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Search History

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

1. Measuring the preferences of homeless women for cervical cancer screening interventions: Development of a best-worst scaling survey.

- Citation:** The Patient: Patient-Centered Outcomes Research, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1178-1653;1178-1661 (Jan 14, 2015)
- Author(s):** Wittenberg, Eve; Bharel, Monica; Saada, Adrianna; Santiago, Emely; Bridges, John F. P; Weinreb, Linda
- Correspondence Address:** Wittenberg, Eve: Center for Health Decision Science, Harvard School of Public Health, 718 Huntington Avenue, 2nd Floor, Boston, MA, US, 02115, ewittenb@hsph.harvard.edu
- Institution:** Center for Health Decision Science, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Boston Health Care for the Homeless Program, Boston, MA, US; Center for Health Decision Science, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Boston Health Care for the Homeless Program, Boston, MA, US; Department of Health Policy and Management, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Family Medicine and Community Health, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US
- Abstract:** Objective: Despite having multiple risk factors, women experiencing homelessness are screened for cervical cancer at a lower rate than women in the general US population. We report on the design of a stated preference study to assess homeless women's preferences for cervical cancer screening interventions, to inform efforts to overcome this disparity. Methods: We conducted focus groups with homeless women (n = 8) on cervical cancer screening decisions and analyzed the data using thematic analysis. We applied inclusion criteria to select factors for a stated preference survey: importance to women, relevance to providers, feasibility, and consistency with clinical experience. We conducted pretests (n = 35) to assess survey procedures (functionality, recruitment, administration) and content (understanding, comprehension, wording/language, length). Results: We chose best-worst scaling (BWS)-also known as object scaling-to identify decision-relevant screening intervention factors. We chose an experimental design with 11 "objects" (i.e., factors relevant to women's screening decision) presented in 11 subsets of five objects each. Of 25 objects initially identified, we selected 11 for the BWS instrument: provider-related factors: attitude, familiarity, and gender; setting-related factors: acceptance and cost; procedure-related factors: explanation during visit and timing/convenience of visit; personal fears and barriers: concerns about hygiene, addiction, and delivery/fear of results; and a general factor of feeling overwhelmed. Conclusion: Good practices for the development of stated preference surveys include considered assessment of the experimental design that is used and the preference factors that are included, and pretesting of the presentation format. We demonstrate the development of a BWS study of homeless women's cervical cancer screening intervention preferences. Subsequent research will identify screening priorities to inform intervention design. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer International Publishing Switzerland; YEAR: 2015
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Heritability of compulsive internet use in adolescents.

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 13, 2015)
- Author(s):** Vink, Jacqueline M; Beijsterveldt, Toos C. E. M; Huppertz, Charlotte; Bartels, Meike; Boomsma, Dorret I
- Abstract:** Abstract Over the past decades, Internet use has grown substantially, and it now serves people as a supportive tool that is used regularly and-in large parts of the world-inevitably. Some people develop problematic Internet use, which may lead to

addictive behavior and it is becoming important to explore the risk factors for compulsive Internet use. Data were analyzed on compulsive Internet use [with the Compulsive Internet Use Scale (CIUS)] from 5247 monozygotic (MZ) and dizygotic (DZ) adolescent twins registered with the Netherlands Twin Register. The participants form a sample that is informative for genetic analyses, allowing the investigation of the causes of individual differences in compulsive Internet use. The internal consistency of the instrument was high and the 1.6-year test-retest correlation in a subsample ($n = 902$) was 0.55. CIUS scores increased slightly with age. Remarkably, gender did not explain variation in CIUS scores, as mean scores on the CIUS were the same in boys and girls. However, the time spent on specific Internet activities differed: boys spent more time on gaming, whereas girls spent more time on social network sites and chatting. The heritability estimates were the same for boys and girls: 48 percent of the individual differences in CIUS score were influenced by genetic factors. The remaining variance (52 percent) was due to environmental influences that were not shared between family members. Because a life without Internet is almost impossible nowadays, it is important to further explore the determinants of compulsive Internet use, including genetic risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction Biology published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of Society for the Study of Addiction.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

3. Persistent palatable food preference in rats with a history of limited and extended access to methamphetamine self-administration.

Citation: Addiction Biology, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 12, 2015)

Author(s): Caprioli, Daniele; Zeric, Tamara; Thorndike, Eric B; Venniro, Marco

Abstract: Abstract Recent studies have shown that when given a mutually exclusive choice between cocaine and palatable foods, most rats prefer the non-drug rewards over cocaine. Here, we used a discrete choice procedure to assess whether palatable food preference generalizes to rats with a history of limited (3 hours/day) or extended (6 or 9 hours/day) access to methamphetamine self-administration. On different daily sessions, we trained rats to lever-press for either methamphetamine (0.1-0.2 mg/kg/infusion) or palatable food (five pellets per reward delivery) for several weeks; regular food was freely available. We then assessed food-methamphetamine preference either during training, after priming methamphetamine injections (0.5-1.0 mg/kg), following a satiety manipulation (palatable food exposure in the home cage) or after 21 days of withdrawal from methamphetamine. We also assessed progressive ratio responding for palatable food and methamphetamine. We found that independent of the daily drug access conditions and the withdrawal period, the rats strongly preferred the palatable food over methamphetamine, even when they were given free access to the palatable food in the home cage. Intake of methamphetamine and progressive ratio responding for the drug, both of which increased or escalated over time, did not predict preference in the discrete choice test. Results demonstrate that most rats strongly prefer palatable food pellets over intravenous methamphetamine, confirming previous studies using discrete choice procedures with intravenous cocaine. Results also demonstrate that escalation of drug self-administration, a popular model of compulsive drug use, is not associated with a cardinal feature of human addiction of reduced behavioral responding for non-drug rewards. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology*

4. The "pathological gambling and epidemiology" (page) study program: Design and fieldwork.

Citation: International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1049-8931;1557-0657 (Jan 13, 2015)

Author(s): Meyer, Christian; Bischof, Anja; Westram, Anja; Jeske, Christine; Brito, Susanna; Glorius, Sonja; Schon, Daniela; Porz, Sarah; Gurtler, Diana; Kastirke, Nadin; Hayer, Tobias; Jacobi, Frank; Lucht, Michael; Premper, Volker; Gilberg, Reiner; Hess, Doris; Bischof, Gallus; John, Ulrich; Rumpf, Hans-Jurgen

