909 NE 43rd St., Suite 304, Seattle, WA, US, 98105, towalton@uw.edu

Institution: Walton, Thomas O.: University of Washington, School of Social Work, Seattle, WA; Walker, Denise D.: University of Washington, School of Social Work, Seattle, WA; Kaysen, Debra L.: Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Roffman, Roger A.: University of Washington, School of Social Work, Seattle, WA; Mbilinyi, Lyungai: University of Washington, School of Social Work, Seattle, WA; Neighbors, Clayton: Psychology, University of Houston, Houston, TX

Language: English

Abstract: The Warrior Check-Up, a confidential telephone-delivered intervention, is designed to reach active-duty soldiers with untreated substance-use disorder at a large US military base. This paper describes the development and successful implementation of the study's

marketing strategies at the recruitment period's midpoint (2010-2012). Qualitative analyses of focus groups (n = 26) and survey responses (n = 278) describe the process of campaign design. Measures of demographics, media exposure, post-traumatic stress, anxiety and depression gathered from callers (n = 172) are used in quantitative analysis assessing the campaign's success in reaching this population. Implications, limitations, and suggestions for future research are discussed. Department of Defense provided study funding. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marketing](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)
[*Outreach Programs](#)
[*Telemedicine](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Mental Health Program Evaluation](#)
[Telephone Surveys](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

78. Opioid and other substance misuse, overdose risk, and the potential for prevention among a sample of OEF/OIF veterans in New York City.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, August 2013, vol./is. 48/10(894-907), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Bennett, Alex S; Elliott, Luther; Golub, Andrew

Correspondence Address: Bennett, Alex S.: National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., 71 West 23rd Street, 8th Floor, New York, NY, US, 10010, bennett@ndri.org

Institution: Bennett, Alex S.: National Development and Research Institutes, ISPR, New York, NY; Elliott, Luther: National Development and Research Institutes, ISPR, New York, NY; Golub, Andrew: National Development and Research Institutes, ISPR, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: This paper describes veterans' overdose risks and specific vulnerabilities through an analysis of qualitative data collected from a sample of recently separated, formerly enlisted OEF/OIF veterans in the New York City area. We illustrate how challenges to the civilian readjustment process such as homelessness, unemployment, and posttraumatic stress disorder can render veterans at increased risk for negative health consequences and then present veterans' perspectives as they outline several innovative solutions to these obstacles. We conclude by discussing several overdose prevention efforts currently underway and how they might be adapted to meet the opioid and substance misuse challenges veterans face. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Overdoses](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Enlisted Military Personnel](#)
[Homeless](#)

[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Psychosocial Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

79. Substance use and other mental health disorders among veterans returning to the inner city: Prevalence, correlates, and rates of unmet treatment need.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, August 2013, vol./is. 48/10(880-893), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2013)
Author(s): Vazan, Peter; Golub, Andrew; Bennett, Alex S
Correspondence Address: Vazan, Peter: National Development and Research Institutes, 71 West 23rd Street, 8th Floor, New York, NY, US, 10010, vazan@ndri.org
Institution: Vazan, Peter: National Development and Research Institutes, New York, NY; Golub, Andrew: National Development and Research Institutes, New York, NY; Bennett, Alex S.: National Development and Research Institutes, New York, NY
Language: English
Abstract: Estimates of substance use and other mental health disorders of veterans (N = 269) who returned to predominantly low-income minority New York City neighborhoods between 2009 and 2012 are presented. Although prevalences of posttraumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injury, and depression clustered around 20%, the estimated prevalence rates of alcohol use disorder, drug use disorder, and substance use disorder were 28%, 18%, and 32%, respectively. Only about 40% of veterans with any diagnosed disorder received some form of treatment. For alcohol use disorder, the estimate of unmet treatment need was 84%, which is particularly worrisome given that excessive alcohol use was the greatest substance use problem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Minority Groups](#)
[*Urban Environments](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Health Service Needs](#)
[Lower Income Level](#)
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Traumatic Brain Injury](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

80. Rationale and methods of the Substance Use and Psychological Injury Combat Study (SUPIC): A longitudinal study of Army service members returning from deployment in FY2008-2011.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, August 2013, vol./is. 48/10(863-879), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2013)
Author(s): Larson, Mary Jo; Adams, Rachel Sayko; Mohr, Beth A; Harris, Alex H. S; Merrick, Elizabeth L; Funk, Wendy; Hofmann, Keith; Wooten, Nikki R; Jeffery, Diana D; Williams, Thomas V
Correspondence Address: Larson, Mary Jo: Institute for Behavioral Health, Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA, US, 02454, laron@brandeis.edu
Institution: Larson, Mary Jo: Institute for Behavioral Health, Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA; Adams, Rachel Sayko: Institute for

Behavioral Health, Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA; Mohr, Beth A.: Institute for Behavioral Health, Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA; Harris, Alex H. S.: Veterans Administration Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA; Merrick, Elizabeth L.: Institute for Behavioral Health, Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA; Funk, Wendy: Kennell and Associates, Inc., Falls Church, VA; Hofmann, Keith: Kennell and Associates, Inc., Falls Church, VA; Wooten, Nikki R.: Military Social Work Research and Practice, University of South Carolina College of Social Work, Columbia, SC; Jeffery, Diana D.: Center for Healthcare Management Studies, Defense Health Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, TRICARE Management Activity, Department of Defense, Falls Church, VA; Williams, Thomas V.: Methods, Measures, Analyses, Defense Health Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, TRICARE Management Activity, Department of Defense, Falls Church, VA

Language:

English

Abstract:

The Substance Use and Psychological Injury Combat Study (SUPIC) will examine whether early detection and intervention for post-deployment problems among Army Active Duty and National Guard/Reservists returning from Iraq or Afghanistan are associated with improved long-term substance use and psychological outcomes. This paper describes the rationale and significance of SUPIC, and presents demographic and deployment characteristics of the study sample (N = 643,205), and self-reported alcohol use and health problems from the subsample with matched post-deployment health assessments (N = 487,600). This longitudinal study aims to provide new insight into the long-term post-deployment outcomes of Army members by combining service member data from the Military Health System and Veterans Health Administration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcohol Abuse
 *Army Personnel
 *Combat Experience
 *Drug Abuse
 *Mental Disorders
 Alcoholism
 Injuries
 Military Deployment
 Military Veterans
 Self Report

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse***81. Explaining differences in hepatitis C between U.S. veterans and nonveterans in treatment for substance abuse: Results from a regression decomposition.****Citation:**

Substance Use & Misuse, August 2013, vol./is. 48/10(854-862), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2013)

Author(s):

Heslin, Kevin C; Guerrero, Erick G; Mitchell, Michael N; Afable, Melissa K; Dobalian, Aram

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Heslin, Kevin C.: Veterans Health Administration, Veterans Emergency Management Evaluation Center, 16111 Plummer St (152), North Hills, CA, US, 91343, kevin.heslin@va.gov

Institution:

Heslin, Kevin C.: Veterans Health Administration, Veterans Emergency Management Evaluation Center, North Hills, CA; Guerrero, Erick G.: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA; Mitchell, Michael N.: Veterans Health Administration, Veterans Emergency Management Evaluation Center, North Hills, CA; Afable, Melissa K.: Veterans Health Administration, Veterans Emergency Management Evaluation Center, North Hills, CA; Dobalian, Aram: Veterans

Health Administration, Veterans Emergency Management Evaluation Center, North Hills, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is common among people with substance abuse histories and a burden for U.S. veterans in particular. This study compares self-reported HCV between 1,652 veterans and 48,013 nonveterans who received public-sector substance abuse treatment in Los Angeles between 2006 and 2010. A higher percentage of veterans than nonveterans reported HCV (6.5% vs. 3.8%, $p < .0001$). Homelessness and mental illness explained, respectively, 8.6% and 7.1% of the difference in HCV between the two groups, adjusting for other variables. Reducing homelessness and mental illness among veterans may also help reduce the excess burden of HCV in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[Homeless](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

82. The effects of the military's antidrug policies over the life course: The case of past-year hallucinogen use.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, August 2013, vol./is. 48/10(837-853), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Miech, Richard A; London, Andrew S; Wilmoth, Janet M; Koester, Stephen

Correspondence Address: Miech, Richard A.: University of Colorado at Denver, Denver, CO, US, richard.miech@ucdenver.edu

Institution: Miech, Richard A.: Health and Behavior Sciences, University of Colorado at Denver, Denver, CO; London, Andrew S.: Department of Sociology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY; Wilmoth, Janet M.: Department of Sociology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY; Koester, Stephen: Health and Behavior Sciences, University of Colorado at Denver, Denver, CO

Language: English

Abstract: We analyze long-term trends in past-year hallucinogen use among veterans as compared to nonveterans. This topic is theoretically strategic because the military adopted stringent and successful antidrug policies in the mid-1980s, which serves as a natural experiment to examine the potential long-term impact of comprehensive drug policies on illegal drug use. Drawing on self-reported data from the National Survey of Drug Use and Health in years 1985, 1988, and 1990-2010, the analysis uses age-period-cohort analysis to update trends in past-year hallucinogen use and to examine the impact of veteran status. Results are consistent with the hypothesis that a stringent antidrug policy can lead to a life-long reduction in hallucinogen use. Among birth cohorts who were young adults immediately before the implementation of the antidrug policies (those in the 1960-1964 birth cohort) odds of past-year hallucinogen use were twice as high for veterans as compared to nonveterans over the life course. This difference disappeared among birth cohorts that were young adults after the antidrug policies were implemented, when the prevalence of past-year hallucinogen use would be expected to be higher for veterans because of their significantly higher rates of illegal drug use in adolescence. After the drug-testing policies were implemented veterans actually had significantly lower prevalence of past-year hallucinogen use in comparison to nonveterans among the subgroup of respondents who reported a history of illegal drug use before age 18 (OR = .77, $p < .01$). These trends across veterans and nonveterans were not explained by trends in recruits' tendencies for illegal drug use. These findings point to service in today's armed forces as a turning point

that, overall, leads to a lasting, lifelong reduction in substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Hallucinogenic Drugs](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)
[*Health Care Policy](#)
[Government Policy Making](#)
[Life Span](#)
[Military Veterans](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

