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Search History

1. PsycInfo; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE; 39753 results.
2. PsycInfo; addict*.ti,ab; 37548 results.
3. PsycInfo; 1 OR 2; 67864 results.

1. Participation dynamics of a cohort of drug users in a low-threshold methadone treatment programme.

- Citation:** Harm Reduction Journal, Dec 2015, vol. 12 (Dec 2015)
- Author(s):** Kwan, Tsz Ho; Wong, Ngai Sze; Lee, Shui Shan
- Abstract:** Background: The low-threshold methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) programme in Hong Kong has been in place for about 40 years. Assessment of the participation pattern of methadone users may inform future programme development to achieve effective harm reduction. Methods: Longitudinal clinical data of methadone users who first registered for MMT in the year 2008 in Hong Kong were retrieved after ethical and institutional approval. Participation pattern of this cohort was evaluated by examining users' frequency of attendance and then the overall retention rate. A subgroup of consistent users who remained on treatment in 2012 and/or 2013 was analysed. Comparison was made between high- and low-frequency users, and among high/moderate and low consistency users, to test their correlations with socio-demographics and social connectivity. Results: The cohort of methadone users registering in the year 2008 was composed of 351 persons, 77 % of whom were ethnic Chinese, with a median age of 34 and the duration of heroin dependency of 6 years. The participation pattern of methadone users was highly variable, with a 6-year retention rate of 38 %. Discontinuations or 'breaks' of >28 days had occurred in 212 (60 %) methadone users. About one third (n = 117) were high-frequency users who had attended more than twice a week for at least 90 % of their treatment periods. The dosages received by high-frequency users were generally higher. Of those continuing on treatment in the fifth and/or sixth year (n = 185), 30 (16 %), 29 (16 %) and 126 (68 %) gave a high, moderate and low level of consistency as defined by the lengths of breaks. High/moderate consistency users had a longer history of heroin use and a higher degree of connectivity with other users by social network analysis. Conclusions: Despite the variability of frequency and consistency of attendance of drug users enrolling in the low-threshold MMT programme in Hong Kong, a consistent pattern could be seen in the proportional distribution of dosage and participation efforts. Whereas an adequate dosage was a potential predictor of optimal frequency of attendance, demographics and connectivity had varied between continued users with different levels of consistency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)
[Maintenance Therapy](#)
[Thresholds](#)
[Methadone Maintenance](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#); 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 [Harm Reduction Journal](#)
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)
 Available from *BioMed Central* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

2. Heroin delay discounting: Modulation by pharmacological state, drug-use impulsivity, and intelligence.

- Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Dec 2015, vol. 23, no. 6, p. 455-463, 1064-1297 (Dec 2015)
- Author(s):** Stoltman, Jonathan J. K.; Woodcock, Eric A.; Lister, Jamey J.; Lundahl, Leslie H.; Greenwald, Mark K.
- Abstract:** Delay discounting (DD) refers to how rapidly an individual devalues goods based on delays to receipt. DD usually is considered a trait variable but can be state dependent, yet few studies have assessed commodity valuation at short, naturalistically relevant time intervals that might enable state-dependent analysis. This study aimed to determine

whether drug-use impulsivity and intelligence influence heroin DD at short (ecologically relevant) delays during two pharmacological states (heroin satiation and withdrawal). Out-of-treatment, intensive heroin users (n = 170; 53.5% African American; 66.7% male) provided complete DD data during imagined heroin satiation and withdrawal. Delays were 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 72, and 96 hours; maximum delayed heroin amount was thirty \$10 bags. Indifference points were used to calculate area under the curve (AUC). We also assessed drug-use impulsivity (subscales from the Impulsive Relapse Questionnaire [IRQ]) and estimated intelligence (Shipley IQ) as predictors of DD. Heroin discounting was greater (smaller AUC) during withdrawal than satiation. In regression analyses, lower intelligence and IRQ Capacity for Delay as well as higher IRQ Speed (to return to drug use) predicted greater heroin discounting in the satiation condition. Lower intelligence and higher IRQ Speed predicted greater discounting in the withdrawal condition. Sex, race, substance use variables, and other IRQ subscales were not significantly related to the withdrawal or satiation DD behavior. In summary, heroin discounting was temporally rapid, pharmacologically state dependent, and predicted by drug-use impulsivity and estimated intelligence. These findings highlight a novel and sensitive measure of acute DD that is easy to administer. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Pharmacology](#)
[Intelligence](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Delay Discounting](#)
[Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)

Source: PsycInfo

3. Coalition building by drug user and sex worker community-based organizations in Vietnam can lead to improved interactions with government agencies: A qualitative study.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, Dec 2015, vol. 12 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Le, Leah T.; Grau, Laretta E.; Nguyen, Huong H.; Khuat, Oanh Hai T.; Heimer, Robert

Abstract: Background: Drug users and female sex workers are among the groups most vulnerable to HIV infection in Vietnam. To address the HIV epidemic within these communities, former drug users and sex workers established the first community-based organizations (CBOs) in 2009. The study provides a focused assessment of CBOs' expanding efforts to advocate for their members that identifies existing collaborations with Vietnamese government programs. This assessment explores the barriers to and facilitators of expansion in order to propose recommendations to improve the working relationship between CBOs and government programs. Methods: Thirty-two individuals from drug user and sex worker CBOs (n = 24) and relevant government programs (n = 8) participated in face-to-face interviews in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and Hai Phong. Coded interview transcripts were analyzed qualitatively concerning the purpose of CBOs, the interactions between CBOs and government programs, and the perceived barriers, facilitators, and feasibility of future CBO-government program collaborations. Results: Services provided by the CBOs were considered to improve members' quality of life. The formation of coalitions among CBOs increased efficiency in meeting members' specific service needs, in addition to internal capacity building. Government field staff interacted with CBOs by providing CBOs with technical and legal support. CBOs and methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) clinics collaborated to help the clinics meet patient enrollment quotas and facilitate entry into treatment for CBO members. Barriers to CBO-government program collaboration included perceived conflicting missions on how to address drug use and sex work in the community, limited CBO-government program communication, CBO mistrust of the MMT system, and lack of legal status for CBOs. Conclusion: To reduce these barriers, we recommend (1) introduction of CBO consultative services at government healthcare centers, (2) enlistment of CBO outreach to ensure full access to the imminent scaled-up MMT program, and (3) establishment of standards by which CBOs can obtain legal status. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Coalition Formation](#)
[HIV](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Prostitution](#)
[Government Agencies](#)
[Communities](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#); 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 [Harm Reduction Journal](#)
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 Available from *BioMed Central* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

4. Hepatitis C and HIV incidence and harm reduction program use in a conflict setting: An observational cohort of injecting drug users in Kabul, Afghanistan.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, Dec 2015, vol. 12 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Todd, Catherine S.; Nasir, Abdul; Stanekzai, Mohammad Raza; Fiekert, Katja; Sipsma, Heather L.; Vlahov, David; Strathdee, Steffanie A.

Abstract: Background: Armed conflict may increase the risk of HIV and other pathogens among injecting drug users (IDUs); however, there are few prospective studies. This study aimed to measure incidence and potential predictors, including environmental events and needle and syringe distribution and collection program (NSP) use, of hepatitis C virus (HCV) and HIV among IDUs in Kabul, Afghanistan. Methods: Consenting adult IDUs completed interviews quarterly in year 1 and semi-annually in year 2 and HCV and HIV antibody testing semi-annually through the cohort period (November 2007–December 2009). Interviews detailed injecting and sexual risk behaviors, NSP service use, and conflict-associated displacement. Quarters with peak conflict or local displacement were identified based on literature review, and key events, including insurgent attacks and deaths, were reported with simple counts. Incidence and predictors of HCV and HIV were measured with Cox proportional hazards models. Results: Of 483 IDUs enrolled, 385 completed one or more follow-up visits (483.8 person-years (p-y)). All participants were male with a median age of 28 years and a median duration of injecting of 2 years. Reported NSP use among the participants ranged from 59.9 to 70.5 % in the first year and was 48.4 and 55.4 % at 18 and 24 months, respectively. There were 41 confirmed deaths, with a crude death rate of 93.4/1000 p-y (95 % confidence interval (CI) 67.9–125) and overdose as the most common cause. HCV and HIV incidence were 35.6/100 p-y (95 % CI 28.3–44.6) and 1.5/100 p-y (95 % CI 0.6–3.3), respectively. Changing from injecting to smoking was protective for HCV acquisition (adjusted hazard ratio (AHR) = 0.53, 95 % CI 0.31–0.92), while duration of injecting (AHR = 1.09, 95 % CI 1.01–1.18/year) and sharing syringes (AHR = 10.09, 95 % CI 1.01–100.3) independently predicted HIV infection. Conclusion: There is high HCV incidence and high numbers of reported deaths among male Kabul IDUs despite relatively consistent levels of harm reduction program use; peak violence periods did not independently predict HCV and HIV risk. Programming should increase awareness of HCV transmission and overdose risks, prepare clients for harm reduction needs during conflict or other causes of displacement, and continue efforts to engage community and police force support. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [HIV](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Hepatitis](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Conflict](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
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5. Drug-related HIV epidemic in Pakistan: A review of current situation and response and the way forward beyond 2015.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, Dec 2015, vol. 12 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Bergenstrom, Anne; Achakzai, Baseer; Furqan, Sofia; ul Haq, Manzoor; Khan, Rajwal; Saba, Marc

Abstract: Pakistan is among four countries in Asia where the estimated number of new HIV infections has been increasing year by year ever since 1990. The Asian Epidemic Modelling (AEM), conducted in 2015, reconfirmed that the use of contaminated injection equipment among people who inject drugs (PWID) remains the main mode of HIV transmission in the country. The estimated number of PWID ranges from 104,804 to 420,000 PWID. HIV prevalence in this population is above 40 % in several cities, including Faisalabad (52.5 %), D.G. Khan (49.6 %), Gujrat (46.2 %), Karachi (42.2 %) and Sargodha (40.6 %), respectively. Harm reduction service delivery is being implemented through a public-private partnership led by the National and Provincial AIDS Control Programmes and Nai Zindagi with funding support from the Global Fund. Current programmatic coverage of the needle and syringe programme, HIV testing and counselling and antiretroviral treatment among PWID remain insufficient to control ongoing transmission of HIV in the country. While opioid substitution therapy (OST) is yet to be introduced, significant progress and coordination among various ministries have taken place recently to register buprenorphine in the dosage required for treatment of opioid dependence, and possible introduction of OST will greatly facilitate adherence to antiretroviral treatment among PWID living with HIV. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Epidemics](#)
[Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[HIV](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)

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Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#); 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 [Harm Reduction Journal](#)
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 Available from *BioMed Central* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

6. Pharmacology, physiology and performance: Occupational drug use and HIV risk among female entertainment and sex workers in Cambodia.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, Dec 2015, vol. 12 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Dixon, Thomas Crewe; Ngak, Song; Stein, Ellen; Carrico, Adam; Page, Kimberly; Maher, Lisa