Abstract: Abstract The German federal states initiated the "Pathological Gambling and Epidemiology" (PAGE) program to evaluate the public health relevance of pathological gambling. The aim of PAGE was to estimate the prevalence of pathological gambling and cover the heterogenic presentation in the population with respect to comorbid substance use and mental disorders, risk and protective factors, course aspects, treatment utilization, triggering and maintenance factors of remission, and biological markers. This paper describes the methodological details of the study and reports basic prevalence data. Two sampling frames (landline and mobile telephone numbers) were used to generate a random sample from the general population consisting of 15,023 individuals (ages 14 to 64) completing a telephone interview. Additionally, high-risk populations have been approached in gambling locations, via media announcements, outpatient addiction services, debt counselors, probation assistants, self-help groups and specialized inpatient treatment facilities. The assessment included two steps: (1) a diagnostic interview comprising the gambling section of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) for case finding; (2) an in-depth clinical interview with participants reporting gambling problems. The in-depth clinical interview was completed by 594 participants, who were recruited from the general or high-risk populations. The program provides a rich epidemiological database which is available as a scientific use file. Copyright 2015 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research*

5. Internet gaming disorder, social network disorder and laterality: Handedness relates to pathological use of social networks.

Citation: Journal of Neural Transmission, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0300-9564;1435-1463 (Jan 10, 2015)

Author(s): Bouna-Pyrrou, Polyxeni; Muhle, Christiane; Kornhuber, Johannes; Lenz, Bernd

Correspondence Address: Bouna-Pyrrou, Polyxeni: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nurnberg (FAU), Schwabachanlage 6-10, Erlangen, Germany, 91054, polyxeni.bouna-pyrrou@uk-erlangen.de

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nurnberg (FAU), Erlangen, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nurnberg (FAU), Erlangen, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nurnberg (FAU), Erlangen, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nurnberg (FAU), Erlangen, Germany

Abstract: The internet age bears new challenges that include health risks. It is agreed that excessive internet use may reach pathological levels. However, the concept of internet addiction lacks specificity and, therefore, warrants studies on its diagnostic and etiologic

classification. This study was conducted to characterize the novel DSM-5 criteria for internet gaming disorder and the adapted criteria for the "social network disorder". Based on the established association of handedness and substance use disorders, we also explored whether internet use related to laterality. For this study, 3,287 volunteers participated in the online survey and gave particulars concerning their internet use in general, internet gaming and use of social networks, laterality markers (hand, foot, eye, ear, rotational preference in gymnastics, and head turning asymmetry) and health status. Of the participants, 1.1 % fulfilled the criteria for internet gaming disorder, and 1.8 % fulfilled the criteria for social network disorder. The applied criteria were highly correlated with the time spent on the respective internet activities ($p < 4 \times 10^{-56}$). The analyses of comorbidity and working hours support the thresholds of 5/9 criteria and >30 h/week spent on the internet for the classification as pathological ($p < 5 \times 10^{-2}$). Moreover, we found that left-handedness related to more affirmed criteria and longer times spent on social networks ($p < 4 \times 10^{-2}$). The provided criteria proved to be user-friendly, comprehensible and well accepted. The results contribute to a better understanding of pathological internet gaming and social network use and provide evidence that biological markers of substance use disorders are involved in internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

6. Double trouble: Psychiatric comorbidity and opioid addiction-all-cause and cause-specific mortality.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jan 3, 2015)

Author(s): Bogdanowicz, Karolina M; Stewart, Robert; Broadbent, Matthew; Hatch, Stephani L; Hotopf, Matthew; Strang, John; Hayes, Richard D

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Opioid misusers have recognized high mortality but the influence of psychiatric comorbidity in excess cause-specific mortality is unclear. METHODS: Opioid use disorder (OUD) patients were identified in the South London and Maudsley Case Register. Deaths were identified through database linkage to the national mortality dataset. Standard mortality ratios were calculated to compare mortality risk with the general population. Cox and competing risk regression models were used to investigate the effect of psychiatric comorbidity and psychological health on all-cause and cause-specific mortality (respectively) in OUD patients. RESULTS: Of 4837 OUD patients, 176 had died. Mortality rates were substantially higher than the general population (SMR 4.23; 95%CI 3.63-4.90). Among those with OUD, comorbid personality disorder (PD) and comorbid alcohol use disorder (AUD) was associated with increased all-cause mortality in all models, including the fully adjusted model, controlling for socio-demographic factors, severity of drug use, risk behaviours and physical health (HR2.15, 95%CI 1.17-3.95; HR2.28, 95%CI 1.54-3.36). AUD was associated with increased risk of fatal overdose (HR2.57, 95%CI 1.26-5.26) and hepatic-related deaths (HR7.26, 95%CI 2.79-18.86). Individuals with OUD and comorbid PD had almost four times greater risk of liver related deaths compared to those without PD (HR3.76, 95%CI 1.21-11.74). Comorbid severe mental illness and poor psychological health were not associated with increased mortality. CONCLUSIONS: This study highlights the importance of assessment for PD and AUD in OUD patients in order to identify individuals at substantially elevated mortality risk to enable a more personalized approach to their medical care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

7. Investigation of the binding and functional properties of extended length d3 dopamine receptor-selective antagonists.

Citation: European Neuropsychopharmacology, November 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0924-977X (Nov 29, 2014)

Author(s): Furman, Cheryse A; Roof, Rebecca A; Moritz, Amy E; Miller, Brittney N; Doyle, Trevor B; Free, R. Benjamin; Banala, Ashwini K; Paul, Noel M; Kumar, Vivek; Sibley, Christopher D; Newman, Amy Hauck; Sibley, David R