83. Prescription opioid initiation, correlates, and consequences among a sample of OEF/OIF military personnel.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, August 2013, vol./is. 48/10(811-820), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Golub, Andrew; Bennett, Alex S

Correspondence Address: Golub, Andrew: National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., 47 Prospect Pkwy, Burlington, VT, US, 05401, golub@ndri.org

Institution: Golub, Andrew: National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., Burlington, NY; Bennett, Alex S.: National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., Burlington, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Prescription opioid (PO) misuse represents a major health risk for many service members and veterans. This paper examines the pathways to misuse among a sample of US veterans who recently returned from Iraq and Afghanistan to low-income, predominately minority sections of New York City. Recreational PO misuse was not common on deployment. Most PO misusers initiated use subsequent to PO use for pain management, an iatrogenic pathway. However, most PO users did not misuse them. Veterans that misused POs were more likely to have other reintegration problems including drug and alcohol use disorders, traumatic brain injury (TBI), unemployment, and homelessness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Liability](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Military Veterans](#)
[Minority Groups](#)
[Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[Pain Management](#)
[Traumatic Brain Injury](#)
[Urban Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

84. Trends in binge and heavy drinking, alcohol-related problems, and combat exposure in the U.S. military.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, August 2013, vol./is. 48/10(799-810), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Bray, Robert M; Brown, Janice M; Williams, Jason

Correspondence Address: Bray, Robert M.: Behavioral Health and Criminal Justice Research Division, RTI International, 3040 Cornwallis Rd, Research Triangle Park, NC, US, 27709, rmb@rti.org

Institution: Bray, Robert M.: Behavioral Health and Criminal Justice Research Division, RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC; Brown, Janice M.: Behavioral Health and Criminal Justice Research Division, RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC; Williams, Jason: Behavioral Health and Criminal Justice Research Division, RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC

Language: English

Abstract: Population-based Department of Defense health behavior surveys were examined for binge and heavy drinking among U.S. active duty personnel. From 1998-2008, personnel showed significant increases in heavy drinking (15% to 20%) and binge drinking (35% to 47%). The rate of alcohol-related serious consequences was 4% for nonbinge drinkers, 9% for binge drinkers, and 19% for heavy drinkers. Personnel with high combat exposure had significantly higher rates of heavy (26.8%) and binge (54.8%) drinking than their counterparts (17% and 45%, respectively). Heavy and binge drinking put service members at high risk for problems that diminish force readiness and psychological fitness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Combat Experience](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Health Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

85. Introduction to the Special Issue: Drugs, wars, military personnel, and veterans.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, August 2013, vol./is. 48/10(795-798), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Golub, Andrew; Bennett, Alexander S

Correspondence Address: Golub, Andrew: National Development and Research Institutes, 47 Prospect Pkwy, Burlington, VT, US, 05401, golub@ndri.org

Institution: Golub, Andrew: National Development and Research Institutes, Burlington, VT; Bennett, Alexander S.: Institute for Special Population Research, National Development and Research Institutes, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: This special issue examines major structural, sociocultural, and behavioral issues surrounding substance use and misuse among US military personnel and veterans who served in recent military conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. This introduction provides a brief historical review of the US's experiences of the linkages between war and substance use, misuse, and abuse. It then describes how the various topics covered in this issue span the military-veteran life course and explains the significance of each contribution. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Combat Experience](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*War](#)
[Behavior Problems](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Sociocultural Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

86. Age-sensitive effect of adolescent dating experience on delinquency and substance use.

Citation: Crime & Delinquency, August 2013, vol./is. 59/5(670-696), 0011-1287;1552-387X (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Kim, Ryang Hui

Correspondence Address: Kim, Ryang Hui: New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision, Office of Program Planning, Research and Evaluation, Harriman State Office Campus-Building #2, 1220 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY, US, 12226, ryang.kim@doccs.ny.gov

Institution: Kim, Ryang Hui: New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision, Albany, NY

Language: English

Abstract: This study uses a developmental perspective and focuses on examining whether the impact of adolescent dating is age-sensitive. Dating at earlier ages is hypothesized to have a stronger effect on adolescent criminal behavior or substance use, but the effect would be weaker as one ages. The data obtained from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 are used to investigate this research question. The age-sensitive effect is measured by the interaction term between dating and age in the fixed effects modeling. The results show that when an adolescent changes from nondating to dating, the probability of committing criminal activities or using substances increases, but the influence of adolescent dating decreases as one ages. In addition, the dating effect decreases more rapidly among female adolescents than male adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Social Dating](#)
[Experiences \(Events\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Gendered pathways? Gender, mediating factors, and the gap in boys' and girls' substance use.

Citation: Crime & Delinquency, August 2013, vol./is. 59/5(651-669), 0011-1287;1552-387X (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Whaley, Rachel Bridges; Hayes-Smith, Justin; Hayes-Smith, Rebecca

Correspondence Address: Whaley, Rachel Bridges: Department of Sociology, Faner Hall 3384, MC 4524, Carbondale, IL, US, 62901, rwhaley@siu.edu

Institution: Whaley, Rachel Bridges: Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL; Hayes-Smith, Justin: Central Michigan University, Mount Pleasant, MI; Hayes-Smith, Rebecca: Central Michigan University, Mount Pleasant, MI

Language: English

Abstract: A gender gap in alcohol and drug use exists but is somewhat smaller than the gender gap in other forms of delinquency. This article extends studies that examine the gender-delinquency relationship to substance use in particular and estimate the extent to which major risk and protective factors mediate the association between gender and alcohol and marijuana use. The authors simultaneously draw on two traditional delinquency theories, social learning and social control, and the feminist pathways perspective regarding victimizations. This gendered pathways approach highlights the extent to which gender influences life experiences and thus the trajectories of girls and boys. In a large sample of 8th to 12th graders, school bonds and victimizations accounted for much of the gender-substance use relationship, especially in the case of casual and binge drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[Protective Factors](#)
[Social Control](#)
[Social Learning](#)
[Victimization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Tobacco use and its treatment among young people in mental health settings: A qualitative analysis.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, August 2013, vol./is. 15/8(1427-1435), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Prochaska, Judith J; Fromont, Sebastien C; Wa, Christina; Matlow, Ryan; Ramo, Danielle E; Hall, Sharon M

Correspondence Address: Prochaska, Judith J.: Stanford University, Medical School Office Building, X316, 1265 Welch Road, Stanford, CA, US, 94305-5411, JPro@Stanford.edu

Institution: Prochaska, Judith J.: Stanford Prevention Research Center, Department of Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA; Fromont, Sebastien C.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, CA; Wa, Christina: School of Law, University of California, Davis, CA; Matlow, Ryan: Department of Psychology, University of Denver, Denver, CO; Ramo, Danielle E.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, CA; Hall, Sharon M.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Youth with psychiatric disorders are at increased risk of tobacco use. Outpatient mental health settings have received little investigation for delivering tobacco treatment. This study obtained formative data to guide development of a tobacco cessation program for transitional age youth with co-occurring psychiatric disorders with a focus on outpatient mental health settings. Methods: Applying qualitative methods, we analyzed transcripts from interviews with 14 mental health clients (aged 16-23) and 8 mental health providers. Results: The youth identified internal (nicotine addiction and mood), social, parental, and media influences to their use of tobacco. Providers' viewed youth tobacco use as a normative developmental process, closely tied to management of psychiatric symptoms, supported by parents, and of lower priority relative to youth alcohol and illicit drug use. Youth and providers believed that clinicians can do more to

address tobacco use in practice and emphasized nonjudgmental support and nondirective approaches. Top recommended quitting strategies, however, differed notably for the youth (cold turkey, support from friends, physical activity, hobbies) and providers (cessation pharmacotherapy, cessation groups, treatment referrals). Conclusions: Mental health providers' greater prioritization of other substances and view of youth smoking as developmentally normative and a coping strategy for psychopathology are likely contributing to the general lack of attention to tobacco use currently. Integrating care within mental health settings would serve to reach youth in an arena where clinical rapport is already established, and study findings suggest receptivity for system improvements. Of consideration, however, is the apparent disconnect between provider and youth recommended strategies for supporting cessation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Comorbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Dangers in the medicine cabinet: Appropriate management of expired and unused prescription drugs.

Citation: Home Health Care Management & Practice, August 2013, vol./is. 25/4(155-159), 1084-8223;1552-6739 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Vaughn, L. Michelle; Donohoe, Krista

Correspondence Address: Vaughn, L. Michelle: South East Alaska Regional Health Consortium, Ethel Lund Medical Center Pharmacy, 3425 Hospital Drive, Juneau, AK, US, 99801, laurav@searhc.org

Institution: Vaughn, L. Michelle: South East Alaska Regional Health Consortium, Ethel Lund Medical Center Pharmacy, Juneau, AK; Donohoe, Krista: Virginia Commonwealth University, School of Pharmacy, Richmond, VA

Language: English

Abstract: Accidental poisonings and abuse of prescription drugs have been classified as an epidemic by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). Health care providers, especially those who practice in the home environment, should be aware of the scope of this problem as well as the recommendations for management and disposal of unused prescription drugs that are present in the home. This article reviews the problem of accidental poisonings and prescription drug abuse, and summarizes recommendations provided by various government agencies for appropriate management and disposal of prescription drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Toxic Disorders](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Home Health Care Management and Practice](#)

90. Neuropsychology of pathological internet use.

Original Title: Neuropsychologie der pathologischen Internetnutzung.