Abstract: Background: In Cambodia, HIV prevalence among female entertainment and sex workers (FESW) is up to twenty times higher than in the general population. Use of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) has been associated with increased risk of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections in key populations, including FESW. While one in four Cambodian FESW report recent ATS use, little attention has been paid to how the occupational contexts of sex work shape patterns of use. Currently, no HIV prevention interventions target ATS use in this population. Methods: We conducted in-depth

interviews with FESW (n = 30) with the goal of exploring experiences and motivations for ATS use and informing the development of a conditional cash transfer (CCT) intervention designed to reduce ATS use and HIV risk. Interviews were conducted and transcribed in Khmer and translated into English. Interview narratives were read and re-read and emerging themes reviewed and refined to develop an initial coding scheme. Data were formally coded using both open and axial coding to clarify and consolidate initial themes. Results: The most common driver of ATS use among FESW was increased functionality. ATS was seen as a performance enhancer, acting as an appetite suppressant and enabling women to meet the physiological demands of sex work, including long working hours, multiple clients and extended sexual transactions. While our results are consistent with studies linking ATS use to heightened sexual risk, via unprotected and/or prolonged sex, for women in the current study, the negative consequences of ATS use were outweighed by perceived functional benefits. Conclusions: FESW in Cambodia harness the pharmacological properties of ATS to meet the physiological demands of sex work in a context of limited economic opportunities. There is an urgent need to both provide Cambodian women with options for income generation that do not risk their health and to better regulate the conditions of sex work to provide safer working environments. Structural and economic interventions, including CCT programmes, combined with awareness and enforcement of sex workers' rights, are also necessary to facilitate harm reduction and occupational health and work safety within the Cambodian sex and entertainment industry. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings:

[Pharmacology](#)
[HIV](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Prostitution](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Physiology](#)
[Amphetamine](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source:

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7. Impact of a methadone maintenance therapy pilot in Vietnam and its role in a scaled-up response.**Citation:**

Harm Reduction Journal, Dec 2015, vol. 12 (Dec 2015)

Author(s):

Hoang, Tran Vu; Ha, Tran Thi Thanh; Hoang, Tran Minh; Nhu, Nguyen To; Quoc, Nguyen Cuong; Tam, Nguyen thi Minh; Mills, Stephen

Abstract:

Background: As a dual response to the HIV epidemic and the high level of injecting drug use in Vietnam, the Ministry of Health (MOH) initiated a pilot methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) program in Hai Phong and Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) in early 2009. The objectives of the pilot were to provide evidence on whether MMT could be successfully implemented in Vietnam and scaled up to other localities. Methods: A prospective study was conducted among 965 opiate drug users admitted to the pilot. Data on demographic characteristics, sexual behaviors, substance use behaviors (including heroin use), and blood-borne virus infection (HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C) were collected at treatment initiation and then again at 3-, 6-, 9-, 12-, 18-, and 24-month intervals thereafter. Results: Twenty-four months after treatment initiation, heroin use as measured by urine test or self-report had reduced from 100 % of participants at both sites to 14.6 % in Hai Phong and 22.9 % in HCMC. When adjusted for multiple factors in Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) logistic regression modeling, independent predictors of continued heroin use after 24 months of MMT in HCMC were the following: poor methadone adherence (adjusted odds ratio (AOR) = 3.7, 95 % confidence

interval (CI) 1.8–7.8); currently on antiretroviral treatment (ART) (AOR = 1.8, 95 % CI 1.4–2.4); currently on TB treatment (AOR = 2.2, 95 % CI 1.4–3.4); currently experiencing family conflict (AOR = 1.6, 95 % CI 1.1–2.4); and currently employed (AOR = 0.8, 95 % CI 0.6–1.0). Discussion: Study findings were used in multiple fora to convince policymakers and the public on the significant and vital role MMT can play in reducing heroin use and improving quality of life for individuals and families. Four years after this study was completed, Vietnam had expanded MMT to 162 clinics in 44 provinces serving 32,000 patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [HIV](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Methadone](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Maintenance Therapy](#)
[Methadone Maintenance](#)

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8. Social context, diversity and risk among women who inject drugs in Vietnam: Descriptive findings from a cross-sectional survey.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, Dec 2015, vol. 12 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Khuat, Oanh T. H.; Morrow, Martha; Nguyen, Trang N. N.; Armstrong, Gregory

Abstract: Background: Women who inject drugs (WWID) are neglected globally in research and programming yet may be likelier than males to practise sexual and injecting risks and be infected with HIV and more stigmatised but seek fewer services. Little is known about characteristics, practices and nexus between drugs and sex work of WWID in Vietnam, where unsafe injecting has driven HIV transmission, and commercial sex and inconsistent condom use are prevalent. This was the first quantitative investigation of Vietnamese WWID recruited as injecting drug users. This article summarises descriptive findings. Findings: A cross-sectional survey was conducted among WWID in Hanoi (n = 203) and Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) (n = 200) recruited using respondent-driven sampling. Characteristics varied within and between sites. Twenty-two percent in Hanoi and 47.5 % in HCMC had never sold sex. Almost all commenced with smoking heroin, some as children. Most injected frequently, usually alone, although 8 % (Hanoi) and 18 % (HCMC) shared equipment in the previous month. Some had sex—and sold it—as children; most had multiple partners. Condom use was high with clients but very low with intimate partners, often injecting drug users. HIV knowledge was uneven, and large minorities were not tested recently (or ever) for HIV. Nearly all perceived intense gender-related stigma, especially for drug use. Conclusion: This ground-breaking study challenges assumptions about characteristics and risks based on anecdotal evidence and studies among men. Most WWID were vulnerable to sexual HIV transmission from intimate partners. Interventions should incorporate broader sociocultural context to protect this highly stigmatised population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [HIV](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

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Available from *BioMed Central* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

9. Reviewing harm reduction for people who inject drugs in Asia: The necessity for growth.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, Dec 2015, vol. 12 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Stone, Katie Alexandra

Abstract: Background: There is an estimate of three to five million people who inject drugs living in Asia. Unsafe injecting drug use is a major driver of both the HIV and hepatitis C (HCV) epidemic in this region, and an increase in incidence among people who inject drugs continues. Although harm reduction is becoming increasingly accepted, a largely punitive policy remains firmly in place, undermining access to life-saving programmes. The aim of this study is to present an overview of key findings on harm reduction in Asia based on data collected for the Global State of Harm Reduction 2014. Methods: A review of international scientific and grey literature was undertaken between May and September 2014, including reports from multilateral agencies and international non-governmental organisations. A qualitative survey comprising open-ended questions was also administered to civil society, harm reduction networks, and organisations of people who use drugs to obtain national and regional information on key developments in harm reduction. Expert consultation from academics and key thinkers on HIV, drug use, and harm reduction was used to verify findings. Results: In 2014, 17 countries in Asia provide needle and syringe programmes (NSP) provision and 15 opioid substitution therapy (OST). It is estimated that between 60 and 90 % of people who use drugs in Asia have HCV; however, treatment still remains out of reach due to cost barriers. TB testing and treatment services are yet to be established for key populations, yet nearly 15 % of the global burden of new cases of HIV-TB co-infection are attributed to southeast Asia. Eighteen percent of the total number of people living with HIV eligible for antiretroviral treatment (ART) accessed treatment. Only Malaysia and Indonesia provide OST in prison, with no NSP provision in prisons in the region. Conclusion: To reduce HIV and viral hepatitis risk among people who inject drugs, there is a necessity to significantly increase harm reduction service provision in Asia. Although there has been progress, work still needs to be done to ensure an appropriate and enabling environment. At present, people who inject drugs are extremely difficult to reach; structural and legal barriers to services must be reduced, integrated holistic services introduced, and further research undertaken. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Health Promotion](#)
[HIV](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Southeast Asian Cultural Groups](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
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Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)
Available from *BioMed Central* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

10. Awareness survey of so-called Dappou drugs or Kiken drugs (new psychoactive substances) among university students in Japan.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, Dec 2015, vol. 10 (Dec 2015)

- Author(s):** Fuse-Nagase, Yasuko; Saito, Fukumi; Hirohara, Toshie; Miyakawa, Happei
- Abstract:** Background: Spread of new psychoactive substances (NPS) is a worldwide problem. In Japan, NPSs with psychoactive ingredients are called as “dappou drugs” or “kiken drugs.” Their potential effect on the Japanese society cannot be ignored. Findings: We conducted an awareness survey of So-called Dappou Drugs or Kiken Drugs among the students of Ibaraki University, a national university in Japan, in April 2014. 3976 students (2425 men, 1406 women and 145 unspecified) participated in this study. 2813 (70.7 %) respondents were aware of dappou drugs. Only 39.5 % of the respondents selected the option of “ingredients that cause delusions and/or hallucinations may be included” in dappou drugs. 23.4 % of the respondents selected “the number of (dappou drug) users requiring emergency hospitalization due to acute intoxication is increasing”. Of the respondents, 19 (0.5 %) reported that they had been invited to use dappou drugs previously, and 40 (1.0 %) had witnessed and/or heard of somebody close to them using the drugs. Those who drank alcohol every day and those who smoked had a higher chance of witnessing and/or hearing of somebody close to them using dappou drugs than those who did not drink or smoke, respectively. Conclusions: Japanese university students do not have sufficient knowledge about dappou drugs or kiken drugs to protect themselves from potential drug misuse. It is both important and urgent to educate Japanese university students about the harmful effects of dappou drugs; in addition, it is important to provide such knowledge before the students are allowed to legally drink and smoke. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Drugs](#)
[College Students](#)
[Drug Education](#)
[Awareness](#)
[Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)
Available from *BioMed Central* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

11. Multifocal leukoencephalopathy in cocaine users: A report of two cases and review of the literature.

- Citation:** BMC Neurology, Dec 2015, vol. 15 (Dec 2015)
- Author(s):** Vosoughi, Reza; Schmidt, Brian J.
- Abstract:** Background: Cocaine abuse is associated with several mechanisms of brain injury including ischemic, hemorrhagic and metabolic. Recently two case reports of leukoencephalopathy in cocaine users implicated a commonly used cocaine adulterant, levamisole. One well-documented adverse effect of levamisole, when used alone as antihelminthic or immunomodulatory drug, is multifocal inflammatory leukoencephalopathy. Therefore, immune mechanisms may also contribute to cocaine-induced brain injury. Case presentations: Two cocaine users with multifocal leukoencephalopathy, treated with steroids and plasmapheresis, are described. The first is a 25-year-old man who presented with unilateral motor and sensory impairment progressing to bilateral deficits, dysphagia, dysarthria and confusion over several days. Serial MRI showed increasing abnormal FLAIR signal lesions with patchy restricted diffusion and heterogenous enhancement deep in the right and left hemispheres, including periventricular white matter as well as in the pons and cerebellar peduncle. The second patient is a 41-year-old woman who presented with confusion and impaired balance. MRI showed bilateral periventricular FLAIR lesions with scattered restricted diffusion and subtle gadolinium enhancement of some of the lesions. She initially stabilized with supportive care only, but after further cocaine use was re-admitted six weeks later with marked neurological deterioration and MRI showed prominent worsening of the lesions. Both patients received steroid and plasma exchange and showed substantial improvement

clinically and on imaging, which was sustained during out-patient follow-up. Conclusion: Multifocal leukoencephalopathy associated with cocaine use may have an inflammatory/immune basis, possibly related to levamisole contamination, at least in some patients. Three cases, including the present two, have been described wherein good neurological improvement was seen in association with steroid treatment. However, in the absence of appropriate clinical trials, it remains unknown whether immunotherapy is truly beneficial for these patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Immunotherapy](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[White Matter](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Leukoencephalopathy](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [BMC Neurology](#)
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [BMC Neurology](#)
 Available from *ProQuest* in [BMC Neurology](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
 Available from *BioMed Central* in [BMC Neurology](#)

12. Factors that influence the characteristics of needles and syringes used by people who inject drugs in Tajikistan.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, Dec 2015, vol. 12 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Zule, William A.; Latypov, Alisher; Otiashvili, David; Kirtadze, Irma; Ibragimov, Umedjon; Bobashev, Georgiy V.