Abstract: The D3 dopamine receptor represents an important target in drug addiction in that reducing receptor activity may attenuate the self-administration of drugs and/or disrupt drug or cue-induced relapse. Medicinal chemistry efforts have led to the development of D3 preferring antagonists and partial agonists that are >100-fold selective vs. the closely related D2 receptor, as best exemplified by extended-length 4-phenylpiperazine derivatives. Based on the D3 receptor crystal structure, these molecules are known to dock to two sites on the receptor where the 4-phenylpiperazine moiety binds to the orthosteric site and an extended aryl amide moiety docks to a secondary binding pocket. The bivalent nature of the receptor binding of these compounds is believed to contribute to their D3 selectivity. In this study, we examined if such compounds might also be "bitopic" such that their aryl amide moieties act as allosteric modulators to further enhance the affinities of the full-length molecules for the receptor. First, we deconstructed several extended-length D3-selective ligands into fragments, termed "synthons", representing either orthosteric or secondary aryl amide pharmacophores and investigated their effects on D3 receptor binding and function. The orthosteric synthons were found to inhibit radioligand binding and to antagonize dopamine activation of the D3 receptor, albeit with lower affinities than the full-length compounds. Notably, the aryl amide-based synthons had no effect on the affinities or potencies of the orthosteric synthons, nor did they have any effect on receptor activation by dopamine. Additionally, pharmacological investigation of the full-length D3-selective antagonists revealed that these compounds interacted with the D3 receptor in a purely competitive manner. Our data further support that the 4-phenylpiperazine D3-selective antagonists are bivalent and that their enhanced affinity for the D3 receptor is due to binding at both the orthosteric site as well as a secondary binding pocket. Importantly, however, their interactions at the secondary site do not allosterically modulate their binding to the orthosteric site. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

8. Moderate alcohol drinking and the amygdala proteome: Identification and validation of calcium/calmodulin dependent kinase ii and ampa receptor activity as novel molecular mechanisms of the positive reinforcing effects of alcohol.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, October 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0006-3223 (Oct 31, 2014)

Author(s): Salling, Michael C; Faccidomo, Sara P; Li, Chia; Psilos, Kelly; Galunas, Christina; Spanos, Marina; Agoglia, Abigail E; Kash, Thomas L; Hodge, Clyde W

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Despite worldwide consumption of moderate amounts of alcohol, the neural mechanisms that mediate the transition from use to abuse are not fully understood. **METHODS:** Here, we conducted a high-throughput screen of the amygdala proteome in mice after moderate alcohol drinking (n = 12/group) followed by behavioral studies (n = 6-8/group) to uncover novel molecular mechanisms of the positive reinforcing properties of alcohol that strongly influence the development of addiction. **RESULTS:** Two-dimensional difference in-gel electrophoresis with matrix assisted laser desorption ionization tandem time-of-flight identified 29 differentially expressed proteins in the amygdala of nondependent C57BL/6J mice following 24 days of alcohol drinking.

Alcohol-sensitive proteins included calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II alpha (CaMKII) and a network of functionally linked proteins that regulate neural plasticity and glutamate-mediated synaptic activity. Accordingly, alcohol drinking increased -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isooxazole receptor (AMPA) in central amygdala (CeA) and phosphorylation of AMPAR GluA1 subunit at a CaMKII locus (GluA1-Ser831) in CeA and lateral amygdala. Further, CaMKII-Thr286 and GluA1-Ser831 phosphorylation was increased in CeA and lateral amygdala of mice that lever-pressed for alcohol versus the nondrug reinforcer sucrose. Mechanistic studies showed that targeted pharmacologic inhibition of amygdala CaMKII or AMPAR activity specifically inhibited the positive reinforcing properties of alcohol but not sucrose. CONCLUSIONS: Moderate alcohol drinking increases the activity and function of plasticity-linked protein networks in the amygdala that regulate the positive reinforcing effects of the drug. Given the prominence of positive reinforcement in the etiology of addiction, we propose that alcohol-induced adaptations in CaMKII and AMPAR signaling in the amygdala may serve as a molecular gateway from use to abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Schizophrenia Research](#)
 Available from *Elsevier* in [Biological Psychiatry](#)

9. How group factors affect adolescent change talk and substance use outcomes: Implications for motivational interviewing training.

Citation: Journal of Counseling Psychology, January 2015, vol./is. 62/1(79-86), 0022-0167;1939-2168 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Osilla, Karen Chan; Ortiz, J. Alexis; Miles, Jeremy N. V; Pedersen, Eric R; Houck, Jon M; D'Amico, Elizabeth J

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Language: English

Abstract: Clients who verbalize statements arguing for change (change talk [CT]) in psychotherapy are more likely to decrease alcohol and other drug use (AOD) compared with clients who voice statements in opposition of change (sustain talk [ST]). Little is known about how CT and ST are expressed in groups in which adolescents may vary in their AOD use severity and readiness to change. First, we examined how session content was associated with CT/ST, and then we looked at whether different subtypes of CT/ST were associated with subsequent AOD outcomes 3 months later. Audio recordings (N = 129 sessions) of a 6-session group motivational interviewing (MI) intervention, Free Talk, were coded. Session content was not associated with CT; however, some session content was associated with higher percentages of ST (e.g., normative feedback). Subtypes of CT (Commitment and Reason) were associated with improved AOD outcomes, whereas Ability subtype remarks were related to increased marijuana use, intentions, and consequences. Findings offer helpful guidance for clinical training and narrow in on the type of CT to try to elicit in Group MI sessions. Regardless of session content, adolescents can benefit from hearing CT during the group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychotherapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Readiness to Change](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
 Clients
 Content Analysis
 Intervention
 Verbal Communication

Source: PsycINFO

10. An exploratory study of pre-service teachers' features related to their online behaviors and Problematic Internet Use in the United States.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, March 2015, vol./is. 44/(369-376), 0747-5632 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Liu, Yuliang

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Institution: Department of Educational Leadership, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville, Edwardsville, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: This quantitative survey study was designed to investigate the features related to pre-service teachers' online behavior and their Problematic Internet Use (PIU). One hundred and fifty-five undergraduate pre-service teachers were recruited to participate in the study at a midwestern public university in the United States in 2013-2014. Data were collected from one self-developed questionnaire and the Online Cognition Scale (OCS). The OCS was used to assess an individual's PIU in four categories: social comfort, loneliness/depression, impulsivity, and distraction. It was found out that overall pre-service teachers' online behaviors and PIU do not seem to be a major concern at the moment. But it is predicted that those online features may become significant concerns in a few years. International implications for college students, pre-service teacher training, and pre-employment screening result from this study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Preservice Teachers](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[Quantitative Methods](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Self-concept clarity, social support, and compulsive Internet use: A study of the US and the UAE.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, March 2015, vol./is. 44/(347-356), 0747-5632 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Quinones, Cristina; Kakabadse, Nada K