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, June 2013, vol./is. 59/3(143-152), 0939-5911 (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Brand, Matthias; Laier, Christian

Correspondence Address: Brand, Matthias: Allgemeine Psychologie, Kognition, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Forsthausweg 2, Duisburg, Germany, 47057, matthias.brand@uni-due.de

Institution: Brand, Matthias: Allgemeine Psychologie: Kognition, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Essen; Laier, Christian: Allgemeine Psychologie: Kognition, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Essen

Language: German

Abstract: Aims: This review's aim is to summarize currently published research articles on the neuropsychology of pathological Internet use. Methods: Criteria-guided literature selection. Results: Neuropsychological studies have found that individuals with pathological Internet use decide disadvantageously, because they prefer decision options associated with short-term rewards and ignore potential negative consequences in the long-term. Neuropsychological studies also suggest that Internet-related cues interfere with cognitive functions, for example working memory performance. Results from neuroimaging and neuropsychological studies demonstrate that cue-reactivity, craving and decision making are important concepts for understanding pathological Internet use. Conclusions: Reports on neurocognitive functions and brain reactions toward specific Internet-related cues in individuals with a specific pathological Internet use (e.g., of playing online games) are comparable with those brain reactions found in substance addiction and pathological gambling and emphasize the classification of pathological Internet use as a behavioral addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Neuropsychology](#)
Cues
[Short Term Memory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

91. Video game and internet addiction: Is there a need for differentiation?

Citation: Sucht: Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis, June 2013, vol./is. 59/3(129-142), 0939-5911 (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Rehbein, Florian; Mosle, Thomas

Correspondence Address: Rehbein, Florian: Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen (KFN) Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN), Lutzerodestr. 9, Hannover, Germany, 30161, florian.rehbein@kfn.de

Institution: Rehbein, Florian: Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN), Hannover; Mosle, Thomas: Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN), Hannover

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: The term Internet addiction encompasses a broad range of activities which in isolation have rarely been studied for their clinical relevance. This study looks at whether video game addiction and Internet addiction can be regarded as distinct nosological entities and whether there is a differential impact on those affected. It also aims to describe the type of activities that contribute most to the addiction. Methods: Data was collected in a school survey of Grade 7 to 10 students (M = 14.5 years; n = 4 436). Besides video game addiction (CSAS-II) and Internet addiction (CIUS), indicators of media consumption, functional level, well-being, burden for significant others and

psychological strain were collected. Results: Internet and video game addiction can be regarded as two distinct nosological entities. This differentiation is supported by differences in sociodemographic variables and measures of validation. The subjective suffering seems to be higher among adolescent video game addicts than Internet addicts. Girls with an Internet addiction cite social networks almost exclusively as the cause of their problem while boys also name pornography. Discussion: In research on Internet addiction, a greater differentiation is needed regarding the underlying activities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Verlag Hans Huber, Hogrefe AG, Bern; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Computer Games
 *Internet Addiction
 *Social Networks
 Pathology
Source: PsycINFO

92. Addiction of university/college students on the internet.

Original Title: Zavislost vysokoskolakov od internetu.
Citation: Psychologia a Patopsychologia Dietata, 2013, vol./is. 47/2(162-174), 0555-5574 (2013)
Author(s): Holdos, Juraj
Correspondence Address: Holdos, Juraj: Katedra Psychologie, Filozoficka Fakulta, KatolickaUniverzita, Hrabovska Cesta 1, Ruzomberok, Slovakia, 034 01, juraj.holdos@ff.ku.sk
Institution: Holdos, Juraj: Katedra Psychologie, Filozofickej Fakulty, Katolickej Univerzity, Ruzomberok
Language: Slovak
Abstract: The research of Internet addiction was taking place in 2009-2011 on the sample of 490 Slovak adolescents studying at universities in an undergraduate-bachelor study program. The author found that the university students spend a lot of time on the Internet-3.6 hours a day on average. With use of the Internet Addiction Test and Online Cognition Scale, the research revealed 4 to 9 percents of the sample that show a significant problem with overuse of the Internet in a direction of Internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Adolescent Psychopathology
 *College Students
 *Internet Addiction
Source: PsycINFO

93. Constitutive relevance and the personal/subpersonal distinction.

Citation: Philosophical Psychology, August 2013, vol./is. 26/4(547-570), 0951-5089;1465-394X (Aug 2013)
Author(s): Colombo, Matteo
Correspondence Address: Colombo, Matteo: School of Philosophy, Psychology and Language Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Dugald Stewart Building, 3 Charles Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH8 9AD, m.colombo-2@sms.ed.ac.uk
Institution: Colombo, Matteo: Department of Philosophy, School of Philosophy, Psychology and Language Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh
Language: English
Abstract: Can facts about subpersonal states and events be constitutively relevant to personal-level phenomena? And can knowledge of these facts inform explanations of personal-level phenomena? Some philosophers, like Jennifer Hornsby and John McDowell, argue for

two negative answers whereby questions about persons and their behavior cannot be answered by using information from subpersonal psychology. Knowledge of subpersonal states and events cannot inform personal-level explanation such that they cast light on what constitutes persons' behaviors. In this paper I argue against this position. After having distinguished between enabling and constitutive relevance, I defend the claim that at least some facts about subpersonal states and events are constitutively relevant to some personal-level phenomenon, and therefore can, and sometimes should, inform personal-level explanations. I draw some of the possible consequences of my claim for our understanding of personal-level behavior by focusing on the phenomenon of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Edinburgh WiP Seminar. Edinburgh. Scotland. This work was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
[*Addiction](#)
[*Behavior](#)
[*Philosophies](#)
[*Psychology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

94. Relationship of drug-addicted patients' personality disorders to social problem-solving changes during the rehabilitation process.

Citation: Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, August 2013, vol./is. 67/4(282-288), 0803-9488;1502-4725 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Kolesnikova, Jelena; Miežitis, Solveiga; Osis, Guntars

Correspondence Address: Kolesnikova, Jelena: Department of Psychology, University of Latvia, Jurmalas gatve 74/76, Riga, Latvia, LV-1083, jkolesnikova@inbox.lv

Institution: Kolesnikova, Jelena: Department of Psychology, University of Latvia, Riga; Miežitis, Solveiga: Department of Adult Education and Counseling Psychology, OISE, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON; Osis, Guntars: Department of Medicine, Riga Stradins University, Riga

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Drug-addicted patients exhibit various personality disorders that interfere with their adaptation to society, as well as their ability to participate in the rehabilitation process. The Latvian Rehabilitation Programme for drug addicts includes social problem-solving training to help patients reintegrate into society. However, the role of personality disorders has not been investigated in relation to this process. Aims: The aim of the study is to assess whether personality disorders predict changes in dimensions of social problem-solving after 6 months of rehabilitation for drug-addicted patients. Methods: The sample of this study consists of 31 drug-addicted patients from the Latvian rehabilitation centres aged 21-35 (females 21%, males 79%). Two inventories are used: the Social Problem-Solving Inventory-Revised (SPSI-R) and Millon TM Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-III (MCMI-III) adapted into Russian. Results: Results of the study indicated that some MCMI-III personality disorders (Schizoid and Histrionic) negatively predicted SPSI-R Positive problem orientation, and narcissistic disorder positively predicted SPSI-R Avoidance style after 6 months in the Latvian Rehabilitation Programme. The other personality disorders did not predict social problem-solving dimensions. Conclusions: The results of the study suggest that some personality disorders are related to changes in social problem-solving dimensions for drug-addicted patients. Hence, it is important to consider the implications of particular personality disorders to facilitate the implementation of social problem-solving rehabilitation programmes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)
[*Problem Solving](#)
[*Rehabilitation](#)
[Social Skills](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Nordic Journal of Psychiatry](#)

95. Donald A. Calsyn, Ph.D.: 1949-2013.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, August 2013, vol./is. 131/3(324), 0376-8716 (Aug 1, 2013)
Author(s): Saxon, Andrew J
Institution: Saxon, Andrew J.: Center of Excellence in Substance Abuse Treatment and Education, VA Puget Sound Health Care System, WA
Language: English
Abstract: Presents an obituary of Donald A. Calsyn (1949-2013). Don graduated from the University of Washington where he also received his Ph.D. before joining the faculty and remaining for his entire career. Don spent much of the rest of his career, particularly in recent years, studying innovative ways to help patients reduce their sexual risk. Donald A. Calsyn became a staff psychologist at Seattle VA Medical Center and a faculty member in the Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences at the University of Washington in 1981 and performed widely recognized research in the areas of methadone treatment for opioid addiction and HIV prevention among individuals with substance use disorders. Don was so good at creating and implementing REMAS because he remained at heart a skilled and empathic clinician who always found a clever path past the oftentimes brittle and bristly veneers of his severely addicted patients and into their fiercely protected but usually soft and caring souls. He is remembered with deep fondness and even reverence by the many veterans he treated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*HIV](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Psychologists](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

96. Personality traits and illicit substances: The moderating role of poverty.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, August 2013, vol./is. 131/3(247-251), 0376-8716 (Aug 1, 2013)
Author(s): Sutin, Angelina R; Evans, Michele K; Zonderman, Alan B
Correspondence Address: Sutin, Angelina R.: Florida State University College of Medicine, 1115 W. Call Street, Tallahassee, FL, US, 32308, Angelina.sutin@med.fsu.edu
Institution: Sutin, Angelina R.: Florida State University College of Medicine, Tallahassee, FL; Evans, Michele K.: National Institute on Aging, Baltimore, MD; Zonderman, Alan B.: National Institute on Aging, Baltimore, MD
Language: English
Abstract: Background: Illicit substances increase risk of morbidity and mortality and have significant consequences for society. Personality traits are associated with drug use; we

test whether these associations vary by socioeconomic status. Method: Participants (N = 412) from the Healthy Aging in Neighborhoods of Diversity across the Life Span (HANDLS) study completed the Revised NEO Personality Inventory and self-reported use of opiates and cocaine. 50% of participants were living below 125% of the federal poverty line. Mean-level personality differences across never, former, and current opiate/cocaine users were compared. Logistic regressions compared never versus current users and interactions between personality traits and poverty status tested whether these associations varied by socioeconomic status. Results: High Neuroticism and low Agreeableness increased risk of drug use. The association between low Conscientiousness and drug use was moderated by poverty, such that low Conscientiousness was a stronger risk factor for illicit substance use among those with relatively higher SES. For every standard deviation decrease in Conscientiousness, there was a greater than 2-fold increase in risk of illicit substance use (OR = 2.15, 95% CI = 1.45-3.17). Conscientiousness was unrelated to drug use among participants living below 125% of the federal poverty line. Conclusions: Under favorable economic conditions, the tendency to be organized, disciplined, and deliberate is protective against drug use. These tendencies, however, matter less when financial resources are scarce. In contrast, those prone to emotional distress and antagonism are at greater risk for current drug use, regardless of their economic situation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Cocaine
 *Drug Abuse
 *Opiates
 *Personality Traits
 *Poverty
 Role Taking
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

97. Loneliness, self-esteem, and life satisfaction as predictors of Internet addiction: A cross-sectional study among Turkish university students.