Abstract: Background: "Low dead space" syringes with permanently attached needles retain less fluid, blood, and HIV after use than standard "high dead space" syringes. This reduces the probability of HIV transmission if they are shared by people who inject drugs (PWID). The World Health Organization recently recommended that needle and syringe programs (NSP) offer clients low dead space syringes. The success of this recommendation will depend on PWID switching to low dead space needles and syringes. This paper examines the needles and syringes that PWID in Tajikistan use and factors that influence their choices. Methods: In May 2014, we conducted six focus groups in Kulob and six in Khorog, Tajikistan, with a total of 100 participants. NSP staff members recruited participants. Focus group topics included the needles and syringes used and factors that influence choice of needles and syringes. Focus groups were conducted in Russian and Tajik, audio recorded, transcribed, and translated into English. The translated files were imported into NVivo 10 for coding and analysis. Results: All participants in both cities were male and reported injecting heroin. Everyone also reported using syringes with detachable needles almost exclusively. The most popular syringe sizes were 2 and 5 ml. Needles ranged in gauge from 25 to 21 g. Needle gauge was influenced by the size of the vein, the viscosity of drug solution to be injected, and problems with blood clotting. Needles ranged in length from 12 to 38 mm, with 25 and 32 mm being the most popular. Needle length was influenced by the depth of the vein being used. Many PWID inject volumes of fluid greater than 1 ml into deep veins that require needles at least 25 mm long and 25 g in diameter. Conclusion: Most low dead space syringes are 1-ml insulin syringes with 12 mm 28 g permanently attached needles. Findings from this project suggest that these will not be acceptable to PWID who need larger syringes and longer and thicker needles that are detachable. Low dead space detachable needles appear to be an acceptable option that could overcome barriers to the widespread use of low dead space equipment for reducing HIV and HCV transmission. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Injections](#)
[Blood](#)
[HIV](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Harm Reduction Journal*; 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 *Harm Reduction Journal*
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Harm Reduction Journal*
Available from *BioMed Central* in *Harm Reduction Journal*

13. Jugular venipuncture and other innovative approaches to phlebotomy among people who inject drugs.

Citation: Nursing & Health Sciences, Dec 2015, vol. 17, no. 4, p. 539-541, 1441-0745 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Ferguson, Catherine; Higgs, Peter; Olsen, Anna

Abstract: In their recent paper on patient experiences of accessing phlebotomy services in hospital outpatient clinics, Clements and colleagues state that there is a real need to better understand the responses of people who inject drugs to phlebotomy. They discuss the reasons why people who inject drugs might not be accessing healthcare services, especially in relation to treatment for hepatitis C. Their research is a welcome addition to the literature that emphasizes the stigma and discrimination faced by people who inject drugs, including within healthcare settings, and outlines the need to promote effective partnerships between healthcare workers and patients so as to deliver the best health outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Veins \(Anatomy\)](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Health Care Services](#)
[Hepatitis](#)
[Health Personnel](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Nursing and Health Sciences*

14. Cigarette smoking cessation attempts among current US smokers who also use smokeless tobacco.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Dec 2015, vol. 51, p. 113-119, 0306-4603 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Messer, Karen; Vijayaraghavan, Maya; White, Martha M.; Shi, Yuyan; Chang, Cindy; Conway, Kevin P.; Hartman, Anne; Schroeder, Megan J.; Compton, Wilson M.; Pierce, John P.

Abstract: Introduction: Concurrent use of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco is common, but little is known regarding the association of smokeless tobacco use with cigarette smoking cessation. Dual users may have lower cigarette consumption levels, which may also play a role in smoking cessation. Methods: The 2010–2011 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey included 26,760 current cigarette smokers, of which 675 concurrently used smokeless tobacco. We compared characteristics of the most recent cigarette smoking quit attempt of the past year between dual users and exclusive smokers, using multivariate regression. Results: Dual users (45%) were more likely than exclusive smokers (37%) to have made a cigarette smoking quit attempt during the previous year ($p < 0.01$), even after adjusting for demographic differences and cigarette dependence levels (ORadj 1.33, 95% CI 1.15–1.53). Half (48%) of dual users who made a quit attempt tried to quit “by switching to smokeless tobacco”. However, once in a quit attempt, dual users relapsed more quickly than exclusive smokers (Cox regression HRadj 1.13, 95% CI 1.02–1.26). There was no difference in 30-day abstinence rates on the most recent quit attempt (ORadj 1.09, 95% CI 0.88–1.37). For both groups, the best predictor of past 30-day abstinence was cigarette consumption level. Conclusions: Current cigarette smokers who also use smokeless tobacco are more likely to have tried to quit, but relapse more quickly than exclusive smokers, and are not more likely to have attained 30 day smoking cessation. Prospective studies at the population level are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)
[Smokeless Tobacco](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

15. Association of religious commitment and tobacco use among Muslim adolescents.

Citation: Journal of Religion and Health, Dec 2015, vol. 54, no. 6, p. 2111-2121, 0022-4197 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Alzyoud, Sukaina; Kheirallah, Khalid A.; Ward, Kenneth D.; Al-Shdayfat, Noha M.; Alzyoud, Abd Albaset

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between religious observance and tobacco use among a sample of Jordanian youth. Using multistage, random sampling, a cross-sectional survey of middle and high school students was conducted. Of the 950 Muslim students in the study, 32 % were daily tobacco users and 72 % prayed regularly. Frequency of praying was negatively associated with tobacco smoking. Religious observance was found to be strongly associated with tobacco smoking among Jordanian youth. Our results indicate that religion can be a culturally important tool in health professionals' efforts for tobacco control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nicotine](#)
[Religious Beliefs](#)
[Commitment](#)
[Muslims](#)
[Community Attitudes](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Drug Usage Attitudes](#)

Source: PsycInfo

16. The view from the trenches.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, Dec 2015, vol. 12 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Dorabjee, Jimmy

Abstract: Present article discusses harm reduction programmes. It began as social movements that were driven by NGOs and civil society concerned about the potential spread of HIV epidemics among people who inject drugs (PWID). Despite a growing acceptance of the effectiveness of harm reduction as a public health approach to the prevention and control of HIV, the scale and coverage of harm reduction programmes has been unable to match the rapid spread of HIV and hepatitis C infection in PWID. While much has been written on harm reduction, there has not been a publication focused solely on harm reduction in Asia. The Special Edition of the Harm Reduction Journal is a breath of fresh air and a very welcome initiative. The compilation of papers that lie within the covers takes us on a harm reduction journey from Iran and Afghanistan to China and Vietnam. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: [NGOs](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#); 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 [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)
 Available from *BioMed Central* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

17. Comparing characteristics of prescription painkiller misusers and heroin users in the United States.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, Dec 2015, vol. 51, p. 106-112, 0306-4603 (Dec 2015)
- Author(s):** Rigg, Khary K.; Monnat, Shannon M.
- Abstract:** Introduction: Prescription painkiller misuse (PPM) is a major U.S. public health concern. However, as prescribing practices have tightened and prescription painkillers have become less accessible, many users have turned to heroin as a substitute. This trend suggests the face of heroin users has likely changed over the past several years. Understanding the demographic, socioeconomic, psychosocial, and substance use characteristics of different groups of opiate users is important for properly tailoring interventions. Methods: This study used data from the 2010-2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health to examine differences in characteristics of U.S. adults in three mutually exclusive categories of past-year opiate use: heroin-only (H-O, N = 179), prescription painkiller-only (PP-O, N = 9,516), and heroin and prescription painkiller (H-PP, N = 506). Results: Socioeconomic disadvantage, older age, disconnection from social institutions, criminal justice involvement, and easy access to heroin were associated with greater odds of being in the H-O group. HH-P users were more likely to be young white males with poor physical and mental health who also misuse other prescription medications and began such misuse as adolescents. PP-O users were the most economically stable, most connected to social institutions, least likely to have criminal justice involvement, and had the least access to heroin. Conclusions: Results suggest the socio-demographic characteristics of heroin users versus PP misusers vary widely, and the conditions leading to heroin use versus PPM versus both may be different. Ultimately, a one-size-fits-all approach to opiate prevention and treatment is likely to fail. Interventions must account for the unique needs of different user groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Heroin Addiction](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Marginalization](#)
[Intervention](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

18. A modified exponential behavioral economic demand model to better describe consumption data.

- Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Dec 2015, vol. 23, no. 6, p. 504-512, 1064-1297 (Dec 2015)
- Author(s):** Koffarnus, Mikhail N.; Franck, Christopher T.; Stein, Jeffrey S.; Bickel, Warren K.
- Abstract:** Behavioral economic demand analyses that quantify the relationship between the consumption of a commodity and its price have proven useful in studying the reinforcing efficacy of many commodities, including drugs of abuse. An exponential equation proposed by Hursh and Silberberg (2008) has proven useful in quantifying the dissociable components of demand intensity and demand elasticity, but is limited as an analysis technique by the inability to correctly analyze consumption values of zero. We examined an exponentiated version of this equation that retains all the beneficial features of the original Hursh and Silberberg equation, but can accommodate consumption values of zero and improves its fit to the data. In Experiment 1, we compared the modified equation with the unmodified equation under different treatments of zero values in cigarette consumption data collected online from 272 participants. We found that the unmodified equation produces different results depending on how zeros are treated, while the exponentiated version incorporates zeros into the analysis, accounts for more variance, and is better able to estimate actual unconstrained consumption as reported by participants. In Experiment 2, we simulated 1,000 datasets with demand parameters known a priori and compared the equation fits. Results indicated that the exponentiated equation was better able to replicate the true values from which the test data were

simulated. We conclude that an exponentiated version of the Hursh and Silberberg equation provides better fits to the data, is able to fit all consumption values including zero, and more accurately produces true parameter values. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Models](#)
[Behavioral Economics](#)
[Supply and Demand](#)

Source: PsycInfo

19. Characterizing use patterns and perceptions of relative harm in dual users of electronic and tobacco cigarettes.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Dec 2015, vol. 23, no. 6, p. 494-503, 1064-1297 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Rass, Olga; Pacek, Lauren R.; Johnson, Patrick S.; Johnson, Matthew W.

Abstract: Awareness and use of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) is increasing. Questions regarding positive (e.g., smoking reduction/cessation) and negative (e.g., delay of cessation) potential public health consequences of e-cigarettes may be informed by studying dual users of e-cigarettes and tobacco cigarettes. A cross-sectional online survey assessed demographics, product use patterns, and beliefs about relative product benefits and harms among dual users (n = 350) in the United States using the website Amazon Mechanical Turk. Compared to tobacco cigarettes, e-cigarettes were used less often and were associated with lower dependence. Participants reported a 30% reduction in self-reported tobacco cigarette smoking since beginning to use e-cigarettes. Reported primary reasons for e-cigarette use were harm reduction and smoking cessation. E-cigarette use was reported as more likely in settings with smoking restrictions and when others' health could be adversely affected. Conversely, participants reported having used tobacco cigarettes more often than e-cigarettes in hedonic situations (e.g., after eating, drinking coffee or alcohol, or having sex), outdoors, or when stressed. Participants were twice as likely to report wanting to quit tobacco cigarettes compared to e-cigarettes in the next year and intended to quit tobacco cigarettes sooner. Tobacco cigarettes were described as more harmful and addictive, but also as more enjoyable than e-cigarettes. Participants provided evidence consistent with both positive and negative public health consequences of e-cigarettes, highlighting the need for experimental research, including laboratory studies and clinical trials. Policies should consider potential public health benefits of e-cigarettes, in addition to potential harms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Health Attitudes](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

20. Indomethacin induced gene regulation in the rat hippocampus.

Citation: Molecular Brain, Dec 2015, vol. 8 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Sathyanesan, Monica; Girgenti, Matthew J.; Warner-Schmidt, Jennifer; Newton, Samuel S.