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Institution: Open University Business School, Milton Keynes, United Kingdom; Henley Business School, Henley, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Compulsive Internet Use (CIU) has been mostly studied among adolescents, yet some studies reveal that this can be a problem for the adult population, too. The lack of

agreement on diagnostic tools and cut-off points results in markedly different prevalence figures. Building on Charlton's (2002) distinction between core CIU and positive engagement dimensions, the first objective was to confirm that prevalence figures including the core dimensions of CIU were lower than those including the engagement dimensions as well. Second, building on Davis's (2001) diathesis-stress model, we tested the role that self-concept clarity (SCC) and social support play in predicting core CIU in US subjects (NUS = 268). Finally, we expected that, because self-concept clarity is mostly linked to well-being in Western countries, the association between this variable and core CIU would be weak in the Eastern culture sample (NUAE =270). Our findings confirmed that prevalence figures were 20-40% lower when including the core dimensions only, and that SCC is a key predictor of CIU at low levels of social support in the US. We also confirmed that this is not the case in the UAE. Future research opportunities to advance this study were discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Epidemiology](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Self Concept](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)
Source: PsycINFO

12. Safer with a partner: Exploring the emotional consequences of multiplayer video gaming.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, March 2015, vol./is. 44/(299-304), 0747-5632 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Mihan, Robert; Anisimowicz, Yvonne; Nicki, Richard
Correspondence Address: Nicki, Richard: Department of Psychology, University of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 4400, Fredericton, NB, Canada, E3B 5A3, nick@unb.ca
Institution: University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB, Canada; University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB, Canada; University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: This study expanded upon the extant research regarding the link between video game violence and aggressive affect, and investigated the effects on 60 participants who played a violent video game in one of three conditions: single player, cooperative multiplayer, and competitive multiplayer. An analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) with measures of aggression and Internet addiction as co-variates revealed gaming conditions to significantly lessen hostility difference scores of two subscales: lacking positive feelings and aggravation. These results supported the hypothesis that playing violent video games in multiplayer conditions is less detrimental to the gamer's affective state than when games are played alone. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Aggressive Behavior](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Hostility](#)
Source: PsycINFO

13. Psychopathological profiles of adolescent and young adult problematic Facebook users.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, March 2015, vol./is. 44/(64-69), 0747-5632 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Moreau, Axelle; Laconi, Stephanie; Delfour, Manon; Chabrol, Henri

Correspondence Address: Moreau, Axelle: Laboratoire CERPP-OCTOGONE, Universite de Toulouse-Le Mirail, Pavillon de la recherche, 5 allees Antonio Machado, Toulouse, France, 31058, Cedex 9, axelle.moreau.tlse@gmail.com

Institution: Universite de Toulouse, Toulouse, France; Universite de Toulouse, Toulouse, France; Universite de Toulouse, Toulouse, France; Universite de Toulouse, Toulouse, France

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The dramatic increase in the use of the Facebook in recent years has led to problematic use. Objective: The aim of the study was to explore the psychopathological profiles of Facebook users. Participants and method: The sample consisted of 456 adolescents and young adults aged from 12 to 25 with a Facebook account. They answered to an online self-questionnaire assessing Facebook use, motives for Facebook use, depressive symptoms, social anxiety, sensation seeking, borderline personality traits, parental bonding and attachment, and peer attachment. Results: A three-cluster solution was identified among Facebook users. The first cluster, called "borderline" was well above the mean on borderline traits, depressive symptoms, social anxiety and sensation seeking. Another cluster, labeled "sensation seeking" was distinguished by high levels of sensation seeking and low levels of other psychopathological variables. The third cluster, called "low traits" was well below the mean on all psychopathological symptoms. Discussion: To our knowledge, this is the first study that examined associations between problematic Facebook use, motives, attachment and psychopathological symptoms among a sample of adolescents and young adults, using a person-centered approach. This social network could become an indicator of psychopathological features among adolescents and young adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Attachment Behavior](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Association between methadone dose and concomitant cocaine use in methadone maintenance treatment: A register-based study.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, December 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Dec 4, 2014)

Author(s): Baumeister, Marcus; Vogel, Marc; Dursteler-MacFarland, Kenneth M; Gerhard, Urs; Strasser, Johannes; Walter, Marc; Wiesbeck, Gerhard A; Petitjean, Sylvie A

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Concomitant cocaine use is a major problem in clinical practice in methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) and may interfere with successful treatment. Data from European methadone populations is sparse. This register-based study sought to explore the association between prescribed methadone dose and concomitant cocaine and heroin use in the methadone population of Basel City. Methods: The study included 613 methadone patients between April 1, 2003 and March 31, 2004. Anonymized data was taken from the methadone register of Basel City. For analysis of the prescribed methadone dose distribution, the patient sample was split into three methadone dosage groups: a low dose group (LDG) (n = 200; < 60 mg/day), a medium dose group (MDG) (n = 273; 60 to 100 mg/day), and a high dose group (HDG) (n = 140; > 100 mg/day). Concomitant drug use was based on self-report. Results: Analysis showed a significant difference in self-reported cocaine use between groups (p < 0.001). Patients in the LDG reported significantly fewer cocaine consumption days compared to the MDG (p < 0.001) and the HDG (p < 0.05). Patients in the HDG reported significantly fewer heroin consumption days than those in the LDG (p < 0.01) and the MDG (p < 0.001). In logistic regression analysis, cocaine use was significantly associated with heroin use (OR 4.9). Conclusions: Cocaine use in methadone patients may be associated with heroin use, which indicates the importance of prescribing appropriate methadone dosages in order to indirectly reduce cocaine use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Baumeister et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
*Drug Dosages
*Drug Rehabilitation
*Heroin
*Methadone Maintenance
Drug Therapy
Drug Usage
Opiates
Self Report

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 *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

15. "Walking alongside:" Collaborative practices in mental health and substance use care.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health Systems, December 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1752-4458 (Dec 17, 2014)

Author(s): Ness, Ottar; Borg, Marit; Semb, Randi; Karlsson, Bengt

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Institution: Centre for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Faculty of Health Sciences, Buskerud and Vestfold University College, Drammen, Norway; Centre for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Faculty of Health Sciences, Buskerud and Vestfold University College, Drammen, Norway; Centre for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Faculty of Health Sciences, Buskerud and Vestfold University College, Drammen, Norway; Centre for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Faculty of Health Sciences, Buskerud and Vestfold University College, Drammen, Norway