Citation: Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, August 2013, vol./is. 54/4(313-319), 0036-5564;1467-9450 (Aug 2013)
Author(s): Bozoglan, Bahadir; Demirer, Veysel; Sahin, Ismail
Correspondence Address: Bozoglan, Bahadir, bahadirbozoglan@yahoo.com
Institution: Bozoglan, Bahadir: Psychological Counseling and Guidance, Konya; Demirer, Veysel: Department of Computer and Instructional Technology, Selcuk University, Konya; Sahin, Ismail: Department of Computer and Instructional Technology, Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya
Language: English
Abstract: This study investigated the relationship among loneliness, self-esteem, life satisfaction, and Internet addiction. Participants were 384 university students (114 males, 270 females) from 18 to 24 years old from the faculty of education in Turkey. The Internet Addiction, UCLA Loneliness, Self-esteem, and Life Satisfaction scales were distributed to about 1000 university students, and 38.4% completed the survey (see Appendix A and B). It was found that loneliness, self-esteem, and life satisfaction explained 38% of the total variance in Internet addiction. Loneliness was the most important variable associated with Internet addiction and its subscales. Loneliness and self-esteem together explained time-management problems and interpersonal and health problems while loneliness, self-esteem, and life satisfaction together explained only the interpersonal and health problems subscales. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology-The Scandinavian Psychological Associations; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Life Satisfaction](#)
[*Loneliness](#)
[*Self Esteem](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

98. Conscious knowledge influences decision-making differently in substance abusers with and without co-morbid antisocial personality disorder.

Citation: Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, August 2013, vol./is. 54/4(292-299), 0036-5564;1467-9450 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Mellentin, Angelina I; Skot, Lotte; Teasdale, Thomas W; Habekost, Thomas

Correspondence Address: Habekost, Thomas: Department of Psychology, University of Copenhagen, Oster Farimagsgade 2A, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1353, thomas.habekost@psy.ku.dk

Institution: Mellentin, Angelina I.: Department of Psychology, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen; Skot, Lotte: Department of Psychology, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen; Teasdale, Thomas W.: Department of Psychology, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen; Habekost, Thomas: Department of Psychology, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen

Language: English

Abstract: Decision-making impairment, as measured by the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT), is a consistent finding among individuals with substance use disorder (SUD). We studied how this impairment is influenced by co-morbid antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) and conscious knowledge of the task. Three groups were investigated: SUD individuals without co-morbid ASPD (n = 30), SUD individuals with co-morbid ASPD (n = 16), and healthy controls (n = 17). Both SUD and SUD+ASPD participants had poor overall IGT performance. A block-by-block analysis revealed that SUD participants exhibited slow but steady improvement across the IGT, whereas SUD+ASPD participants exhibited initial normal improvement, but dropped off during the last 40 trials. Conscious knowledge of the task was significantly correlated to performance for controls and SUD participants, but not for SUD+ASPD participants. Our findings suggest that decision-making proceeds differently in SUD and SUD+ASPD individuals due to differences in acquisition and application of conscious knowledge. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Scandinavian Psychological Associations; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Knowledge \(General\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

99. Drug trajectories among youth undergoing treatment: The influence of psychological problems and delinquency.

Citation: Journal of Adolescence, August 2013, vol./is. 36/4(705-716), 0140-1971 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Brunelle, Natacha; Bertrand, Karine; Beaudoin, Isabelle; Ledoux, Cinthia; Gendron, Annie; Arseneault, Catherine

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Institution: Brunelle, Natacha: Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres, Department of Special Education, Trois-Rivieres, PQ; Bertrand, Karine: Universite de Sherbrooke, Faculty of Medicine, Addiction Program, Longueuil, PQ; Beaudoin, Isabelle: Universite de Sherbrooke, Faculty of Medicine, Addiction Program, Longueuil, PQ; Ledoux, Cinthia: Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres, Department of Special Education, Trois-Rivieres, PQ; Gendron, Annie: Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres, Department of Special Education, Trois-Rivieres, PQ; Arseneault, Catherine: Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres, Department of Special Education, Trois-Rivieres, PQ

Language: English

Abstract: Previous research has documented associations of addiction with delinquency and psychological problems. However, few studies have evaluated their influence on adolescent's drug use trajectories. The current study aims to examine the influence of these factors on the recovery trajectories of 199 youths aged 15.6 years on average admitted to inpatient and outpatient addiction treatment centers, followed up three and six months later. Results indicate that youth who show higher severity of drug abuse exhibit greater improvement than youth with a lower severity of drug abuse at the onset of treatment. Although psychological problems were associated with baseline drug use, they did not influence drug use trajectory over time. Only delinquency influenced the recovery trajectories of these youth. Results suggest that a high level of delinquency can have a significant effect on the drug recovery process of adolescents and that interventions should attempt to reduce both drug use and delinquency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Disease Course](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[Comorbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

100. Days with pain and substance use disorders: Is there an association?

Citation: The Clinical Journal of Pain, August 2013, vol./is. 29/8(689-695), 0749-8047;1536-5409 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Edlund, Mark J; Sullivan, Mark D; Han, Xiaotong; Booth, Brenda M

Correspondence Address: Edlund, Mark J.: RTI International, 3040 Cornwallis Road, P.O. Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC, US, 27709-2194, medlund@rti.org

Institution: Edlund, Mark J.: RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC; Sullivan, Mark D.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA; Han, Xiaotong: Department of Psychiatry, Division of Health Services Research, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR; Booth, Brenda M.: Department of Psychiatry, Division of Health Services Research, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: We investigated possible associations between pain frequency and the 5 most common substance use disorders: alcohol abuse/dependence, cocaine abuse/dependence,

methamphetamine abuse/dependence, opioid abuse/dependence, and marijuana abuse/dependence. Methods: We used data from the Rural Stimulant Study, a longitudinal (7 waves), observational study of at-risk stimulant users (cocaine and methamphetamine) in Arkansas and Kentucky (n = 462). In fixed-effects logistic regression models, we regressed our measures of substance use disorders on the number of days with pain in the past 30 days and depression severity. Results: Time periods when individuals had 1 to 15 days [odds ratio (OR) = 1.85, P < 0.001] or 16 + days (OR = 2.18, P < 0.001) with pain in the past 30 days were more likely to have a diagnosis of alcohol abuse/dependence, compared with time periods when individuals had no days with pain. Compared with time periods when individuals had no pain days in the past 30 days, time periods when individuals had 16 + pain days were more likely to have a diagnosis of opioid abuse/dependence (OR = 3.32, P = 0.02). Number of days with pain was not significantly associated with other substance use disorders. Discussion: Pain frequency seems to be associated with an increased risk for alcohol abuse/dependence and opioid abuse/dependence in this population, and the magnitude of the association is medium to large. Further research is needed to investigate this in more representative populations and to determine causal relationships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Pain](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Marijuana](#)
[Methamphetamine](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Clinical Journal of Pain*

101. Correlations between compulsory drug abstinence treatments and HIV risk behaviors among injection drug users in a border city of South China.

Citation: AIDS Education and Prevention, August 2013, vol./is. 25/4(336-348), 0899-9546 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Chen, Huey T; Tuner, Nannette; Chen, Charlene J; Lin, Hui-yi; Liang, Shaoling; Wang, Siven

Correspondence Address: Chen, Huey T.: Department of Public Health, Mercer University, 3001 Mercer University Dr., Atlanta, GA, US, 30341, hueychen9@gmail.com

Institution: Chen, Huey T.: Department of Public Health, Mercer University, Atlanta, GA; Tuner, Nannette: Department of Public Health, Mercer University, Atlanta, GA; Chen, Charlene J.: COPE Health Solutions, Los Angeles, CA; Lin, Hui-yi: Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL; Liang, Shaoling: Guangxi Center of Disease Prevention and Control, Guangxi; Wang, Siven: Boan Maternal and Child Health Hospital, Shenzhen

Language: English

Abstract: Compulsory drug abstinence treatments (CAT) provided by the public security system have been one of the predominant methods of addressing drug abuse and HIV risks in China. This study assessed the association between CAT and HIV risk behaviors by surveying a community sample of 613 injection drug users (IDUs) at a city located in South China. The data indicated that the great majority of the participants (89.6%) had received the institutionalized treatments an average of 4.5 times. The study found that the number of compulsory drug abstinence treatments increased IDUs' HIV/AIDS knowledge. However, other HIV-related outcomes were not encouraging. The study found that the number of compulsory drug abstinence treatments was not related to an increase

in condom use. Furthermore, the frequency of compulsory drug abstinence treatments was not related to needle/syringe sharing, but was positively associated with cooker/cotton/rinse water sharing and drug solution sharing. The number of compulsory drug abstinence treatments was positively associated with HIV status. In general, this study found little support that CAT has accomplished its goal in reducing HIV risks among injection drug users in the sample. Policy implications for reforming CAT are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Guilford Press; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Goals
 *HIV Testing
 *Injections
 Drug Abstinence
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from EBSCOhost in [AIDS Education & Prevention](#)
 Available from EBSCOhost in [AIDS Education & Prevention](#)