Abstract: Background: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs such as indomethacin are widely used to treat inflammatory diseases and manage pain, fever and inflammation in several conditions, including neuropsychiatric disorders. Although they predominantly function by inhibiting cyclooxygenase (COX) activity, important COX-independent actions also occur. These actions could be responsible for the adverse side effects associated with chronic and/or high dose usage of this popular drug class. Results: We examined gene regulation in the hippocampus after peripheral administration of indomethacin by employing a microarray approach. Secondary confirmation and the brain expression

pattern of regulated genes was examined by in situ hybridization and immunohistochemistry. Transglutaminase 2, serum glucocorticoid inducible kinase, Inhibitor of NF-kappa B and vascular endothelial growth factor were among genes that were prominently upregulated, while G-protein coupled receptor 56 and neuropeptide Y were among genes that were downregulated by indomethacin. Co-localization studies using blood vessel markers revealed that transglutaminase 2 was induced specifically in brain vasculature. Conclusions: The data demonstrate that COX-inhibitors can differentially regulate gene transcription in multiple, functionally distinct cell types in the brain. The results provide additional insight into the molecular actions of COX-inhibitors and indicate that their effects on vasculature could influence cerebral blood flow mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Hippocampus](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Genes](#)
[Anti Inflammatory Drugs](#)
[Rats](#)
[Gene Expression](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *BioMed Central* in [Molecular Brain](#)
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Molecular Brain](#)
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Molecular Brain](#)
 Available from *ProQuest* in [Molecular Brain](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

21. Unravelling basic mechanisms in addiction and neuropsychiatric disorders.

Citation: European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, Dec 2015, vol. 265, no. 8, p. 633-635, 0940-1334 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Reich-Erkelenz, Daniela; Schmitt, Andrea; Falkai, Peter

Abstract: This editorial discusses the basic mechanisms in addiction and neuropsychiatric disorders. Since functional imaging studies have shown a significant association between particularly the nucleus accumbens (NAcc), and the pathophysiology of drug addiction, investigated potential volume difference of the NAcc in heroin-addicted patients compared to healthy controls and additionally correlated subcortical volumes with clinical measurements of negative effects in addiction. The authors calculated NAcc volumes of heroin addicts compared to healthy controls via morphometry of serial whole-brain sections and found larger total brain volume in the heroin group. NAcc volume, again, was nearly equally decreased in the left and the right hemisphere in the heroin-addicted group. The authors found significant reductions in cortical thickness in patients, predominantly in right frontal cortical regions. Taking into account the further pronounced right frontal morphometric abnormalities bespeak a neurobiological overlap with substance disorders. Thus, future studies should not only explore the trait versus state nature of these findings but also eventual similarities with other putative behavioral addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: [Heroin Addiction](#)
[Right Hemisphere](#)
[Pathophysiology](#)
[Neuropsychiatry](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Gray Matter](#)

Source: PsycInfo

22. Impact of residential schooling and of child abuse on substance use problem in Indigenous Peoples.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Dec 2015, vol. 51, p. 184-192, 0306-4603 (Dec 2015)

- Author(s):** Ross, Amélie; Dion, Jacinthe; Cantinotti, Michael; Collin-Vézina, Delphine; Paquette, Linda
- Abstract:** Residential schools were the institutions, in operation from the 19th century to the late 20th century, which Indigenous children in Canada were forced to attend. The literature shows that many young people who attended these institutions were victims of neglect and abuse. Negative psychological effects resulting from child abuse have been amply documented. However, very few studies on this subject have been carried out among Canada's Indigenous Peoples. The objective of this study is to evaluate, for an Indigenous population in Quebec (Canada), the impact of residential schooling as well as self-reported experiences of sexual and physical abuse during childhood on the development of alcohol and drug use problems in adulthood. A total of 358 Indigenous participants were interviewed (164 men [45.8%] and 194 women [54.2%]). Alcoholism was evaluated using the Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST). Drug abuse was assessed with the Drug Abuse Screening Test-20 (DAST). Child abuse and residential schooling were assessed with dichotomous questions (yes/no). Among the participants, 28.5% (n = 102) had attended residential schools, 35.2% (n = 121) reported having experienced sexual abuse, and 34.1% (n = 117) reported having experienced physical abuse before adulthood. Results of the exact logistic regression analyses indicated that residential school attendance was linked to alcohol problems, while child abuse was related to drug use problems. The results of this study highlight the importance of considering the consequences of historical traumas related to residential schools to better understand the current situation of Indigenous Peoples in Canada. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Schools](#)
[Child Abuse](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Indigenous Populations](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

23. Life satisfaction and family functions as-predictors of problematic internet use in university students.

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, Dec 2015, vol. 53, p. 294-304, 0747-5632 (Dec 2015)
- Author(s):** Kabasakal, Zekavet
- Abstract:** One goal of this research was to analyze problematic Internet use in university students according to such variables as gender, grade point average, satisfaction with one's department, mother's/father's education level, smoking, alcohol consumption, gambling behavior, relationship between parents, length of Internet use, amount of time spent on the Internet daily, and using the Internet for academic purposes. Another goal was to analyze family functioning and life satisfaction as predictors of problematic Internet use in university students. The study sample comprised 663 university students from Dokuz Eylül University, İzmir. The Problematic Internet Use Scale, Family Evaluation Scale, Life Satisfaction Scale, and a questionnaire requesting demographic information were administered. The results revealed that the family functioning dimensions of problem solving, roles, and behavioral control, as well as gender, age, gambling behavior, perception of the relationship between one's parents, number of years of Internet use, amount of time spent on the Internet daily, and using the Internet for academic purposes explained 48% of the total variance in Internet use. There was also a significant relationship between university students' life satisfaction and total Internet use, rate of Internet overuse, and the social benefits and negative consequences of Internet use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [College Students](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Life Satisfaction](#)
[Family Relations](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

24. Influence of holy month Ramadan on alcohol consumption in Turkey.

- Citation:** Journal of Religion and Health, Dec 2015, vol. 54, no. 6, p. 2122-2133, 0022-4197 (Dec 2015)
- Author(s):** Çelen, Aydın
- Abstract:** This study utilizes a balanced panel data set covering 50 monthly observations regarding the brewery products to examine the impact of holy month Ramadan on alcohol consumption in Turkey. In addition to the Ramadan, temperature, prices of the products and disposable income are other demand factors which are taken into account in this study. As expected, the Ramadan has been found to be associated with lower alcohol usage. As price of alcoholic drinks increases, the alcohol consumption decreases significantly. In addition, alcohol consumption rises with the enhancements in the disposable income. However, surprisingly, the temperature has not any significant effect on alcohol consumption in Turkey. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Religious Beliefs](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Social Influences](#)
[Islam](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

25. Excessive Internet Use and its association with negative experiences: Quasi-validation of a short scale in 25 European countries.

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, Dec 2015, vol. 53, p. 118-123, 0747-5632 (Dec 2015)
- Author(s):** Škařupová, Kateřina; Ólafsson, Kjartan; Blinka, Lukas
- Abstract:** Prevalence data on Internet addiction in Europe are rather scarce due to the lack of agreement on the definition and measurement of the concept. We define Excessive Internet Use (EIU) as such use of online applications that puts the user at risk of adverse consequences. In this paper, we present a cross-country quasi-validation of the five-item Excessive Internet Use scale that is suitable for use in general population surveys. We worked with EU Kids Online II data for children aged 11–16 in 25 European countries and used a set of regression models to assess the probabilities of various negative consequences for each EIU score. A consistent pattern was identified across Europe when controlling for country differences, suggesting good psychometric properties of the scale. Moreover, our results indicate that EIU in children may be a symptom of broader behavioral difficulties rather than a condition, per se. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Rating Scales](#)
[Test Validity](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Life Experiences](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Measurement](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

26. Problemlü internet kullanımı ile duygusal zeka ve bazı sosyodemografik deęişkenler arasındaki ilişki.

- Citation:** Anadolu Psikiyatri Dergisi, Dec 2015, vol. 16, no. 4, p. 255-263, 1302-6631 (Dec 2015)
- Author(s):** Ançel, Gülsüm; Açıköz, İnci; Yavaş Ayhan, Ayşe Gül
- Abstract:** Objective: The aim of this study is to identify problematic internet use in university students and relations between problematic internet use and emotional intelligence and some sociodemographic characteristics. Methods: 432 students participated to the study and data were collected by using questionnaire for sociodemographic characteristics,

Online Cognition Scale and Emotional Intelligence Scale. Descriptive statistics, t-test, Pearson Correlation Analysis and Stepwise Hierarchical Regression Analysis were employed to evaluate the data. Results: Results indicated that problematic internet use rate is 15.9%, there is negative correlation between Online Cognition Scale and Emotional Intelligence Scale, and gender (being male), departments of students, using internet for social interaction and emotional intelligence are predictors of problematic internet use. Conclusion: Students are thought to be a risk group for problematic internet use, further studies are needed and precautions should be improved. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Internet Addiction](#)
[Emotional Intelligence](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Social Interaction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

27. Clinically combating reward deficiency syndrome (RDS) with dopamine agonist therapy as a paradigm shift: Dopamine for dinner?

Citation: Molecular Neurobiology, Dec 2015, vol. 52, no. 3, p. 1862-1869, 0893-7648 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Blum, Kenneth; Febo, Marcelo; Thanos, Panayotis K.; Baron, David; Fratantonio, James; Gold, Mark

Abstract: Everyday, there are several millions of people that are increasingly unable to combat their frustrating and even fatal romance with getting high and/or experiencing "normal" feelings of well-being. In the USA, the FDA has approved pharmaceuticals for drug and alcohol abuse: tobacco and nicotine replacement therapy. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) remarkably continue to provide an increasing understanding of the intricate functions of brain reward circuitry through sophisticated neuroimaging and molecular genetic applied technology. Similar work is intensely investigated on a worldwide basis with enhanced clarity and increased interaction between not only individual scientists but across many disciplines. However, while it is universally agreed that dopamine is a major neurotransmitter in terms of reward dependence, there remains controversy regarding how to modulate its role clinically to treat and prevent relapse for both substance and non-substance-related addictive behaviors. While the existing FDA-approved medications promote blocking dopamine, we argue that a more prudent paradigm shift should be biphasic—short-term blockade and long-term upregulation, enhancing functional connectivity of brain reward circuits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Well Being](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Dopamine Agonists](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

28. Pain volatility and prescription opioid addiction treatment outcomes in patients with chronic pain.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Dec 2015, vol. 23, no. 6, p. 428-435, 1064-1297 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Worley, Matthew J.; Heinzerling, Keith G.; Shoptaw, Steven; Ling, Walter

Abstract: The combination of prescription opioid dependence and chronic pain is increasingly prevalent and hazardous to public health. Variability in pain may explain poor prescription opioid addiction treatment outcomes in persons with chronic pain. This study examined pain trajectories and pain volatility in patients with chronic pain receiving

treatment for prescription opioid addiction. We conducted secondary analyses of adults with chronic pain (n = 149) who received buprenorphine/naloxone (BUP/NLX) and counseling for 12 weeks in an outpatient, multisite clinical trial. Good treatment outcome was defined as urine-verified abstinence from opioids at treatment endpoint (Week 12) and during at least 2 of the previous 3 weeks. Pain severity significantly declined over time during treatment (b = -0.36, p < .001). Patients with greater pain volatility were less likely to have a good treatment outcome (odds ratio = 0.55, p < .05), controlling for baseline pain severity and rate of change in pain over time. A 1 standard deviation increase in pain volatility was associated with a 44% reduction in the probability of endpoint abstinence. The significant reduction in subjective pain during treatment provides observational support for the analgesic effects of BUP/NLX in patients with chronic pain and opioid dependence. Patients with greater volatility in subjective pain during treatment have increased risk of returning to opioid use by the conclusion of an intensive treatment with BUP/NLX and counseling. Future research should examine underlying mechanisms of pain volatility and identify related therapeutic targets to optimize interventions for prescription opioid addiction and co-occurring chronic pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Chronic Pain](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

29. Eating to live or living to eat? Exploring the causal attributions of self-perceived food addiction.

Citation: Appetite, Dec 2015, vol. 95, p. 262-268, 0195-6663 (Dec 1, 2015)

Author(s): Ruddock, Helen K.; Dickson, Joanne M.; Field, Matt; Hardman, Charlotte A.