Language: English

- Abstract:** Background: Although the importance of collaboration is well established as a principle in research and in theory, what it actually means for practitioners to collaborate in practice, to be partners in a collaborative relationship, has thus far been given less attention. The aim of this study was to identify key characteristics of the ways in which mental health practitioners collaborate with service users and their families in practice. Methods: This was a qualitative action research study, with a cooperative inquiry approach that used multi-staged focus group discussions with ten mental health care and social work practitioners in community mental health and substance use care. Thematic analysis was applied to identify common characteristics. Results: We identified three major themes related to practitioners' experiences of collaborative practices: (1) walking alongside through negotiated dialogues, (2) maintaining human relationships, and (3) maneuvering relationships and services. Conclusions: It appears that even with the rich knowledgebase that has developed on the merits of collaborative relationships, it continues to be challenging for practitioners to reorient their practice accordingly. The findings of this study indicate that the practitioners focus on two types of processes as characterizing collaborative practice: one focusing on conversations among practitioners and service users and their families and the other focusing on management and control among health care providers, service sectors, and service users (i.e., inter/intra-system collaboration). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly credited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.; HOLDER: Ness et al.; licensee BioMed Central.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Community Mental Health Services](#)
[*Cooperation](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Action Research](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Walking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [International Journal of Mental Health Systems](#)
Available from *ProQuest* in [International Journal of Mental Health Systems](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [International Journal of Mental Health Systems](#)
- 16. Context counts: Solitary drinking explains the association between depressive symptoms and alcohol-related problems in undergraduates.**
-
- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(216-221), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Keough, Matthew T; O'Connor, Roisin M; Sherry, Simon B; Stewart, Sherry H
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- Language:** English

Abstract: Introduction: According to theory, depressed individuals self-medicate their negative affect with alcohol. Due to isolation and interpersonal difficulties, undergraduates with elevated depressive symptoms may do much of their drinking alone and/or in intimate contexts (e.g., with family or romantic partners) rather than at normative social events (e.g., parties). Evidence suggests drinking in these contexts leads to heavy use and alcohol-related problems. Accordingly, context may be an explanatory mechanism linking depressive symptoms to problematic drinking. This pathway remains understudied in the literature. Our study aimed to examine solitary and intimate drinking as distinct mediators of the depression-problematic drinking association. We hypothesized that depressive symptoms would be positively associated with solitary and intimate drinking which in turn would be associated with elevated alcohol use and related problems. Methods: Undergraduates (N = 295; 72% women) completed online self-reports. Results: Consistent with hypotheses, path analyses supported depressive symptoms as a positive predictor of solitary drinking, which in turn was a positive predictor of alcohol-related problems, but not of alcohol use. Counter to hypotheses, depressive symptoms were unrelated to intimate drinking. Interestingly, depressive symptoms were negatively associated with drinking at parties, which in turn led to reduced risk for elevated alcohol use and related problems. Conclusions: Our results shed new light on the depression pathway to problematic drinking in undergraduates by considering the role of drinking context. Our findings suggest undergraduates with elevated depressive symptoms are at risk for potentially problematic drinking because they are drinking alone. Solitary drinking represents a malleable target for clinical interventions aimed at reducing risky depression-related alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[College Students](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

17. Normative misperceptions about alcohol use in the general population of drinkers: A cross-sectional survey.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(203-206), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Garnett, Claire; Crane, David; West, Robert; Michie, Susan; Brown, Jamie; Winstock, Adam

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Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Underestimating one's own alcohol consumption relative to others ('normative misperception') has been documented in some college student and heavy-alcohol using samples, and may contribute to excessive drinking. This study aimed to assess how far this phenomenon extends to alcohol users more generally in four English-speaking countries and if associations with socio-demographic and drinking

variables exist. Methods: A cross-sectional online global survey (Global Drugs Survey-2012) was completed by 9820 people aged 18+ from Australia, Canada, the UK and US who had consumed alcohol in the last year. The survey included the AUDIT questionnaire (which assessed alcohol consumption, harmful drinking and alcohol dependence), socio-demographic assessment and a question assessing beliefs about how one's drinking compares with others. Associations were analysed by linear regression models. Results: Underestimation of own alcohol use relative to others occurred in 46.9% (95% CI: 45.9%, 47.9%) of respondents. 25.4% of participants at risk of alcohol dependence and 36.6% of harmful alcohol users believed their drinking to be average or less. Underestimation was more likely among those who were: younger (16-24; $p < 0.003$), male ($p < 0.001$), from the UK (versus US; $p < 0.001$), less well educated ($p = 0.003$), white ($p = 0.035$), and unemployed (versus employed; $p < 0.001$). Conclusions: Underestimating one's own alcohol consumption relative to other drinkers is common in Australia, Canada, the UK and US, with a substantial minority of harmful drinkers believing their consumption to be at or below average. This normative misperception is greater in those who are younger, male, less well educated, unemployed, white, from the UK and high-risk drinkers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>); HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Attitudes](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

18. Substance use outcomes in the Healthy School and Drugs program: Results from a latent growth curve approach.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(194-202), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Malmberg, Monique; Kleinjan, Marloes; Overbeek, Geertjan; Vermulst, Ad; Lammers, Jeroen; Monshouwer, Karin; Vollebergh, Wilma A. M; Engels, Rutger C. M. E

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Language: English

Abstract: Aim: To assess the effectiveness of the Healthy School and Drugs (HSD) program for secondary schools on the development of substance use among Dutch early adolescents and to explore whether boys, adolescents of lower educational backgrounds, or adolescents high on personality risk traits, would benefit more from the HSD program than others. Design: Randomized clustered trial with two intervention conditions (i.e., lessons and integral) among a general population of adolescents in the Netherlands. Participants: A total of 3784 students of 23 Dutch secondary schools. Measurements: Structured digital questionnaires were administered pre-intervention and at 8, 20, and 32months follow-ups. The outcome measure was the rate of change in substance use across follow-ups. Differential effectiveness of the HSD program was examined for sex,

educational level, and personality traits. Findings: Our results show no HSD intervention effects on the development of substance use. Sex, education level, and personality characteristics of the participants did not moderate the intervention effects. Conclusion: The absence of effects of the Healthy School and Drugs program on the development of substance use indicates that the program should be renewed and redeveloped. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Educational Programs](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

19. Lifetime history of heroin use is associated with greater drug severity among prescription opioid abusers.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(189-193), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Meyer, Andrew C; Miller, Mollie E; Sigmon, Stacey C