102. Review of Drink and the city: Alcohol and alcohol problems in urban UK since the 1950s.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, August 2013, vol./is. 20/4(343-344), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Aug 2013)
Author(s): MacGregor, Susanne
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Institution: MacGregor, Susanne: Department of Social, Environmental and Health Research, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, Drink and the City: Alcohol and Alcohol Problems in Urban UK Since the 1950s by J. E. McGregor (2012). Jane McGregor's aim in this book is to document changes in attitudes and responses to alcohol in the UK urban environment. The focus is in the interaction between local and national policy as demonstrated through a case-study of the city of Nottingham. The book shows the value of a historical narrative in helping to make sense of events and decisions. It demonstrates that implementation of policy is often different from what was intended, as local factors shape what happens on the ground. The story of what happened in Nottingham clarifies a lot about current discussions of policy, practice, research and treatment. The reviewer concludes by highly recommending the book for both general and specialist readers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Decision Making
 *Evidence Based Practice
 Policy Making
 Urban Environments
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from Informa Healthcare in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

103. Review of Cultural ecstasies: Drugs, gender and the social imaginary.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, August 2013, vol./is. 20/4(342), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Aug 2013)
Author(s): O'Rawe, Steve

Correspondence Address: O'Rawe, Steve, Steve.O'Rawe@uws.ac.uk

Institution: O'Rawe, Steve: School of Social Sciences & Alcohol & Drug Studies, University of the West of Scotland

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Cultural Ecstasies: Drugs, Gender and the Social Imaginary* by Ilana Mountain (see record 2012-28152-000). This book reviews and interprets the discourse analyses on drugs, drug users and drug policy that focus on gender, class and race; it proposes that much of society's understandings on drug issues are based upon essentially moralistic underpinnings. Drugs and drug use, therefore, are looked at in their specific historical locations, understanding the phenomena within its specific economic, political and moral backdrop. In the reviewer's opinion, this book is a useful and insightful contribution to the knowledge of drugs in society that adds to the body of work that challenges present political standpoints. It should provide students in many academic disciplines an innovative view on how dominant discourses shape and affect potentially harmful outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Health Care Policy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

104. Review of The politics of addiction: Medical conflict and drug dependence in England since 1960.

Citation: *Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy*, August 2013, vol./is. 20/4(338-339), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Nicholls, James

Correspondence Address: Nicholls, James, jamesnicholls@alcoholresearchuk.org

Institution: Nicholls, James: Alcohol Research UK, London

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *The Politics of Addiction: Medical Conflict and Drug Dependence in England Since 1960* by Sarah G. Mars (2012). The book addresses a number of key themes. On one level, it is a history of how approaches to treatment shifted from the famous 'British System' of GP-centered prescribing, through the Drug Dependency Units (DDU's) established in the late 1960s, to the more inclusive harm reduction approach of the mid-1980s and the return to a more punitive, but also abstinence-centered, paradigm from the 1990s onwards. However, it is also about how power operates across and between influential institutions. At the heart of the book is the conflict between the Drug Dependency Units, which dominated treatment from the late 1960s onwards, and the private prescribers who continued to treat patients, often using methods at variance with those employed by DDUs. The book is the result of extensive archival and interview-based research, and at times the narrative arc is somewhat lost in the mass of detail, in the reviewer's opinion. By reminding us that drug policy is about institutional power, and not just scientific evidence, it makes an important contribution to our understanding of this key area of public debate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)

*Drug Rehabilitation
 *Harm Reduction
 *Policy Making
 Conflict

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy*

105. Best practice promotion in Europe: A web-based tool for the dissemination of evidence-based demand reduction interventions.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, August 2013, vol./is. 20/4(331-337), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Aug 2013)

Author(s): Ferri, Marica; Bo, Alessandra

Correspondence Address: Ferri, Marica: Interventions, Best Practice and Scientific Partners Unit, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Cais do Sodre, Lisbon, Portugal, 1249-289, Marica.Ferri@emcdda.europa.eu

Institution: Ferri, Marica: Interventions, Best Practice and Scientific Partners Unit, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Lisbon; Bo, Alessandra: Interventions, Best Practice and Scientific Partners Unit, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Lisbon

Language: English

Abstract: Best practice is the best application of available evidence to current activities in the drugs field. In 2008, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) set off the creation of a web-based tool which bridges together scientific evidence and current practices in the drug addiction field. The aim is to disseminate evidence-based interventions and promote sharing of best practice amongst the European countries. The synthesis of the evidence is based on sound procedures, implemented according to the methods of the Cochrane collaboration (the Drugs and Alcohol Group) and the Grade working group. As of October 2012, the portal is composed of four modules on the effectiveness of demand reduction interventions, a collection of European projects on prevention, treatment, harm reduction and social reintegration and an inventory of European Guidelines and Standards including a bank of instruments to evaluate interventions (<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/best-practice>). The summaries of evidence are presented in a user-friendly format and provide plain language information on the interpretation of the measures of effect supporting the evidence, but do not provide specific recommendations. The main future challenge of EMCDDA's best practice promotion is to enhance the communication of evidence to better inform the decision making processes both at national and European level. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Databases
 *Evidence Based Practice
 *Harm Reduction
 *Health Promotion
 *Best Practices
 Decision Making
 Drug Addiction
 Intervention

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy*

106. Working with substance use: Levels and predictors of positive therapeutic attitudes across social care practitioners in England.

- Citation:** Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, August 2013, vol./is. 20/4(312-321), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Aug 2013)
- Author(s):** Hutchinson, Aisha Jane; Galvani, Sarah; Dance, Cherilyn
- Correspondence Address:** Hutchinson, Aisha Jane: Institute of Applied Social Research, University of Bedfordshire, Park Square, Luton, BDF, United Kingdom, LU1 3JU, aisha.hutchinson@beds.ac.uk
- Institution:** Hutchinson, Aisha Jane: Institute of Applied Social Research, University of Bedfordshire, Luton, Luton, BDF; Galvani, Sarah: Tilda Goldberg Centre for Social Work and Social Care, University of Bedfordshire, BDF; Dance, Cherilyn: Institute of Applied Social Research, University of Bedfordshire, Luton, Luton, BDF
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: To measure the attitudes of social care practitioners towards working with alcohol and other drug (AOD) use and to identify the factors which can be used to predict positive engagement. Methods: A cross-sectional online survey was completed by 646 front-line social care practitioners in 11 English Local Authorities. The survey included an adapted version of the Alcohol and Alcohol Problems Perceptions Questionnaire to measure overall therapeutic attitudes (OTAs). Using a principle component analysis, four attitudinal components were identified within the tool; role adequacy, role support, role legitimacy and role engagement. Findings: Analysis of 597 responses (sub-sample excluding specialists substance misuse workers) revealed an average OTA score of 4.68 (SD = 0.662; range: 1-7). The majority of scores (69%) fell in the middle range indicating that practitioners were neither positively nor negatively engaged with AOD-related work. Respondents reported more positive perceptions of role support and legitimacy (56% and 54%, respectively) than for role adequacy and role engagement (25% and 20%, respectively). A multiple regression model revealed that perceived preparedness by qualifying training, employing directorate, AOD-related practice experience and gender, were all predictors of OTAs. Conclusion: For these social care professionals, neither positive nor negative attitudes towards working with AOD dominated. However, this research identifies several factors important for converting the largely ambivalent attitudes of social care practitioners into positive engagement with AOD use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Positive Transfer](#)
[*Social Workers](#)
[*Therapist Attitudes](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Therapeutic Processes](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

107. The effects of chronic cigarette smoking on cognitive recovery during early abstinence from alcohol.

- Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, July 2013, vol./is. 37/7(1220-1227), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Jul 2013)
- Author(s):** Pennington, David L; Durazzo, Timothy C; Schmidt, Thomas P; Mon, Anderson; Abe, Christoph; Meyerhoff, Dieter J
- Correspondence Address:** Pennington, David L.: Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Diseases, San Francisco VA Medical Center, 114M, 4150 Clement Street, San Francisco, CA, US, 94121, david.pennington@ucsf.edu
- Institution:** Pennington, David L.: Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Diseases (CIND), San Francisco VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA; Durazzo, Timothy C.: Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Diseases (CIND), San Francisco VA Medical Center, San

Francisco, CA; Schmidt, Thomas P.: Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Diseases (CIND), San Francisco VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA; Mon, Anderson: Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Diseases (CIND), San Francisco VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA; Abe, Christoph: Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Diseases (CIND), San Francisco VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA; Meyerhoff, Dieter J.: Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Diseases (CIND), San Francisco VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Alcohol use disorders are related to neurocognitive abnormalities during early abstinence in those seeking treatment for alcohol dependence (ALC). Considerable evidence indicates that chronic cigarette smoking is associated with multiple neurocognitive deficiencies. However, very little is known about the effects of chronic smoking on neurocognitive recovery during early abstinence from alcohol. We evaluated whether cigarette smoking interferes with cognitive improvement during early abstinence from alcohol, a period thought important for maintaining long-term sobriety. Methods: Neurocognitive functions previously shown to be adversely affected by both alcohol use disorders and chronic cigarette smoking were evaluated. We assessed 35 smoking ALC (sALC) and 34 nonsmoking ALC (nsALC) at approximately 1 and 5 weeks of monitored abstinence. Results: Although neither group was clinically impaired, both cross-sectional and longitudinal deficiencies were observed in sALC versus nsALC in processing speed, working memory, and auditory-verbal learning and memory. Lifetime alcohol consumption, medical, and psychiatric comorbidities did not predict neurocognitive performance or improvement across assessments. Within sALC, greater drinking and smoking severities were synergistically (more than additively) related to less improvement on visuospatial learning and memory. Former smoking status in the nsALC-mediated group differences in auditory-verbal delayed recall. Conclusions: Chronic cigarette smoking appears to negatively impact neurocognition during early abstinence from alcohol. Although the cognitive deficiencies observed in this cohort were not in a clinical range of impairment, they should be considered to enhance treatment efficacy. Our findings lend support to integrating smoking cessation as well as the individual assessment of cognition into early ALC treatment. Additionally, there is a need to elucidate the effects of current and former smoking status in future reports of neurocognition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcoholism
 *Neurocognition
 *Sobriety
 *Tobacco Smoking

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

108. One more beer? Serving alcohol to pseudo-intoxicated guests in bars.**Citation:**

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, July 2013, vol./is. 37/7(1213-1219), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Jul 2013)