Abstract: Previous studies indicate that many people perceive themselves to be addicted to food. However, little is known about how the concept of 'food addiction' is defined amongst members of the lay public. The current study examined beliefs about the cognitive and behavioural manifestations of food addiction. Participants (N = 210) completed an internet-delivered questionnaire in which they indicated whether or not they perceived themselves to be a food addict and provided a brief explanation for their response. Over a quarter of participants (28%) perceived themselves to be food addicts and self-diagnosis was predicted by increased BMI and younger age, but not by gender. Thematic analysis was conducted to explore the causal attributions provided by self-perceived food addicts and non-addicts. Six characteristics were identified: 1) Reward-driven eating (i.e. eating for psychological rather than physiological reasons), 2) A functional or psychological preoccupation with food, 3) A perceived lack of self-control around food, 4) Frequent food cravings, 5) Increased weight or an unhealthy diet, and 6) A problem with a specific type of food. The emergent themes, and their frequency, did not differ between self-perceived food addicts and non-addicts. However, self-perceived food addicts and non-addicts reported divergent cognitions, behaviours and attitudes within each common theme. This study is the first to provide qualitative insight into beliefs about food addiction in both self-perceived food addicts and non-addicts. The findings appear to reflect a view of food addiction that is identifiable through several core behaviours. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Food](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Ingestion](#)
[Causality](#)

Source: PsycInfo

30. Food addiction symptomology, impulsivity, mood, and body mass index in people with type two diabetes.

Citation: Appetite, Dec 2015, vol. 95, p. 383-389, 0195-6663 (Dec 1, 2015)

Author(s): Raymond, Karren-Lee; Lovell, Geoff P.

Abstract: This research explored how food addiction (FA) and impulsivity (non-planning, motor, and attentional) relate to body mass index (BMI) in a sample of people with type 2 diabetes (t2d). Participants with t2d (N = 334, M age = 41.0, SD age = 9.5, 66% female, M BMI = 37.6 kg/m², SD BMI = 8.0 kg/m²) completed an online survey including the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21), the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-II), and the Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS). Results demonstrated that over 70% of the sample with t2d met the YFAS criteria for FA. Results also demonstrated that participants classified as FA had significantly higher BMI, $t(332) = 12.11, p < .001$. The food addict classification group also had a significantly higher percentage of obese participants, $\chi^2(2) = 87.1, p < .001, \phi = .511$. Utilising a cross-sectional design to predict BMI, significant forward stepwise multiple regression demonstrated that FA ($\beta = .386$) and impulsivity (non-planning) ($\beta = .286$) were significant predictors. In combination FA and impulsivity (non-planning) significantly explained 38% of BMI variance; however depression, anxiety, and stress did not significantly improve the model. These results suggest FA and impulsivity (non-planning) are more salient cross-sectional predictors of BMI, in people with t2d, than indices of depression, anxiety, stress and impulsivity (motor and attentional). These results, implicating FA in the development of obesity, have important ramifications for potential future treatment methods of t2d where FA symptomology could be routinely screened, and if present, treated via addiction models rather than purely attempting to treat the potential consequences of FA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Food](#)
[Emotional States](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Body Mass Index](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Diabetes](#)

Source: PsycInfo

31. Postmortem volumetric analysis of the nucleus accumbens in male heroin addicts: Implications for deep brain stimulation.

Citation: European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, Dec 2015, vol. 265, no. 8, p. 647-653, 0940-1334 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Müller, Ulf J.; Truebner, Kurt; Schiltz, Kolja; Kuhn, Jens; Mawrin, Christian; Dobrowolny, Henrik; Bernstein, Hans-Gert; Bogerts, Bernhard; Steiner, Johann

Abstract: Deep brain stimulation (DBS) of the nucleus accumbens (NAc) is increasingly investigated in neuropsychiatric disorders. DBS requires computer-assisted 3D planning to implant the stimulation electrode precisely. Recently, there has been a debate about the true dimensions of NAc in healthy as well as in mentally ill individuals. Knowing its true dimensions in different neuropsychiatric disorders may improve even more precise targeting of NAc for therapeutic DBS. Volumes of NAc of heroin addicts (n = 14) and healthy controls (n = 12) were calculated by using morphometry of serial whole-brain sections. Total brain volume was larger in the heroin group (mean 1478.85 ± 62.34 vs. mean 1352.38 ± 103.24 cm³), as the heroin group was more than 10 years younger ($p = 0.001$). However, the mean volume of the NAc in heroin addicts was smaller than in controls (0.528 ± 0.166 vs. 0.623 ± 0.196 cm³; $p = 0.019$). This group effect did not significantly differ between the hemispheres. When assessed separately, left-hemispheric NAc volume was 15 % lower ($p = 0.020$), while right-hemispheric NAc volume was 16 % lower ($p = 0.047$) in the heroin-addicted group compared to controls. Based on these diagnosis-related differences, we believe it is important to further analyze NAc volumes in different psychiatric disorders to further improve precise targeting and electrode placement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Heroin Addiction](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Deep Brain Stimulation](#)

Source: PsycInfo

32. Differential effects and temporal course of attentional and motivational training on excessive drinking.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Dec 2015, vol. 23, no. 6, p. 445-454, 1064-1297 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Cox, W. Miles; Fadardi, Javad S.; Hosier, Steven G.; Pothos, Emmanuel M.

Abstract: Two cognitive-motivational variables that help to solidify drinkers' intentions to drink are their alcohol attentional bias and their maladaptive motivation. The Alcohol Attention Control Training Programme (AACTP) was designed to rectify the former, and the Life Enhancement and Advancement Programme (LEAP) was designed to rectify the latter. The present study used a factorial design to compare the individual and combined effects of the 2 interventions on mean weekly drinking and atypical weekly drinking of 148 harmful drinkers (49% males, mean age = 28.8 years). A variety of other cognitive-motivational and demographic measures were also taken at baseline, and the drinking measures were reassessed at posttreatment and 3 and 6 months later. In comparison with LEAP, the effects of AACTP were less enduring. Combining AACTP and LEAP had few incremental benefits. These results suggest that AACTP would be more effective for achieving short-term reductions in drinking, whereas LEAP would be more effective for alleviating problematic drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Training](#)
[Attention](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Intention](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycInfo

33. Reduced volume of the nucleus accumbens in heroin addiction.

Citation: European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, Dec 2015, vol. 265, no. 8, p. 637-645, 0940-1334 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Seifert, Christian L.; Magon, Stefano; Sprenger, Till; Lang, Undine E.; Huber, Christian G.; Denier, Niklaus; Vogel, Marc; Schmidt, André; Radue, Ernst-Wilhelm; Borgwardt, Stefan; Walter, Marc

Abstract: The neural mechanisms of heroin addiction are still incompletely understood, even though modern neuroimaging techniques offer insights into disease-related changes in vivo. While changes on cortical structure have been reported in heroin addiction, evidence from subcortical areas remains underrepresented. Functional imaging studies revealed that the brain reward system and particularly the nucleus accumbens (NAcc) play a pivotal role in the pathophysiology of drug addiction. The aim of this study was to investigate whether there was a volume difference of the NAcc in heroin addiction in comparison to healthy controls. A further aim was to correlate subcortical volumes with clinical measurements on negative affects in addiction. Thirty heroin-dependent patients under maintenance treatment with diacetylmorphine and twenty healthy controls underwent structural MRI scanning at 3T. Subcortical segmentation analysis was performed using FMRIB's Integrated Registration and Segmentation Tool function of FSL. The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory and the Beck Depression Inventory were used to assess trait anxiety and depressive symptoms, respectively. A decreased volume of the left NAcc was observed in heroin-dependent patients compared to healthy controls. Depression score was negatively correlated with left NAcc volume in patients, whereas a positive correlation was found between the daily opioid dose and the volume of the right amygdala. This study indicates that there might be structural differences of the NAcc in heroin-dependent patients in comparison with healthy controls. Furthermore, correlations of subcortical structures with negative emotions and opioid doses might be of future relevance for the investigation of heroin addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Heroin Addiction](#)
[Insight](#)
[Neuroimaging](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Amygdala](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycInfo

34. Paths to improving engagement among racial and ethnic minorities in addiction health services.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, Dec 2015, vol. 10 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Guerrero, Erick G.; Fenwick, Karissa; Kong, Yinfei; Grella, Christine; D'Aunno, Thomas

Abstract: Background: Members of racial and ethnic minority groups are most likely to experience limited access and poor engagement in addiction treatment. Research has been limited on the role of program capacity and delivery of comprehensive care in improving access and retention among minorities with drug abuse issues. The goal of this study was to examine the extent to which access and retention are enhanced when racial and ethnic minorities receive care from high-capacity addiction health services (AHS) programs and via coordination with mental health and receipt of HIV testing services. Methods: This multilevel cross-sectional analysis involved data from 108 programs merged with client data from 2011 for 13,478 adults entering AHS. Multilevel negative binomial regression models were used to test interactions and indirect relationships between program capacity and days to enter treatment (wait time) and days in treatment (retention). Results: Compared to low-capacity programs and non-Latino and non-African American clients, Latinos and African Americans served in high-capacity programs reported shorter wait times to admission, as hypothesized. African Americans also had longer treatment retention in high-capacity programs. Receipt of HIV testing and program coordination of mental health services played an indirect role in the relationship between program capacity and wait time. Conclusions: Program capacity and coordinated services in AHS may reduce disparities in access to care. Implications for supporting low-capacity programs to eliminate the disparity gap in access to care are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: ["Latinos/Latinas"](#)
[Racial and Ethnic Attitudes](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Minority Groups](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

Available from *BioMed Central* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

35. Effect of patient choice in an adaptive sequential randomization trial of treatment for alcohol and cocaine dependence.

Citation: Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, Dec 2015, vol. 83, no. 6, p. 1021-1032, 0022-006X (Dec 2015)

Author(s): McKay, James R.; Drapkin, Michelle L.; Van Horn, Deborah H. A.; Lynch, Kevin G.; Oslin, David W.; DePhilippis, Dominick; Ivey, Megan; Cacciola, John S.