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Department of Psychology, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: While research suggests primary prescription opioid (PO) abusers may exhibit less severe demographic and drug use characteristics than primary heroin abusers, less is known about whether a lifetime history of heroin use confers greater severity among PO abusers. Objective: In this secondary analysis, we examined demographic and drug use characteristics as a function of lifetime heroin use among 89 PO-dependent adults screened for a trial evaluating the relative efficacy of buprenorphine taper durations. Exploratory analyses also examined contribution of lifetime heroin use to treatment response among a subset of participants who received a uniform set of study procedures. Methods: Baseline characteristics were compared between participants reporting lifetime heroin use > 5 (H+; n = 41) vs. < 5 (H-; n = 48) times. Treatment response (i.e., illicit opioid abstinence and treatment retention at end of study) was examined in the subset of H+ and H- participants randomized to receive the 4-week taper condition (N = 22). Results: H+ participants were significantly older and more likely to be male. They reported longer durations of illicit opioid use, greater alcohol-related problems, more past-month cocaine use, greater lifetime IV drug use, and greater lifetime use of cigarettes, amphetamines and hallucinogens. H+ participants also had lower scores on the Positive Symptom Distress and Depression subscales of the Brief Symptom Inventory. Finally, there was a trend toward poorer treatment outcomes among H+ participants. Conclusion: A lifetime history of heroin use may be associated with elevated drug severity and unique treatment needs among treatment-seeking PO abusers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

[Life Span](#)
[Patient History](#)

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

20. Characteristics of substance use disorder treatment patients using medical cannabis for pain.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(185-188), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Ashrafioun, Lisham; Bohnert, Kipling M; Jannausch, Mary; Ilgen, Mark A
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Language: English
Abstract: Background: This study was designed to assess the prevalence and correlates of self-reported medical cannabis use for pain in a substance use disorder (SUD) treatment program. Method: Participants (n = 433) aged 18years and older were recruited from February 2012 to July 2014 at a large residential SUD treatment program. They completed a battery of questionnaires to assess demographics, usual pain level in the past three months (using the 11-point Numeric Rating Scale for pain), depression (using the Beck Depression Inventory), previous types of pain treatments, and lifetime and past-year use of substances (using the Addiction Severity Index). Using both adjusted and unadjusted logistic regression models, we compared those who reported medical cannabis use for pain with those who did not report it. Results: Overall, 15% of the sample (n = 63) reported using medical cannabis for pain in the past year. After adjusting for age, medical cannabis use for pain was significantly associated with past-year use of alcohol, cocaine, heroin, other opioids, and sedatives, but was not associated with usual pain level or depression. It was also associated with past year treatment of pain using prescription pain relievers without prescriptions. Conclusions: These results indicate that medical cannabis use for pain is relatively common and is associated with more extensive substance use among SUD patients. Future work is needed to develop and evaluate strategies to assess and treat individuals who report medical cannabis for pain in SUD treatment settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Pain](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

21. Predictors of relapse among smokers: Transtheoretical effort variables, demographics, and smoking severity.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(176-179), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)
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Language: English

Abstract: The present longitudinal study investigates baseline assessments of static and dynamic variables, including demographic characteristics, smoking severity, and Transtheoretical Model of Behavior Change (TTM) effort variables (Decisional Balance (i.e. Pros and Cons), Situational Temptations, and Processes of Change) of relapse among individuals who were abstinent at 12months. The study sample (N = 521) was derived from an integrated dataset of four population-based smoking cessation interventions. Several key findings included: Participants who were aged 25-44 and 45-64 (OR = .43, p = .01 and OR = .40, p = .01, respectively) compared to being aged 18-24 were less likely to relapse at follow-up. Participants in the control group were more than twice as likely to relapse (OR = 2.17, p = .00) at follow-up compared to participants in the treatment group. Participants who reported higher Habit Strength scores were more likely to relapse (OR = 1.05, p = .02). Participants who had higher scores of Reinforcement Management (OR = 1.05, p = .04) and Self-Reevaluation (OR = 1.08, p = .01) were more likely to relapse. Findings add to one assumption that relapsers tend to relapse not solely due to smoking addiction severity, but due to immediate precursor factors such as emotional distress. One approach would be to provide additional expert guidance on how smokers can manage stress effectively when they enroll in treatment at any stage of change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Change](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Models](#)
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

22. The influence of age and gender on the likelihood of endorsing cannabis abuse/dependence criteria.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(172-175), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Delforterie, Monique J; Creemers, Hanneke E; Agrawal, Arpana; Lynskey, Michael T; Jak, Suzanne; Huizink, Anja C

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Institution: VU University, Department of Developmental Psychology, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Research Institute of Child Development and Education, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO, US; Addictions Dept, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Department of Methods and Statistics, Faculty of Social Sciences, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands; VU University, Department of Developmental Psychology, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Higher prevalence rates of cannabis abuse/dependence and abuse/dependence criteria in 18-24year old versus older cannabis users and in males versus females might reflect true differences in the prevalence of these disorders across

age and gender or, alternatively, they could arise from age- and gender-related measurement bias. To understand differences in endorsement across important subgroups, we examined the influence of age and gender simultaneously on the likelihood of endorsement of the various abuse/dependence criteria. Method: The sample consisted of 1603 adult past year cannabis users participating in the National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC), a U.S. population study (39.6% aged 18-24; 62.1% male). Past year DSM-IV cannabis abuse/dependence criteria and withdrawal were assessed with the AUDADIS-IV. A restricted factor analysis with latent moderated structures was used to detect measurement bias. Results: Although cannabis abuse and dependence diagnoses and various individual abuse/dependence criteria showed different prevalence rates across younger and older male and female cannabis users, none of the items showed uniform or non-uniform measurement bias with respect to age or gender. Conclusion: The results indicate that, although prevalence rates of cannabis abuse/dependence criteria differ across age and gender, past year abuse/dependence criteria function similarly across these groups. It can thus be concluded that the criteria are applicable to younger and older, as well as male and female, adult cannabis users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[Measurement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

23. Mediators of interpersonal violence and drug addiction severity among methamphetamine users in Cape Town, South Africa.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(167-171), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Hobkirk, Andrea L; Watt, Melissa H; Green, Kimberly T; Beckham, Jean C; Skinner, Donald; Meade, Christina S