Author(s):

Gosselt, Jordy F; van Hoof, Joris J; Goverde, Martine M; de Jong, Menno D. T

Correspondence Address:

van Hoof, Joris J.: Department of Communication Studies, Faculty of Behavioral Sciences, University of Twente, P.O. Box 217, Enschede, Netherlands, 7500 AE, vanhoof@utwente.nl

Institution:

Gosselt, Jordy F.: Department of Communication Studies, University of Twente, Enschede; van Hoof, Joris J.: Department of Communication Studies, University of Twente, Enschede; Goverde, Martine M.: Department of Communication Studies,

University of Twente, Enschede; de Jong, Menno D. T.: Department of Communication Studies, University of Twente, Enschede

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Consuming large quantities of alcohol might result in negative consequences for both individual drinkers (alcohol dependency and addiction) and society (violence, traffic crashes). In order to decrease the prevalence of alcohol abuse, many countries have adopted regulations prohibiting the catering industry to serve alcohol to intoxicated guests. This article investigated compliance with these regulations in the Netherlands. **Methods:** A study was conducted in which pseudo-intoxicated actors tried to order alcoholic drinks in 58 bars. A 2 x 2 design was used, based on (i) the number of actors involved (1 vs. 2) and (ii) the level of intoxication (moderately vs. very drunk). In contrast to earlier studies, research accomplices checked afterward whether the bartenders noticed that the actors appeared intoxicated. **Results:** In 86% of the cases, the actors were able to buy alcohol, without comments or questions. In 10%, the actors were refused entrance by a bouncer. Only in 4%, the bartender refused to serve. In 81% of the cases, the bartenders remembered the actors: In 93% of those cases, they noticed that the actor appeared intoxicated. Only the "very drunk" script involving 2 actors led to refusals. **Conclusions:** The results show that compliance with the regulations regarding overserving to intoxicated guests is problematic in the Netherlands. Misinterpretations of the situation could be ruled out: Most bartenders noticed that the actors appeared intoxicated but served nonetheless. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: The Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcohol Abuse
*Alcohol Intoxication
*Drinking Behavior
*Hospitality Industry
Beer
Society

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

109. Dose-response associations between number and frequency of substance use and high-risk sexual behaviors among HIV-negative substance-using men who have sex with men (SUMSM) in San Francisco.

Citation:

JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, August 2013, vol./is. 63/4(540-544), 1525-4135;1077-9450 (Aug 1, 2013)

Author(s):

Santos, Glenn-Milo; Coffin, Phillip O; Das, Moupali; Matheson, Tim; DeMicco, Erin; Raiford, Jerris L; Vittinghoff, Eric; Dilley, James W; Colfax, Grant; Herbst, Jeffrey H

Correspondence Address:

Santos, Glenn-Milo: San Francisco Department of Public Health, 25 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 500, San Francisco, CA, US, 94102, glenn-milo.santos@sfdph.org

Institution:

Santos, Glenn-Milo: San Francisco Department of Public Health, San Francisco, CA; Coffin, Phillip O.: San Francisco Department of Public Health, San Francisco, CA; Das, Moupali: San Francisco Department of Public Health, San Francisco, CA; Matheson, Tim: San Francisco Department of Public Health, San Francisco, CA; DeMicco, Erin: San Francisco Department of Public Health, San Francisco, CA; Raiford, Jerris L.: Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA; Vittinghoff, Eric: Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA; Dilley, James W.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA; Colfax, Grant: San Francisco Department of Public Health, San Francisco, CA; Herbst, Jeffrey H.: Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for

HIV/AIDS Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA

Language:

English

Abstract:

We evaluated the relationship between frequency and number of substances used and HIV risk [ie, serodiscordant unprotected anal intercourse (SDUAI)] among 3173 HIV-negative substance-using MSM. Compared with nonusers, the adjusted odds ratio (AOR) for SDUAI among episodic and at least weekly users, respectively, was 3.31 [95% confidence interval (CI), 2.55 to 4.28] and 5.46 (95% CI, 3.80 to 7.84) for methamphetamine, 1.86 (95% CI, 1.51 to 2.29) and 3.13 (95% CI, 2.12 to 4.63) for cocaine, and 2.08 (95% CI, 1.68 to 2.56) and 2.54 (95% CI, 1.85 to 3.48) for poppers. Heavy alcohol drinkers reported more SDUAI than moderate drinkers [AOR, 1.90 (95% CI, 1.43 to 2.51)]. Compared with nonusers, AORs for using 1, 2, and ≥ 3 substances were 16.81 (95% CI, 12.25 to 23.08), 27.31 (95% CI, 18.93 to 39.39), and 46.38 (95% CI, 30.65 to 70.19), respectively. High-risk sexual behaviors were strongly associated with frequency and number of substances used. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*AIDS
*Drug Abuse
*Male Homosexuality
*Sexual Risk Taking
At Risk Populations
Psychosexual Behavior

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *Ovid* in *JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes*

110. Alcohol intoxication and suicidality.**Original Title:**

Alkoholintoxikation und akute Suizidalitat.

Citation:

Psychiatrische Praxis, July 2013, vol./is. 40/5(259-263), 0303-4259 (Jul 2013)

Author(s):

Wetterling, Tilman; Schneider, Barbara

Correspondence Address:

Wetterling, Tilman: Klinik für Psychiatrie, Psychotherapie und Psychosomatik, Vivantes Klinikum Hellersdorf, Myslowitzer Strasse 45, Berlin, Germany, 12621, tilman.wetterling@vivantes.de

Institution:

Wetterling, Tilman: Klinik für Psychiatrie, Psychotherapie und Psychosomatik, Vivantes Klinikum Hellersdorf, Berlin; Schneider, Barbara: LVR-Klinik Köln, Abteilung Abhängigkeitserkrankungen, Köln

Language:

German

Abstract:

Objective: Although there is a rich literature showing that addictive disorders are important risk factors for suicide, corresponding studies on suicidal behavior are rare. This study was aimed to evaluate the impact of alcohol intoxication on suicidal behavior. Methods: Prospective study. All patients admitted to a psychiatric department providing the psychiatric services for a district of Berlin (250,000 inhabitants) within 15 month. Results: Within this period 184 persons were admitted after showing suicidal behaviour (n = 227 admissions). 54.3% of them were alcohol intoxicated (BAC > 1g/l). Apart from substance use disorders the most common diagnoses were adjustment disorders (41.0 %), followed by depressive disorders (27.3 %). 28.2% committed a suicide attempt. All kinds of suicidal behaviour were accompanied by alcohol intoxication, particularly threatening of committing suicide. Persons admitted without alcohol ingestion frequently suffered from depression or schizophrenia. Conclusions: This study shows that persons showing the suicidal behaviour were frequently alcohol intoxicated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart New York

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Intoxication](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Mental Health Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

111. Diphenhydramine addiction and detoxification: A systematic review and case report.

Original Title: Diphenhydramin-Abhängigkeit und -Entzug: Systematische Literaturübersicht und ein Fallbericht.

Citation: Psychiatrische Praxis, July 2013, vol./is. 40/5(248-251), 0303-4259 (Jul 2013)

Author(s): Erbe, Sebastian; Bschor, Tom

Correspondence Address: Erbe, Sebastian: Schlosspark-Klinik, Abteilung Psychiatrie, Heubnerweg 2, Berlin, Germany, 14059, Sebastian.Erbe@schlosspark-klinik.de

Institution: Erbe, Sebastian: Schlosspark-Klinik, Abteilung Psychiatrie, Berlin; Bschor, Tom: Schlosspark-Klinik, Abteilung Psychiatrie, Berlin

Language: German

Abstract: Objective: In many countries diphenhydramine (DPH) is commonly available over the counter, frequently used, and generally regarded as a harmless drug. It is used as a sedative, antiallergic or antiemetic substance. Methods: We present a systematic review of literature search in Pubmed from 1972 to 2012 describing DPH addiction. The literature search reveals that the addictive potential of DPH can be regarded as proved, based on cases series, eight case reports, a pharmacological overview, one uncontrolled, and one randomized, placebo controlled study. In addition we report a case of an abstinent alcoholic patient treated in our department for DPH-dependency. Conclusion: Especially when treating patients with a history of addiction, physicians should consider and check the possibility of a DPH dependency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart New York

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Detoxification](#)
[*Diphenhydramine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

112. Dimensions of parental rearing styles in alcohol dependent patients: First results of the Questionnaire on Parental Attitudes and Rearing Practices (FEPS).

Original Title: Dimensionen elterlicher Erziehungsstile bei alkoholabhängigen Patienten: Erste Befunde zum Fragebogen zu Erziehungseinstellungen und Erziehungspraktiken (FEPS).