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the effect of providing choice of treatment alternatives to patients who fail to engage in or drop out of intensive outpatient programs (IOPs) for substance dependence. Method: Alcohol- and/or cocaine-dependent patients (N = 500) participated in a sequential, multiple-assignment, randomized trial (SMART). Those who failed to engage in an IOP at Week 2 (N = 189) or who dropped out after engagement (N = 84) were randomized for motivational-interviewing (MI) telephone calls that focused on engagement in an IOP (MI-IOP) or provided a choice of IOP type or 3 treatment options (MI-PC, or patient choice). Those not engaged at both 2 and 8 weeks (N = 102) were re-randomized either to MI-PC or no further outreach. Outcomes were treatment attendance and measures of alcohol and cocaine use obtained at 1, 2, 3, and 6 months. Results: MI-PC produced better attendance than comparison conditions in patients who dropped out after initial engagement and in those re-randomized at 8 weeks. However, contrary to study hypotheses, MI-IOP produced significantly better alcohol-use outcomes than MI-PC in alcohol-dependent patients not engaged at Week 2. There were no other significant differences between treatment conditions on other main-effect analyses with alcohol- or cocaine-outcome measures. Conclusion: Providing treatment options via telephone calls to patients who failed to engage in IOP did not produce better substance-use outcomes than outreach calls focused on engagement in IOP. Future researchers should investigate the potential benefits of choice at other points in treatment (e.g., at intake) as well as choice of other combinations of treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Drug Dependency](#)
[Outpatients](#)
[Patient Selection](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycInfo

36. Comparison of socio-demographic characteristics, substance, and depression among male heroin users attending therapeutic community and methadone maintenance treatment program in Nantou, Taiwan.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, Dec 2015, vol. 10 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Chen, Vincent Chin-Hung; Wu, Meng-Huan; Lin, Tsang-Yaw; Ho, Yi-Feng; Wang, Hsin-Yi; Gossop, Michael

Abstract: Background: Little is known about differences between the characteristics and psychopathological symptoms of heroin users attending TC or MMT in Asia. This study aimed to compare characteristics and prevalence of depressive disorders among male heroin users in TC and MMT program in Nantou, Taiwan. Methods: The study sample (n = 705) comprised male heroin users with heroin dependence recruited from the MMT program and TC program at a psychiatric center in Nantou, Taiwan between 2006 and 2014. Socio-demographic and heroin-related characteristics were obtained from self-report questionnaires. DSM-IV diagnoses of heroin dependence, major depressive disorder, and dysthymic disorder were evaluated by trained interviewers. T-test and chi-square test and multivariate logistic regression were performed to measure the differences on variables between samples of TC and MMT. Results: Compared to MMT, TC participants had poorer family support, higher rate of unmarried, higher rate of unemployment, earlier onset of heroin use, longer length of heroin use, and lower daily dosage of heroin. MMT heroin users had higher 1-month prevalence of major depressive disorder than TC participants. We found the distribution of current major depression disorder differed between heroin users choosing different treatment models even controlling for other demographic factors, substance related factors and psychosocial factors. The underlying explanations require further investigation. Conclusions: This study found differences in the characteristics and prevalence of psychopathology. Further study to explore the effect of these differences on the outcome between MMT and TC is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Psychopathology](#)

[Heroin Addiction](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Therapeutic Community](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Methadone Maintenance](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*
 Available from *BioMed Central* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

37. Nicotine reinforcement in never-smokers.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Dec 2015, vol. 232, no. 23, p. 4243-4252, 0033-3158 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Duke, Angela N.; Johnson, Matthew W.; Reissig, Chad J.; Griffiths, Roland R.

Abstract: Rationale: Global tobacco-related mortality dwarfs that of all other drugs. Nicotine is believed to be the primary agent responsible for tobacco use and addiction. However, nicotine is a relatively weak and inconsistent reinforcer in nonhumans and nicotine reinforcement has not been demonstrated in never-smokers. Objectives: This study investigated the discriminative, subjective, and reinforcing effects of nicotine in never-smokers. Methods: Eighteen never-smokers (<50 lifetime nicotine exposures) participated in a double-blind study. During a drug discrimination phase, volunteers ingested oral nicotine and placebo capsules (quasi-random order) at least 2 h apart and rated subjective effects repeatedly for 2 h after ingestion in daily sessions. Blocks of 10 sessions were continued until significant discrimination was achieved ($p \leq 0.05$, binomial test; ≥ 8 of 10). Following discrimination, nicotine choice was tested by having volunteers choose which capsule set to ingest on each daily session. Successive blocks of 10 sessions were conducted until choice for nicotine or placebo met significance within each volunteer (≥ 8 of 10 sessions). Results: All 18 volunteers significantly discriminated nicotine from placebo; the lowest dose discriminated ranged from 1.0 to 4.0 mg/70 kg. Nine volunteers significantly chose nicotine (choosers) and nine significantly chose placebo (nicotine avoiders). The choosers reported predominately positive nicotine subjective effects (e.g., alert/attentive, good effects, liking), while avoiders tended to report negative effects (e.g., dizzy, upset stomach, disliking). Both choosers and avoiders attributed their choice to the qualitative nature of drug effects. Conclusions: These results provide the first evidence that nicotine can function as a reinforcer in some never-smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Reinforcement](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)
[Drug Discrimination](#)

Source: PsycInfo

38. An application of analyzing the trajectories of two disorders: A parallel piecewise growth model of substance use and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Dec 2015, vol. 23, no. 6, p. 422-427, 1064-1297 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Mamey, Mary Rose; Barbosa-Leiker, Celestina; McPherson, Sterling; Burns, G. Leonard; Parks, Craig; Roll, John

Abstract: Researchers often want to examine 2 comorbid conditions simultaneously. One strategy to do so is through the use of parallel latent growth curve modeling (LGCM). This statistical technique allows for the simultaneous evaluation of 2 disorders to determine the explanations and predictors of change over time. Additionally, a piecewise model can

help identify whether there are more than 2 growth processes within each disorder (e.g., during a clinical trial). A parallel piecewise LGCM was applied to self-reported attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and self-reported substance use symptoms in 303 adolescents enrolled in cognitive-behavioral therapy treatment for a substance use disorder and receiving either oral-methylphenidate or placebo for ADHD across 16 weeks. Assessing these 2 disorders concurrently allowed us to determine whether elevated levels of 1 disorder predicted elevated levels or increased risk of the other disorder. First, a piecewise growth model measured ADHD and substance use separately. Next, a parallel piecewise LGCM was used to estimate the regressions across disorders to determine whether higher scores at baseline of the disorders (i.e., ADHD or substance use disorder) predicted rates of change in the related disorder. Finally, treatment was added to the model to predict change. While the analyses revealed no significant relationships across disorders, this study explains and applies a parallel piecewise growth model to examine the developmental processes of comorbid conditions over the course of a clinical trial. Strengths of piecewise and parallel LGCMs for other addictions researchers interested in examining dual processes over time are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Models](#)
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)

Source: PsycInfo

39. A social network analysis approach to alcohol use and co-occurring addictive behavior in young adults.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Dec 2015, vol. 51, p. 72-79, 0306-4603 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Meisel, Matthew K.; Clifton, Allan D.; MacKillop, James; Goodie, Adam S.

Abstract: Introduction: The current study applied egocentric social network analysis (SNA) to investigate the prevalence of addictive behavior and co-occurring substance use in college students' networks. Specifically, we examined individuals' perceptions of the frequency of network members' co-occurring addictive behavior and investigated whether co-occurring addictive behavior is spread evenly throughout networks or is more localized in clusters. We also examined differences in network composition between individuals with varying levels of alcohol use. Method: The study utilized an egocentric SNA approach in which respondents ("egos") enumerated 30 of their closest friends, family members, co-workers, and significant others ("alters") and the relations among alters listed. Participants were 281 undergraduates at a large university in the Southeastern United States. Results: Robust associations were observed among the frequencies of gambling, smoking, drinking, and using marijuana by network members. We also found that alters tended to cluster together into two distinct groups: one cluster moderate-to-high on co-occurring addictive behavior and the other low on co-occurring addictive behavior. Lastly, significant differences were present when examining egos' perceptions of alters' substance use between the networks of at-risk, light, and nondrinkers. Conclusions: These findings provide empirical evidence of distinct clustering of addictive behavior among young adults and suggest the promise of social network-based interventions for this cohort. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [College Students](#)
[Colleges](#)
[Social Networks](#)
[Egocentrism](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

40. Public opinion and medical cannabis policies: Examining the role of underlying beliefs and national medical cannabis policies.

- Citation:** Harm Reduction Journal, Dec 2015, vol. 12 (Dec 2015)
- Author(s):** Sznitman, Sharon R.; Bretteville-Jensen, Anne Line
- Abstract:** Background: Debate about medical cannabis legalization are typically informed by three beliefs: (1) cannabis has medical effects, (2) medical cannabis is addictive and (3) medical cannabis legalization leads to increased used of cannabis for recreational purposes (spillover effects). We examined how strongly these beliefs are associated with public support for medical cannabis legalization and whether this association differs across divergent medical cannabis policy regimes. Methods: Robust regression analysis was used to analyse data derived from two nationally representative samples of adults participating in comparable cross-sectional online surveys in one country where medical cannabis smoking is illegal (Norway, n = 2175, 51 % male) and in one country where medical cannabis smoking is legal (Israel, n = 648, 49 % male). Results: The belief that cannabis has medical benefits was more strongly related to support for medical cannabis legalization than were beliefs about addiction and spillover effects. While the support for medical cannabis legalization was stronger in Israel than in Norway (78 vs. 51 %, p < 0.01), the belief variables had, in general, more impact on the policy stand in Norway. Conclusion: The belief that cannabis has medical benefits is particularly salient for support for medical cannabis legalization. It is possible that the recent surge in evidence supporting the medical benefits of cannabis will increase the belief about medical benefits of cannabis in the general population which may in turn increase public support for medical cannabis legalization. Results also suggest that once medical cannabis is legalized, factors beyond cannabis-specific beliefs will increasingly influence medical cannabis legalization support. These conclusions are, however, only suggestive as the current study is based on cross-sectional data. Hopefully, future research will be able to capitalize on changes in medical cannabis policies and conduct longitudinal studies that enable an examination of the causal relation between public opinion and medical cannabis policy changes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Government Policy Making](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Public Opinion](#)
[Marijuana Legalization](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#); 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 [Harm Reduction Journal](#)
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)
Available from *BioMed Central* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

41. Boundary conditions of methamphetamine craving.

- Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Dec 2015, vol. 23, no. 6, p. 436-444, 1064-1297 (Dec 2015)
- Author(s):** Lopez, Richard B.; Onyemekwu, Chukwudi; Hart, Carl L.; Ochsner, Kevin N.; Kober, Hedy
- Abstract:** Methamphetamine use has increased significantly and become a global health concern. Craving is known to predict methamphetamine use and relapse following abstinence. Some have suggested that cravings are automatic, generalized, and uncontrollable, but experimental work addressing these claims is lacking. In 2 exploratory studies, we tested the boundary conditions of methamphetamine craving by asking: (a) is craving specific to users' preferred route of administration?, and (b) can craving be regulated by cognitive strategies? Two groups of methamphetamine users were recruited. In Study 1, participants were grouped by their preferred route of administration (intranasal vs. smoking), and rated their craving in response to photographs and movies depicting methamphetamine use (via the intranasal vs. smoking route). In Study 2, methamphetamine smokers implemented cognitive regulation strategies while viewing photographs depicting

methamphetamine smoking. Strategies involved either focusing on the positive aspects of smoking methamphetamine or the negative consequences of doing so—the latter strategy based on treatment protocols for addiction. In Study 1, we found a significant interaction between group and route of administration, such that participants who preferred to smoke methamphetamine reported significantly stronger craving for smoking stimuli, whereas those who preferred the intranasal route reported stronger craving for intranasal stimuli. In Study 2, participants reported significantly lower craving when focusing on the negative consequences associated with methamphetamine use. Taken together, these findings suggest that strength of craving for methamphetamine is moderated by users' route of administration and can be reduced by cognitive strategies. This has important theoretical, methodological, and clinical implications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Methamphetamine](#)
[Global Health](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)
[Drug Administration Methods](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Self Regulation](#)
[Strategies](#)
[Craving](#)

Source: PsycInfo

42. Playing Tetris decreases drug and other cravings in real world settings.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Dec 2015, vol. 51, p. 165-170, 0306-4603 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Skorka-Brown, Jessica; Andrade, Jackie; Whalley, Ben; May, Jon

Abstract: Most research on cognitive processes in craving has been carried out in the laboratory and focuses on food craving. This study extends laboratory findings to real world settings and cravings for drugs or activities as well as food. Previous laboratory research has found that playing Tetris reduces craving strength. The present study used an ecological momentary assessment protocol in which 31 undergraduate participants carried iPods for a week and were prompted 7 times each day, by SMS message, to use their iPod to report craving. Participants reported craving target and strength (0–100), whether they indulged their previous craving (yes/no), and whether they were under the influence of alcohol (yes/no). Those randomly assigned to the intervention condition (n = 15) then played Tetris for 3 min and reported their craving again. Those in the monitoring-only control condition (n = 16) provided baseline craving data to test if Tetris reduced the incidence and strength of spontaneous cravings across the week. Playing Tetris decreased craving strength for drugs (alcohol, nicotine, caffeine), food and drink, and activities (sex, exercise, gaming), with a mean reduction of 13.9 percentage points, effect size $f^2 = 0.11$. This effect was consistent across the week. This is the first demonstration that visual cognitive interference can be used in the field to reduce cravings for substances and activities other than eating. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Food](#)
[Cognitive Processes](#)
[Craving](#)
[Research Setting](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

43. Reduced cortical thickness in gambling disorder: A morphometric MRI study.

Citation: European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, Dec 2015, vol. 265, no. 8, p. 655-661, 0940-1334 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Grant, Jon E.; Odlaug, Brian L.; Chamberlain, Samuel R.

Abstract: Gambling disorder has recently been recognized as a prototype ‘behavioral addiction’ by virtue of its inclusion in the DSM-5 category of ‘Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders.’ Despite its newly acquired status and prevalence rate of 1–3 % globally, relatively little is known regarding the neurobiology of this disorder. The aim of this study was to explore cortical morphometry in untreated gambling disorder, for the first time. Subjects with gambling disorder (N = 16) free from current psychotropic medication or psychiatric comorbidities, and healthy controls (N = 17), were entered into the study and undertook magnetic resonance imaging (3T MRI). Cortical thickness was quantified using automated segmentation techniques (FreeSurfer), and group differences were identified using permutation cluster analysis, with stringent correction for multiple comparisons. Gambling disorder was associated with significant reductions (average 15.8–19.9 %) in cortical thickness, versus controls, predominantly in right frontal cortical regions. Pronounced right frontal morphometric brain abnormalities occur in gambling disorder, supporting neurobiological overlap with substance disorders and its recent reclassification as a behavioral addiction. Future work should explore the trait versus state nature of the findings and whether similarities exist with other not-yet-reclassified putative behavioral addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Pathological Gambling](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Cognition](#)
[Insanity Defense](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Virtue](#)
[Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycInfo

44. Low expression of D2R and Wntless correlates with high motivation for heroin.

Citation: Behavioral Neuroscience, Dec 2015, vol. 129, no. 6, p. 744-755, 0735-7044 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Tაცელოსკი, Diana M.; Alexander, Danielle N.; Morse, Megan; Hajnal, Andras; Berg, Arthur; Levenson, Robert; Grigson, Patricia S.

Abstract: Drug overdose now exceeds car accidents as the leading cause of accidental death in the United States. Of those drug overdoses, a large percentage of the deaths are due to heroin and/or pharmaceutical overdose, specifically misuse of prescription opioid analgesics. It is imperative, then, that we understand the mechanisms that lead to opioid abuse and addiction. The rewarding actions of opioids are mediated largely by the mu–opioid receptor (MOR), and signaling by this receptor is modulated by various interacting proteins. The neurotransmitter dopamine also contributes to opioid reward, and opioid addiction has been linked to reduced expression of dopamine D2 receptors (D2R) in the brain. That said, it is not known if alterations in the expression of these proteins relate to drug exposure and/or to the “addiction-like” behavior exhibited for the drug. Here, we held total drug self-administration constant across acquisition and showed that reduced expression of the D2R and the MOR interacting protein, Wntless, in the medial prefrontal cortex was associated with greater addiction-like behavior for heroin in general and with a greater willingness to work for the drug in particular. In contrast, reduced expression of the D2R in the nucleus accumbens and hippocampus was correlated with greater seeking during signaled nonavailability of the drug. Taken together, these data link reduced expression of both the D2R and Wntless to the explicit motivation for the drug rather than to differences in total drug intake per se. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Motivation](#)
[Rats](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Proteins](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Dopamine](#)

Source: PsycInfo

45. Smoking cessation behaviors three months following acute insular damage from stroke.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Dec 2015, vol. 51, p. 24-30, 0306-4603 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Abdolahi, Amir; Williams, Geoffrey C.; Benesch, Curtis G.; Wang, Henry Z.; Spitzer, Eric M.; Scott, Bryan E.; Block, Robert C.; van Wijngaarden, Edwin

Abstract: Background: Recent evidence suggests that the insular cortex may play an important role in cognitive and emotional processes that facilitate drug use but it is unclear whether changes to the insula would result in sustained abstinence. To better understand the role of the insula in maintaining abstinence, we examined quitting patterns in smokers with acute damage to their insula relative to other regions. Design: Prospective cohort study with 3 month follow-up, beginning June 2013 and ending May 2014. Setting: Three acute care hospitals in Rochester, NY. Participants: One-hundred-fifty-six current smokers hospitalized for acute ischemic stroke; 38 with insular infarctions and 118 with non-insular infarctions, assessed by 3 neuroradiologists. Measurements: Self-reported smoking status (seven-day point prevalence and continuous abstinence), complete abstinence from any nicotine product, and disruption of smoking addiction (defined by criteria on smoking status, difficulty of quitting, and urge) were assessed at three months post-stroke. Time to relapse (in days) after discharge was also assessed. Results: Insular damage was associated with increased odds of three-month continuous abstinence (OR = 3.71, 95% CI: 1.59, 8.65) and complete cessation from any nicotine product (OR = 2.72, 95% CI: 1.19, 6.22). Average time to relapse was longer in the insular-damaged group (17.50 days, SD = 19.82) relative to non-insular damage (10.42 days, SD = 18.49). Among quitters, insular damage was also associated with higher relative odds of experiencing a disruption of addiction compared to non-insular damage (adjusted OR = 5.60, 95% CI: 1.52, 20.56). Conclusions: These findings support the potential role of the insular cortex in maintaining smoking and nicotine abstinence. Further research is needed to establish whether the insula may be a novel target for smoking cessation interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)
[Insula](#)
[Cerebrovascular Accidents](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

46. Cocaine withdrawal impairs mGluR5-dependent long-term depression in nucleus accumbens shell neurons of both direct and indirect pathways.

Citation: Molecular Neurobiology, Dec 2015, vol. 52, no. 3, p. 1223-1233, 0893-7648 (Dec 2015)

Author(s): Huang, Chiung-Chun; Liang, Ying-Ching; Lee, Cheng-Che; Hsu, Kuei-Sen

Abstract: We previously reported that animals withdrawn from repeated cocaine exposure exhibited a selective deficit in the ability to elicit metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 (mGluR5)-dependent long-term depression (LTD) in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) shell. To determine whether such impairment occurs in the NAc in a cell-type-specific manner, we used bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) transgenic mice expressing enhanced green fluorescent protein (eGFP) under the control of gene regulatory elements for the dopamine D1 receptor (Drd1) or dopamine D2 receptor (Drd2) to identify distinct subpopulations of medium spiny neurons (MSNs). We found that bath application of group I mGluR agonist (S)-3,5-dihydroxyphenylglycine (DHPG) reliably induced LTD in both NAc shell and core MSNs of wild-type, hemizygous Drd1-eGFP, and Drd2-eGFP mice. Confirming our previous results, cocaine withdrawal selectively impaired DHPG-LTD in NAc shell Drd1-expressing direct and Drd2-expressing indirect pathway MSNs. We also found that the expression of DHPG-LTD in NAc MSNs was not affected by the Ca²⁺-permeable α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid receptor antagonist 1-naphthyl acetyl spermine. Furthermore, systemic administration of

mGluR5-negative allosteric modulator fenobam before the daily injection of cocaine preserved mGluR5 function and significantly reduced the expression of cocaine-induced behavioral sensitization. These results reveal that withdrawal from repeated cocaine exposure may result in the impairment of NAc mGluR5-LTD in a subregion- but not cell-type-specific manner and suggests that pharmacological antagonism of mGluR5 may represent a potential strategy for reducing cocaine-induced addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Long-term Depression \(Neuronal\)](#)
[Mice](#)
[Cocaine](#)

Source: PsycInfo

47. Altered Subjective Reward Valuation Among Drug-Deprived Heavy Marijuana Users: Aversion to Uncertainty.

Citation: Journal of Abnormal Psychology, Nov 2015, (Nov 23, 2015), 0021-843X (Nov 23, 2015)

Author(s): Hefner, Kathryn R.; Starr, Mark J.; Curtin, John J.

Abstract: Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug in the United States and its use is rising. Nonetheless, scientific efforts to clarify the risk for addiction and other harm associated with marijuana use have been lacking. Maladaptive decision-making is a cardinal feature of addiction that is likely to emerge in heavy users. In particular, distorted subjective reward valuation related to homeostatic or allostatic processes has been implicated for many drugs of abuse. Selective changes in responses to uncertainty have been observed in response to intoxication and deprivation from various drugs of abuse. To assess for these potential neuroadaptive changes in reward valuation associated with marijuana deprivation, we examined the subjective value of uncertain and certain rewards among deprived and nondeprived heavy marijuana users in a behavioral economics decision-making task. Deprived users displayed reduced valuation of uncertain rewards, particularly when these rewards were more objectively valuable. This uncertainty aversion increased with increasing quantity of marijuana use. These results suggest comparable decision-making vulnerability from marijuana use as other drugs of abuse, and highlights targets for intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

48. Developing brief opportunistic interactions: Practitioners facilitate patients to identify and change health risk behaviours at an early preventive stage.

Citation: Primary Health Care Research and Development, Nov 2015, (Nov 20, 2015), 1463-4236 (Nov 20, 2015)

Author(s): Docherty, Barbara; Sheridan, Nicolette; Kenealy, Timothy

Abstract: Aim To identify shortcomings in existing models of patient behaviour change, and present the development and testing of a novel approach using practitioner facilitation and person-focussed conversations that identifies and addresses behaviours at an earlier stage than current models. Background Systematic strategies used by health professionals to change patient behaviours began with motivational interviewing and brief intervention approaches for serious addictive behaviours. Practitioners typically presume they should drive the process of patient behaviour change. Attempts to transfer these approaches to primary care, and a broader range of health risk behaviours, have been less successful. The TADS programme (Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drugs, later Training and Development Services) began teaching motivational interviewing and brief interventions to practitioners in New Zealand in 1996. Formal and informal evaluations showed that practitioners used screening tools that patients rejected and that led to incomplete disclosure, used language that did not engage patients, failed to identify the behaviours

patients wished to address and therefore misdirected interventions. Methods Iterative development of new tools with input from patients and primary care clinicians. Findings The TADS programme developed a questionnaire whose results remained private to the patient, which enabled the patient to identify personal behaviours that they might choose to change (the TADS Personal Assessment Choice Tool). This was assisted by a brief conversation that facilitated and supported any change prioritised by the patient (the TADS Brief Opportunistic Interaction). The need for this approach, and its effectiveness, appeared to be similar across adults, youth, different ethnic groups and people in different socio-economic circumstances. Behaviours patients identified were often linked to other health risk behaviours or early-stage mental health disorders that were not easily detected by practitioner-driven screening or inquiry. The long-term effectiveness of this approach in different populations in primary health care settings requires further evaluation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

49. Prescriptions and proscriptions: Moralising sleep medicines.

Citation: Sociology of Health & Illness, Nov 2015, (Nov 20, 2015), 0141-9889 (Nov 20, 2015)

Author(s): Gabe, Jonathan; Coveney, Catherine M.; Williams, Simon J.