Citation: Psychotherapie Psychosomatik Medizinische Psychologie, July 2013, vol./is. 63/7(264-271), 0937-2032 (Jul 2013)

Author(s): Lotzin, Annett; Kriston, Levente; Richter-Appelt, Hertha; Leichsenring, Irina; Ramsauer, Brigitte; Schafer, Ingo

Correspondence Address: Lotzin, Annett: Klinik für Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie, -Psychotherapie und -Psychosomatik, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Martinistrasse 52, Hamburg, Germany, 20246, A.Lotzin@uke.uni-hamburg.de

Institution: Lotzin, Annett: Klinik für Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie, -Psychotherapie und -Psychosomatik, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Kriston, Levente:

Institut und Poliklinik für Medizinische Psychologie, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Richter-Appelt, Hertha: Institut für Sexualforschung und Forensische Psychiatrie, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Leichsenring, Irina: Klinik und Poliklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Ramsauer, Brigitte: Klinik für Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie, -Psychotherapie und -Psychosomatik, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Schafer, Ingo: Klinik und Poliklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg

Language:

German

Abstract:

To date no instrument for the assessment of parenting styles is available in the German language area that has been validated in patients with addictive disorders. Therefore the aim of this study was the confirmatory evaluation of the factor structure of the Questionnaire on Parental Attitudes and Rearing Practices (FEPS) in 186 alcohol dependent patients. The model as proposed by the test developers with the 4 factors Care, Autonomy, Low Punishment, and Low Material Reinforcement showed acceptable fit when residual correlations were allowed (mother: $2/df = 1,92$, $RMSEA = 0,07$, $TLI = 0,79$; father: $2/df = 1,75$, $RMSEA = 0,07$, $TLI = 0,82$). All factors showed sufficient factor reliabilities as well as good to very good internal consistencies. Factor loadings, discriminations and difficulties of the indicators could be regarded as good, with the exception of 2 items. These results indicate the factorial validity of the FEPS in patients with alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart New York

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcoholism
 *Childrearing Attitudes
 *Parenting Style
 *Psychometrics
 Test Reliability
 Test Validity

Source:

PsycINFO

113. Exposure to bath salts and synthetic tetrahydrocannabinol from 2009 to 2012 in the United States.**Citation:**

The Journal of Pediatrics, July 2013, vol./is. 163/1(213-216), 0022-3476 (Jul 2013)

Author(s):

Wood, Kelly E

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Wood, Kelly E.: Department of Pediatrics, University of Iowa Carver College of Medicine, 200 Hawkins Dr., Iowa City, IA, US, 52242, Kelly-wood@uiowa.edu

Institution:

Wood, Kelly E.: Department of Pediatrics, University of Iowa Carver College of Medicine, Iowa City, IA

Language:

English

Abstract:

Objective: To describe bath salts and synthetic tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) exposures in the US from 2009 to 2012, hypothesizing a yearly increase. Study design: All exposures reported to American Association of Poison Control Centers between January 1, 2009, and April 30, 2012, were extracted from the National Poison Data System using generic and product codes. Results: Bath salts and synthetic THC exposures totaled 7467 and 11 561, respectively. Bath salts exposures were 0 in 2009, 298 in 2010, and 6062 in 2011. Synthetic THC exposures were 14 in 2009, 2821 in 2010, and 6255 in 2011. First-tertile bath salts exposures were lower in 2012 ($n = 1007$) than in 2011 ($n = 2027$), and synthetic THC exposures were higher in 2012 ($n = 2389$) than in 2011 ($n = 1888$). Most exposures occurred in the midwest and southeast regions (64.8% of bath salts and 58% of synthetic THC exposures). Male subjects comprised 69% ($n = 5153$) of bath salts users and 74% ($n = 8505$) of synthetic THC users. Exposure to bath salts were highest in subjects 20-29 years of age ($n = 2943$), and exposure to synthetic THC was highest for subjects 13-19 years of age ($n = 5349$). Intentional abuse and inhalation were most common reason for

and mode of exposure, respectively. Conclusions: Bath salts and synthetic THC abuse increased from 2009 to 2011. Synthetic THC emerged first and has more reported exposures than bath salts. In 2012, bath salts abuse declined and synthetic marijuana abuse increased. Young men intentionally abusing the drug via inhalation make up the majority of users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Mosby, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Tetrahydrocannabinol](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from Elsevier in *Journal of Pediatrics, The*
Available from *Journal of Pediatrics* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

114. At the intersection of marginalised identities: Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people's experiences of injecting drug use and hepatitis C seroconversion.

Citation: Health & Social Care in the Community, July 2013, vol./is. 21/4(402-410), 0966-0410;1365-2524 (Jul 2013)

Author(s): Deacon, Rachel M; Mooney-Somers, Julie; Treloar, Carla; Maher, Lisa

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Institution: Deacon, Rachel M.: Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Mooney-Somers, Julie: Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Treloar, Carla: National Centre in HIV Social Research, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Maher, Lisa: Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: Although the levels of injecting drug use among lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) populations are high, we know little about their experiences of injecting drugs or living with hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection. The loss of traditional family and cultural ties means connection to community is important to the well-being of LGBT populations. Although some kinds of drug use are normalised within many LGBT communities, injecting drug use continues to be stigmatised. This exploratory qualitative study of people with newly acquired HCV used semi-structured interviews to explore participants' understandings and awareness of HCV, seroconversion, testing, diagnosis and treatment. We present a secondary thematic analysis of eight LGBT participants of the experience of injecting drugs, living with HCV and having a marginalised sexual or gender identity. Community was central to the participants' accounts. Drug use facilitated connection to a chosen community by suppressing sexual or gender desires allows them to fit in to the mainstream; enacting LGBT community norms of behaviour; and connection through shared drug use. Participants also described feeling afraid to come out about their drug use to LGBT peers because of the associated stigma of HCV. They described a similar stigma associated with HIV within the people who inject drugs (PWID) community. Thus, the combination of being LGBT/living with HIV (a gay disease) and injecting drugs/living with HCV (a junkie's disease) left them in a kind of no-man's-land. Health professionals working in drug and HCV care services need to develop capacity in providing culturally appropriate health-care for LGBT PWID. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)

*Homosexuality
 *Transgender
 Bisexuality
 Infectious Disorders
 Lesbianism
 Sociocultural Factors

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Health and Social Care in the Community*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

115. For an embodied sociology of drug use: Mephedrone and "corporeal pleasure"

Citation: Corporeality: The body and society., 2013(47-68) (2013)

Author(s): Wakeman, Stephen

Institution: Wakeman, Stephen: Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Manchester, Manchester

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) I argue in this chapter that there is an "absent present" in the sociology of drug use that is inextricably bound to the body-that of pleasure. The pleasures of drug use rarely, if ever, receive much attention in social research concerning the use of drugs, neither do they figure prominently in policy discourses (O'MaUey & Valverde, 2004; Duff, 2008; Moore, 2008). However, the fact that drug use is, for the most part, a pleasurable activity to partake in cannot be ignored. While it is unusual at best to see it take centre stage, it is always there; pleasure-or "corporeal pleasure" (MacLean, 2008) as I will term it below-is an undeniable absent presence in the sociology of drug use. As such, the core concerns of this chapter are to investigate the dynamics of the pleasures of drug use, and then to assess their heuristic and theoretical utility in seeking to account for contemporary changes in patterns of drug use in the UK. What follows here then is an investigation into the corporeal pleasures of mephedrone use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Drug Usage
 *Drugs
 *Pleasure
 *Sociology
 Human Body

Source: PsycINFO

116. Using women: Embodied deviance, pollution and reproductive regimes.

Citation: Corporeality: The body and society., 2013(30-46) (2013)

Author(s): Ettorre, Elizabeth

Institution: Ettorre, Elizabeth: University of Liverpool, Liverpool

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, I turn our attention to a type of embodiment that is on offer to drug-using women, the reproducing body. I want to draw attention to the regulatory regime or institution of reproduction in which a variety of powerful disciplinary practices determine what sorts of bodies should be reproductive and of course, pregnant "addicts" are "off the radar" in this respect. I aim in this chapter to trace the cultural representations of pregnancy and drug use with regards to our "bodily obsessed" society, examine the regulatory regime of reproduction with special reference to pregnancy and drugs and look closely at the "real" material sites or gendered bodies upon which the chaos and disorder of drug use are inscribed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Body](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Sexual Reproduction](#)
[Culture \(Anthropological\)](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Sociocultural Factors](#)
[Reproductive Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

117. Illicit and prescription drug problems among urban Aboriginal adults in Canada: The role of traditional culture in protection and resilience.

Citation: Social Science & Medicine, July 2013, vol./is. 88/(1-9), 0277-9536;1873-5347 (Jul 2013)

Author(s): Currie, Cheryl L; Wild, T. Cameron; Schopflocher, Donald P; Laing, Lory; Veugelers, Paul

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Language: English

Abstract: Illicit and prescription drug use disorders are two to four times more prevalent among Aboriginal peoples in North America than the general population. Research suggests Aboriginal cultural participation may be protective against substance use problems in rural and remote Aboriginal communities. As Aboriginal peoples continue to urbanize rapidly around the globe, the role traditional Aboriginal beliefs and practices may play in reducing or even preventing substance use problems in cities is becoming increasingly relevant, and is the focus of the present study. Mainstream acculturation was also examined. Data were collected via in-person surveys with a community-based sample of Aboriginal adults living in a mid-sized city in western Canada (N = 381) in 2010. Associations were analysed using two sets of bootstrapped linear regression models adjusted for confounders with continuous illicit and prescription drug problem scores as outcomes. Psychological mechanisms that may explain why traditional culture is protective for Aboriginal peoples were examined using the cross-products of coefficients mediation method. The extent to which culture served as a resilience factor was examined via interaction testing. Results indicate Aboriginal enculturation was a protective factor associated with reduced 12-month illicit drug problems and 12-month prescription drug problems among Aboriginal adults in an urban setting. Increased self-esteem partially explained why cultural participation was protective. Cultural participation also promoted resilience by reducing the effects of high school incompleteness on drug problems. In contrast, mainstream acculturation was not associated with illicit drug problems and served as a risk factor for prescription drug problems in this urban sample. Findings encourage the growth of programs and services that support Aboriginal peoples who strive to maintain their cultural traditions within cities, and further studies that examine how Aboriginal cultural practices and beliefs may promote and protect Aboriginal health in an urban environment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Indigenous Populations](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)

*Traditions
Acculturation
Resilience (Psychological)
Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

118. "Prevalence of suicide attempts in a deaf population with co-occurring substance use disorder": Correction.