Abstract: The pharmaceuticalisation of sleep is a contentious issue. Sleep medicines get a 'bad press' due to their potential for dependence and other side effects, including studies reporting increased mortality risks for long-term users. Yet relatively little qualitative social science research has been conducted into how people understand and negotiate their use/non-use of sleep medicines in the context of their everyday lives. This paper draws on focus group data collected in the UK to elicit collective views on and experiences of prescription hypnotics across different social contexts. Respondents, we show, drew on a range of moral repertoires which allowed them to present themselves and their relationships with hypnotics in different ways. Six distinct repertoires about hypnotic use are identified in this regard: the 'deserving' patient, the 'responsible' user, the 'compliant' patient, the 'addict', the 'sinful' user and the 'noble' non user. These users and non-users are constructed drawing on cross-cutting themes of addiction and control, ambivalence and reflexivity. Such issues are in turn discussed in relation to recent sociological debates on the pharmaceuticalisation/de-pharmaceuticalisation of everyday life and the consumption of medicines in the UK today. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *Sociology of Health and Illness*

50. Bupropion abuse resulting in hypomania in a geriatric amphetamine user: A case report.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Nov 2015, (Nov 20, 2015), 1055-0496 (Nov 20, 2015)

Author(s): Rostas, Aviva; Wolf, Uri

Abstract: Background Bupropion is a commonly prescribed antidepressant which acts on norepinephrine and dopamine neurotransmission. It is structurally similar to amphetamine. Several cases of recreational bupropion ingestion, insufflation, and injection have been reported in the literature. Methods Here we report a case of bupropion abuse in a 79-year-old gentleman with a history of alcohol and amphetamine use disorders, resulting in hypertension and hypomanic symptoms. Results To our knowledge, this is the first case of bupropion abuse documented in an older adult. The literature with respect to bupropion abuse is reviewed, and the matter of stimulant abuse in older adults is considered. Conclusions and Scientific Significance This case emphasizes the need to consider bupropion's abuse potential when prescribing it to older adults with risk factors for substance abuse. Am J Addict 2015;XX:1-2 (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)
Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

51. Systems genetics of intravenous cocaine self-administration in the bxd recombinant inbred mouse panel.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Nov 2015, (Nov 19, 2015), 0033-3158 (Nov 19, 2015)
Author(s): Dickson, Price E.; Miller, Mellessa M.; Calton, Michele A.; Bubier, Jason A.; Cook, Melloni N.; Goldowitz, Daniel; Chesler, Elissa J.; Mittleman, Guy
Abstract: Rationale: Cocaine addiction is a major public health problem with a substantial genetic basis for which the biological mechanisms remain largely unknown. Systems genetics is a powerful method for discovering novel mechanisms underlying complex traits, and intravenous drug self-administration (IVSA) is the gold standard for assessing volitional drug use in preclinical studies. We have integrated these approaches to identify novel genes and networks underlying cocaine use in mice. Methods: Mice from 39 BXD strains acquired cocaine IVSA (0.56 mg/kg/infusion). Mice from 29 BXD strains completed a full dose-response curve (0.032–1.8 mg/kg/infusion). We identified independent genetic correlations between cocaine IVSA and measures of environmental exploration and cocaine sensitization. We identified genome-wide significant quantitative trait loci (QTL) on chromosomes 7 and 11 associated with shifts in the dose-response curve and on chromosome 16 associated with sessions to acquire cocaine IVSA. Using publicly available gene expression data from the nucleus accumbens, midbrain, and prefrontal cortex of drug-naïve mice, we identified *Aplp1* and *Cyfip2* as positional candidates underlying the behavioral QTL on chromosomes 7 and 11, respectively. A genome-wide significant trans-eQTL linking *Fam53b* (a GWAS candidate for human cocaine dependence) on chromosome 7 to the cocaine IVSA behavioral QTL on chromosome 11 was identified in the midbrain; *Fam53b* and *Cyfip2* were co-expressed genome-wide significantly in the midbrain. This finding indicates that cocaine IVSA studies using mice can identify genes involved in human cocaine use. Conclusions: These data provide novel candidate genes underlying cocaine IVSA in mice and suggest mechanisms driving human cocaine use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)
Source: PsycInfo

52. Does impulsivity change rate dependently following stimulant administration? A translational selective review and re-analysis.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Nov 2015, (Nov 19, 2015), 0033-3158 (Nov 19, 2015)
Author(s): Bickel, W. K.; Quisenberry, A. J.; Snider, S. E.
Abstract: Rationale: Rate dependence refers to an orderly relationship between a baseline measure of behavior and the change in that behavior following an intervention. The most frequently observed rate-dependent effect is an inverse relationship between the baseline rate of behavior and response rates following an intervention. A previous report of rate dependence in delay discounting suggests that the discounting of delayed reinforcers, and perhaps, other impulsivity measures, may change rate dependently following acute and chronic administration of potentially therapeutic medications in both preclinical and clinical studies. Objective: The aim of the current paper was to review the effects of stimulants on delay discounting and other impulsivity tasks. Methods: All studies identified from the literature were required to include (1) an objective measure of impulsivity; (2) administration of amphetamine, methylphenidate, or modafinil; (3) presentation of a pre- and postdrug administration impulsivity measure; and (4) the report of individual drug effects or results in groups split by baseline or vehicle impulsivity. Twenty-five research reports were then reanalyzed for evidence consistent with rate dependence. Results: Of the total possible instances, 67 % produced results consistent with rate dependence. Specifically, 72, 45, and 80 % of the data sets were consistent with rate dependence following amphetamine, methylphenidate, and modafinil administration,

respectively. Conclusions: These results suggest that rate dependence is a more robust phenomenon than reported in the literature. Impulsivity studies should consider this quantitative signature as a process to determine the effects of variables and as a potential prognostic tool to evaluate the effectiveness of future interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

53. Altered methamphetamine place conditioning in mice vaccinated with a succinyl methamphetamine tetanus toxoid vaccine.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Nov 2015, (Nov 19, 2015), 1055-0496 (Nov 19, 2015)

Author(s): Haile, Colin N.; Kosten, Therese A.; Shen, Xiaoyun Y.; O'Malley, Patrick W.; Winoske, Kevin J.; Kinsey, Berma M.; Wu, Yan; Huang, Zhen; Lykissa, Ernest D.; Naidu, Naga; Cox, Joseph A.; Arora, Reetakshi; Kosten, Thomas R.; Orson, Frank M.

Abstract: Background and Objectives We previously reported that an anti methamphetamine (MA) vaccine attenuated drug conditioned effects in mice, but it used a carrier protein and adjuvant not available for clinical use. Here we produced a vaccine with the same hapten (succinyl methamphetamine, SMA) but attached to tetanus toxoid (SMA TT) and adsorbed to aluminum hydroxide, components approved for use in humans. We then assessed the vaccine's ability to generate anti MA antibodies, alter acquisition and reinstatement of MA place conditioning, and prevent MA brain penetration. Methods Mice were administered SMA TT at weeks 0 and 3 and non vaccinated mice received saline. Anti MA antibody concentrations were determined at 8 and 12 weeks. Place conditioning began during week 9 in which vaccinated and non vaccinated mice were divided into groups and conditioned with .5, or 2.0 mg/kg MA. Following acquisition training, mice were extinguished and then a reinstatement test was performed in which mice were administered their original training dose of MA. Separate groups of non vaccinated and vaccinated mice were administered .5 and 2.0 mg/kg MA and brain MA levels determined. Results and Conclusions Anti MA antibody levels were elevated at week 8 and remained so through week 12. The SMA TT vaccine attenuated acquisition and reinstatement of MA place conditioning. Significantly greater proportions of vaccinated mice during acquisition and reinstatement tests showed conditioned place aversion. Moreover, MA brain levels were decreased in vaccinated mice following administration of both doses of MA. Scientific Significance Results support further development of anti MA vaccines using components approved for use in humans. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

54. Co occurring tobacco use and posttraumatic stress disorder: Smoking cessation treatment implications.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Nov 2015, (Nov 19, 2015), 1055-0496 (Nov 19, 2015)

Author(s): Kelly, Megan M.; Jensen, Kevin P.; Sofuoglu, Mehmet

Abstract: Background and Objectives PTSD and cigarette smoking frequently co occur for reasons that are not well understood. The current behavioral and pharmacological treatments and emerging new treatment targets for smoking cessation are discussed. Methods Here we describe recent research on PTSD and smoking with an emphasis on 1) the clinical characteristics of smokers with PTSD, 2) smoking treatment trials that specifically targeted smokers with PTSD, 3) recent research on stress response and affect regulation pathways that might link the two disorders and 4) potential ways to leverage new findings on stress response systems and affect regulation mechanisms to improve treatment outcomes for smokers with PTSD. Results Smokers with PTSD have

higher rates of smoking compared to the general population and have greater difficulty quitting compared to smokers without PTSD. There have been several studies of adjunctive and integrated smoking cessation interventions for smokers with PTSD, but fewer tailored interventions that intensively target stress response pathways or affect regulation related to both tobacco use and PTSD. Stress response pathways and affect regulation appear to be important mechanisms involved in the development and maintenance of smoking in individuals with PTSD. Conclusions and Scientific Significance Additional research that focuses on smokers with PTSD is warranted given that successful tobacco treatment response is low and the negative health effects of each disorder can be greatly amplified. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:1–10) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

55. Pharmacologic management of comorbid post-traumatic stress disorder and addictions.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Nov 2015, (Nov 20, 2015), 1055-0496 (Nov 20, 2015)

Author(s): Shorter, Daryl; Hsieh, John; Kosten, Thomas R.

Abstract: Background and Objectives Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorders (SUD) frequently co-occur, and their combination can increase poor health outcomes as well as mortality. Methods Using PUBMED and the list of references from key publications, this review article covered the epidemiology, neurobiology and pharmacotherapy of PTSD with comorbid alcohol, opiate, and cannabis use disorders. These SUD represent two with and one without FDA approved pharmacotherapies. Results SUD is two to three times more likely among individuals with lifetime PTSD, and suicide, which is made more likely by both of these disorders, appears to be additively increased by having this comorbidity of SUD and PTSD. The shared neurobiological features of these two illnesses include amygdalar hyperactivity with hippocampal, medial prefrontal and anterior cingulate cortex dysfunction. Medications for comorbid PTSD and SUD include the PTSD treatment sertraline, often used in combination with anticonvulsants, antipsychotics, and adrenergic blockers. When PTSD is comorbid with alcohol use disorder (AUD), naltrexone, acamprosate or disulfiram may be combined with PTSD treatments. Disulfiram alone may treat both PTSD and AUD. For PTSD combined with opiate use disorder methadone or buprenorphine are most commonly used with sertraline. Marijuana use has been considered by some to be a treatment for PTSD, but no FDA treatment for this addiction is approved. Pregabalin and D-cycloserine are two innovations in pharmacotherapy for PTSD and SUD. Conclusions and Scientific Significance Comorbid PTSD and SUD amplifies their lethality and treatment complexity. Although they share important neurobiology, these patients uncommonly respond to a single pharmacotherapy such as sertraline or disulfiram and more typically require medication combinations and consideration of the specific type of SUD. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:1–8) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*