Citation: Journal of the American Deafness and Rehabilitation Association, 2013, vol./is. 46/2(70), 0899-9228 (Spr, 2013)

Author(s): Embree, Jared A; Wilson, Josephine F; Fraker, Susan M; Castle, Sandra; Moore, Dennis

Correspondence Address: Embree, Jared A.: Sardi Program, 3171 Research Blvd., Room 253, Kettering, OH, US, 45420

Institution: Embree, Jared A.: SARDI Program, Wright State University, OH; Wilson, Josephine F.: Wright State University, OH; Fraker, Susan M.: Wright State University, OH; Castle, Sandra: Wright State University, OH; Moore, Dennis: Wright State University, OH

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Prevalence of suicide attempts in a deaf population with co-occurring substance use disorder" by Jared A. Embree (Journal of the American Deafness and Rehabilitation Association, 2012[Win], Vol 45[2], 258-272). In the original article, several names were left off the list of authors who contributed to the article. Four additional authors (Josephine F. Wilson, Susan M. Fraker, Sandra Castle, and Dennis Moore) are listed and the correct article citation is given in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-27863-002.) The Deaf Off Drugs & Alcohol (DODA) Program provides culturally appropriate recovery services via e-therapy to Deaf and hard of hearing (HH) individuals with substance use disorder (SUD). In the first three years DODA was providing services, 149 consumers (107 Deaf, 42 HH) received treatment. A retrospective secondary data analysis sought to examine the lifetime prevalence of suicidal behavior in Deaf individuals receiving alcohol and drug treatment services from the DODA program. The prevalence of self-reported lifetime suicide attempts in the Deaf sample was 42.1%, higher than rates reported for other subgroups with coexisting conditions. Suicidal ideation was reported by 50.5% of Deaf consumers and by 65.1% of Deaf women. Variables significantly associated with suicide attempts included past mental health diagnosis. Possible explanations and future study are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Attempted Suicide
*Deaf
*Drug Abuse
*Drug Rehabilitation
Online Therapy

Source: PsycINFO

119. Review of Deaf mental health care.

Citation: Journal of the American Deafness and Rehabilitation Association, 2013, vol./is. 46/2(103-105), 0899-9228 (Spr, 2013)

Author(s): Lomas, Gabriel I

Institution: Lomas, Gabriel I.: Western Connecticut State University, Danbury, CT

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Deaf Mental Health Care edited by Neil S. Glickman (see record 2012-34296-000). For many years, Dr. Neil Glickman has both trained practitioners and published material with an aim to improve mental health treatment for deaf people. Deaf Mental Health Care is the culmination of many years of work by Glickman and his contributors. The book, published by Routledge (2012), begins with a chapter detailing

lessons Glickman learned when he was the director of a mental health unit for deaf people at a state hospital in Massachusetts. His years of experience as a clinician in the field allow him to offer readers profound insight into a world that is known by few. The book continues with chapters by recognized experts on various aspects of culturally-affirmative mental health care for deaf people. Glickman and his colleagues prove to be remarkable writers as chapters offer readers in-depth examinations of topics, and make a number of difficult points in an eloquent manner. Most textbooks on mental health overwhelm readers with research. However, *Deaf Mental Health* is able to strike a comfortable balance between research and practice. Chapters appear to be written with an emphasis on practitioners as consumers of this text. Thus, the work is not only easy to read, it is truly difficult to put down. The book is an essential text for clinicians working the field who interact with deaf clients and patients. Furthermore, it contains enough research that it could be used as a text in university courses on mental health care with deaf people. The book contains 10 chapters, authored and co-authored by 17 different contributors. For readers who are familiar with Glickman's work, *Deaf Mental Health Care* offers a number of new contributions. For example, the book includes critical issues such as mental health interpreting, treatment of deaf youth, the development of state programs, as well as a view on research on deaf mental health. Thus, it is likely the first text that brings together most essential topics in deaf mental health treatment into one, up-to-date text. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Culture \(Anthropological\)](#)
[*Deaf](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[*Best Practices](#)
[Clinical Psychology Graduate Training](#)
[Crime](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Experimentation](#)
[Language](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Postgraduate Training](#)

Source: PsycINFO

120. INCAS neurocognitive laboratory; Four years of intensive efforts to build up experimental understructures for human subjects in Iran.

Citation: Basic and Clinical Neuroscience, 2010, vol./is. 1/4(69-74), 2008-126X;2228-7442 (Sum, 2010)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: INCAS neurocognitive lab is an active research subsystem in the country, which pursues particular goals in addiction science particularly and clinical neuroscience generally with more nationally oriented approaches. Interaction with policy makers in the fields of prevention and treatment of addiction in upper hierarchies, and collaboration with researchers and clinicians in the field of addiction medicine in lower hierarchies, with the aim of executing projects proportional to the country's requirements and guaranteeing the quality and effectiveness of the studies' findings, are continually being carried out. Education of specialized human resources in research in the field of addiction and maintaining specialized and young human force inside the country, avoiding "brain drain", is also among the basic goals of establishing the lab and continuing its activity. On the verge of its fifth year, the lab endeavours to further expand and deepen its activities. However, these endeavours require supporting budget and backing to be sustained in the form of a coordinated and organized system. Indeed, the execution of an expansive and goal oriented scientific activity in the form of a system, will demand higher costs than that of a few independent and isolated projects with no particular long term plan. Unfortunately however, in the pyramid of research in the country, no place has been

considered for these research microsystems and their costs. This limitation has posed major challenges to the continuation of activities in this lab as well as other similar units. We hope that with the persistent support of authorities and policy makers, the path for the knowledge and treatment of addiction in the country and the region gets more even, so that taking it becomes feasible for researchers active in the country. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Medical Sciences](#)
[*Neurocognition](#)
[*Clinical Neuroscience](#)

Source: PsycINFO

121. New dimension in drug addiction therapy.

Citation: Basic and Clinical Neuroscience, 2010, vol./is. 1/4(67-68), 2008-126X;2228-7442 (Sum, 2010)

Author(s): Zarrindast, Mohammad-Reza; Sahraei, Hedayat; Dejakam, Hossein

Correspondence Address: Sahraei, Hedayat: University of medical Sciences, Niavaran, Araj St., POBox 19395-6558, Tehran, Iran, h.sahraei@bmsu.ac.ir

Institution: Zarrindast, Mohammad-Reza: Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Tehran University of medical Sciences, Tehran; Sahraei, Hedayat: Department of Physiology and Biophysics, Faculty of Medicine

Language: English

Abstract: This article discusses new dimension in drug addiction therapy. Studies on how drug of abuse acts on central nervous system have showed that 1) the brain stress system is participated in the action of the drugs and it may incorporated by the main effects of drugs by releasing of stress hormones including cortisol, 2) chronic activity of stress system can lead to irregular brain function, 3) drugs of abuse can redirect the brain function to the regular state in short term, which in fact encourage the user to continue drug taking, 4) chronic drug use induce morphological as well as functional changes in the brain especially in mesocorticolimbic dopaminergic system, which are sustain in nature, and 5) genetic factors also are among important factors in initiation and extension of drug abuse. Today, several methods are available for treatment of drug addiction including rapid detoxification (RD), ultra-rapid detoxification (URD), methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) and drug tapering. In all of these methods, however, a sharp and sudden drug interruption happens, so, cellular and molecular changes which are happen after drug interruption can not be control in the brain and another irregular phenomenon -drug sensitization- occurs which lead to relapse to drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Central Nervous System](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Brain](#)

Source: PsycINFO

122. Brain stimulation technology in addiction medicine; Main problems waiting for solutions.

Citation: Basic and Clinical Neuroscience, 2010, vol./is. 1/4(3-4), 2008-126X;2228-7442 (Sum, 2010)

Author(s): Ekhtiari, Hamed; Bashir, Shahid

Correspondence Address: Ekhtiari, Hamed, H_Ekhtiari@razi.tums.ac.ir

Institution: Ekhtiari, Hamed: Neurocognitive Laboratory, Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran; Bashir, Shahid: Berenson-Allen Center for Noninvasive Brain Stimulation, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: The abuse of psychotropic drugs and addiction to them is an undeniable health issue. Based on United Nation reports, 185 million individuals across the globe are afflicted with illicit drug abuse. Considering the 2 billion alcohol consumers and at least one billion cigarette smokers, the need to conduct further studies and designing more effective treatments is even more apparent and considered as a national and international priority. Despite this crucial importance, appropriate treatments for many types of dependencies on various substances are yet to be discovered; also, favourable outputs of accepted treatments have not been significant in the long run. Considering the presence of both biochemical and bioelectrical elements together in the nervous system, a goal oriented electrical intervention in cerebral functions along with chemical interventions via drugs, has been considered as a theoretical possibility for years. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Electrical Brain Stimulation](#)
[*Medical Sciences](#)
[*Technology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

123. Frontal brain dysfunction in alcoholism with and without antisocial personality disorder.

Citation: Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, May 2009, vol./is. 5/, 1176-6328 (May 25, 2009)

Author(s): Oscar-Berman, Marlene; Valmas, Mary M; Sawyer, Kayle S; Kirkley, Shalene M; Gansler, David A; Merritt, Diane; Couture, Ashley

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Institution: Oscar-Berman, Marlene: Department of Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Boston, MA; Valmas, Mary M.: Department of Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Boston, MA; Sawyer, Kayle S.: Department of Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Boston, MA; Kirkley, Shalene M.: Department of Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Boston, MA; Gansler, David A.: Suffolk University, Boston, MA; Merritt, Diane: Department of Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Boston, MA; Couture, Ashley: Department of Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Alcoholism and antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) often are comorbid conditions. Alcoholics, as well as nonalcoholic individuals with ASPD, exhibit behaviors associated with prefrontal brain dysfunction such as increased impulsivity and emotional dysregulation. These behaviors can influence drinking motives and patterns of consumption. Because few studies have investigated the combined association between ASPD and alcoholism on neuropsychological functioning, this study examined the influence of ASPD symptoms and alcoholism on tests sensitive to frontal brain deficits. The participants were 345 men and women. Of them, 144 were abstinent alcoholics (66 with ASPD symptoms), and 201 were nonalcoholic control participants (24 with ASPD symptoms). Performances among the groups were examined with Trails A and B tests, the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test, the Controlled Oral Word Association Test, the Ruff Figural Fluency Test, and Performance subtests of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale. Measures of affect also were obtained. Multiple regression analyses showed that alcoholism, specific drinking variables (amount and duration of heavy drinking), and ASPD were significant predictors of frontal system and affective abnormalities. These

effects were different for men and women. The findings suggested that the combination of alcoholism and ASPD leads to greater deficits than the sum of each. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Emotional Disturbances](#)
[Brain Disorders](#)
[Sobriety](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment](#)