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Language: English

Abstract: South Africa has high rates of interpersonal violence and a rapidly growing methamphetamine epidemic. Previous research has linked experiences of interpersonal violence to higher rates of substance use, and identified mental health constructs as potential mediators of this association. The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between interpersonal violence and addiction severity among active methamphetamine users in Cape Town, South Africa, and to explore symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use coping as mediators of this relationship. A community sample of 360 methamphetamine users was recruited through respondent driven sampling and surveyed on their experiences of violence, mental health, coping, and drug use and severity. A series of one-way ANOVAs were conducted to examine the relationship of self-reported interpersonal violence with drug addiction severity, and multiple mediation analyses were used to determine if PTSD symptoms and substance use coping mediated this relationship. The majority (87%) of the sample reported experiencing at least one instance of interpersonal violence in their lifetime, and

the number of violent experiences was associated with increased drug addiction severity. PTSD and substance use coping were significant mediators of this association. Only the indirect effect of substance use coping remained significant for the female sample when the mediation model was conducted separately for men and women. The findings point to the need for integrated treatments that address drug use and PTSD for methamphetamine users in South Africa and highlight the importance of coping interventions for women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Coping Behavior
*Drug Addiction
*Methamphetamine
*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
*Violence

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Addictive Behaviors*

24. The association between impulsivity and alcohol/drug use among prison inmates.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(140-143), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Bernstein, Michael H; McSheffrey, Savannah N; van den Berg, Jacob J; Vela, Jamie E; Stein, L. A. R; Roberts, Mary B; Martin, Rosemarie A; Clarke, Jennifer G

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Few studies have examined the relation between impulsivity and drug involvement with prison inmates, in spite of their heavy drug use. Among this small body of work, most studies look at clinically relevant drug dependence, rather than drug use specifically. Method: N = 242 adult inmates (34.8% female, 52% White) with an average age of 35.58 (SD = 9.19) completed a modified version of the 15-item Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS) and measures assessing lifetime alcohol, opiate, benzodiazepine, cocaine, cannabis, hallucinogen, and polysubstance use. Lifetime users also reported the frequency of use for the 30days prior to incarceration. Results: Impulsivity was higher among lifetime users (versus never users) of all substances other than cannabis. Thirty day drug use frequency was only related to impulsivity for opiates and alcohol. Discussion: This study extends prior work, by showing that a lifetime history of non-clinical substance use is positively associated with impulsivity among prison inmates. Implications for drug interventions are considered for this population, which is characterized by high rates of substance use and elevated impulsivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcohols
*Drug Abuse
*Drug Usage
*Impulsiveness
*Prisoners

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

25. Relations between pain-related anxiety, tobacco dependence, and barriers to quitting among a community-based sample of daily smokers.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(130-135), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Ditre, Joseph W; Langdon, Kirsten J; Kosiba, Jesse D; Zale, Emily L; Zvolensky, Michael J
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Language: English
Abstract: There is increasing recognition that complex and potentially bidirectional relations between pain and smoking may be relevant to the maintenance of tobacco addiction. Pain-related anxiety has been identified as a mechanism in the onset and progression of painful disorders, and initial evidence indicates that pain-related anxiety may be associated with essential features of tobacco dependence among smokers with chronic pain. However, there has not been an empirical study of pain-related anxiety in relation to tobacco dependence and self-reported barriers to quitting among a community-based sample of daily smokers. The current sample was comprised of 122 daily smokers who were recruited from the local community to participate in a larger study that included an initial assessment of pain, smoking history, and pain-related anxiety. Approximately 17% of our sample endorsed moderate or severe past-month pain, nearly half met criteria for current anxiety or mood disorder, and about 30% met criteria for a current substance use disorder, exclusive of tobacco dependence. Results indicated that pain-related anxiety was uniquely and positively associated with both tobacco dependence severity scores and self-reported barriers to quitting. These findings lend support to the notion that pain-related anxiety may contribute to the maintenance of tobacco addiction among smokers who experience varying levels of pain severity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Pain](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

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

26. Stability and change in multi-method measures of impulsivity across residential addictions treatment.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(126-129), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Littlefield, Andrew K; Stevens, Angela K; Cunningham, Sarah; Jones, Rachel E; King, Kevin M; Schumacher, Julie A; Coffey, Scott F
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Language:

English

Abstract:

Introduction: Although the relations between constructs related to impulsivity and substance use disorders (SUDs) are well established, recent research suggests that changes in impulsivity may be an important mechanism in the recovery process. However, this evidence is primarily based on studies that have examined the relation between changes in impulsivity and substance involvement across the span of several years using self-report measures; thus, it is unclear if these changes are linked across shorter time intervals or extend to behavioral methods of assessment. Methods: Using prospective data from 43 participants (mean age = 35.06; 60% female) enrolled in residential substance abuse treatment, the extent to which seven facets of impulsivity (i.e., questionnaire-assessed delay discounting, lack of perseverance, lack of planning, negative urgency, positive urgency, sensation seeking, and behaviorally-assessed inhibitory control) changed across approximately 4 weeks of treatment was examined. Results: Dependent group t-tests suggested significant reductions in negative urgency and lack of planning, and significant improvements in inhibitory control. Conclusions: Findings indicate that specific impulsivity facets show change across relatively short time frames and suggest nonspecific effects of residential treatment on levels of impulsivity. These results inform the functional relation between facets of impulsivity and substance involvement and have implications for assessment and treatment approaches for SUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Behavior Analysis
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Impulsiveness
 *Measurement
 *Delay Discounting
 Addiction
 Drug Abuse

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Elsevier* in *Addictive Behaviors***27. Substance-use coping and self-rated health among US middle-aged and older adults.****Citation:**

Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(96-100), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s):

Mauro, Pia M; Canham, Sarah L; Martins, Silvia S; Spira, Adam P

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Language:

English

Abstract:

The prevalence of alcohol, drug, and tobacco use among US middle-aged and older adults is increasing. A subset of this population uses substances to cope with stress, but the characteristics of these individuals, and the association between substance-use coping and health outcomes remain unclear. We identified correlates of substance-use coping and measured its association with self-rated health in a community-based sample of adults aged 54-99 in the Health and Retirement Study (HRS). In the 2008 HRS, 1351

participants reported their frequency of prescription/other drug-, alcohol-, and cigarette-use coping with stress and reported self-rated health (excellent/very good, good, or fair/poor); 1201 of these participants also reported self-rated health in 2010. One in six participants frequently used substances to cope. The oldest participants were least likely to engage in frequent alcohol-use coping. Those with elevated depressive symptoms were more likely to frequently engage in cigarette- and prescription/other drug-use coping. In multivariable-adjusted analyses, participants who frequently used cigarettes (compared to participants who infrequently used cigarettes) to cope had 2.7 times (95% CI = 1.1-6.7) the odds of poor (vs. excellent) self-rated health. Relative to participants who infrequently used prescription/other drugs to cope, participants who frequently used prescription/other drugs to cope had 2.4 times (95% CI = 1.1-5.1) the odds of reporting poor self-rated health. The association between prescription/other drug-use coping in 2008 and self-rated health in 2010 was statistically significant (relative OR = 3.5, 95% CI = 1.7-7.2). Participants engaging in substance-use coping likely have particular demographic and clinical characteristics. Interventions to reduce substance-use coping may prevent adverse health outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Self Report](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

28. Parent, peer, and executive function relationships to early adolescent e-cigarette use: A substance use pathway?

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(73-78), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Pentz, Mary Ann; Shin, HeeSung; Riggs, Nathaniel; Unger, Jennifer B; Collison, Katherine L; Chou, Chih-Ping

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Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Little is known about influences on e-cigarette use among early adolescents. This study examined influences that have been previously found to be associated with gateway drug use in adolescents: demographic (age, gender, ethnicity, free lunch), social contextual influences of parents and peers, and executive function deficits (EF). Methods: A cross-sectional survey was administered to 410 7th grade students from two diverse school districts in Southern California (M age; = 12.4years, 48.3% female, 34.9% on free lunch (low socioeconomic status), 45.1% White, 25.4% Hispanic/Latino, 14.9%

Mixed/bi-racial.) Logistic regression analyses examined influences of demographic, parent e-cigarette ownership and peer use, and EF on lifetime e-cigarette, and gateway drug use (cigarette and/or alcohol use). Results: Lifetime use prevalence was 11.0% for e-cigarettes, 6.8% for cigarettes, and 38.1% for alcohol. Free lunch and age were marginally related to e-cigarette use ($p < .10$). Parent e-cigarette ownership was associated with use of all substances, while peer use was associated with gateway drug use (p 's $< .05$ -.001). EF deficits were associated with use of all substances five times more likely than others to use e-cigarettes and over twice as likely to use gateway drugs. Conclusions: E-cigarette and gateway drug use may have common underlying risk factors in early adolescence, including parent and peer modeling of substance use, as well as EF deficits. Future research is needed to examine longitudinal relationships of demographics, parent and peer modeling, and EF deficits to e-cigarette use in larger samples, trajectories of e-cigarette use compared to use of other substances, and the potential of EF skills training programs to prevent e-cigarette use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>); HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Adolescent Development
*Drug Abuse
*Tobacco Smoking
*Executive Function
Parents
Peers

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Addictive Behaviors*

29. Externalizing behavior and emotion dysregulation are indicators of transmissible risk for substance use disorder.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(57-62), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Kirisci, Levent; Tarter, Ralph; Ridenour, Ty; Reynolds, Maureen; Horner, Michelle; Vanyukov, Michael

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Psychological items discriminating children of fathers diagnosed with an illicit drug-related substance use disorder and normal controls are indicators of a unidimensional construct termed transmissible liability index (TLI) (Vanyukov et al., 2009). TLI is a highly heritable (Vanyukov et al., 2009; Hicks, Iacono, McGue, 2012) and valid (Vanyukov et al., 2009; Hicks et al., 2009; Kirisci et al., 2013a) measure of childhood liability to substance use disorders (SUDs). Aims: This longitudinal study determined whether TLI has incremental validity for predicting SUD beyond commonly measured psychological indicators of risk. Methods: TLI and measures of executive cognitive capacity, emotion dysregulation and externalizing disturbance were administered to boys at ages 10-12 and 16. SUD outcome determined at age 22 was assessed as (1) any SUD, (2) the number of drug-specific SUDs, and (3) SUD severity. Results: TLI predicted SUD beyond the contribution of measures of emotion

dysregulation, executive cognitive capacity and externalizing disturbance. The association of emotion dysregulation and externalizing behavior at ages 10-12 and 16 with SUD at age 22 was also reduced to non-significance after controlling for transmissible risk measured by TLI. Conclusions: TLI's incremental validity beyond these latter indicators of risk points to its utility for identifying vulnerable youths requiring intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Externalization](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Family History](#)
[Childhood Development](#)
[Emotional States](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

30. Normative perceptions of non-medical stimulant use: Associations with actual use and hazardous drinking.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(51-56), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Kilmer, Jason R; Geisner, Irene Markman; Gasser, Melissa L; Lindgren, Kristen P

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Language: English

Abstract: Approximately 10% of US college students are engaged in non-medical use of prescription stimulants (NMUPS) and that use is linked to concerning health, educational, and societal consequences. Few studies have assessed normative perceptions surrounding NMUPS. Accordingly, we examined self-reported use and normative perceptions for NMUPS and demographic factors that may be associated with them. We also investigated whether higher normative perceptions for NMUPS were related to the most commonly used and abused substance among college students (alcohol). Method: 1106 undergraduates participated in an online survey of normative perceptions of NMUPS and students' own drinking and stimulant use habits. Results: Students overestimated NMUPS by other students and those normative estimates were associated with higher NMUPS. Living in a fraternity or sorority was related to higher NMUPS and perceived norms. Finally, higher normative perceptions of NMUPS were associated with higher hazardous drinking. Conclusion: The large discrepancy between actual use (generally low) and students' perceptions (generally high), and the relationship of these perceptions to both one's own use of NMUPS and alcohol suggests that interventions aimed at correcting norms may be useful. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)

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

31. The effects of Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT) on parent substance use and the association between parent and adolescent substance use.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(44-50), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)
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Language: English
Abstract: Background: The effects of family therapy for adolescent substance use on parent substance use have not been explored. Objectives: To determine the effects of Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT) on parent substance use, and the relationship between parent substance use and adolescent substance use. Design: 480 adolescents and parents were randomized to BSFT or Treatment as Usual (TAU) across eight outpatient treatment programs. Methods: Parent substance use was assessed at baseline and at 12months post-randomization. Adolescent substance use was assessed at baseline and monthly for 12months post-randomization. Family functioning was assessed at baseline, 4, 8, and 12months post-randomization. Results: Parents in BSFT significantly decreased their alcohol use as measured by the ASI composite score from baseline to 12months ($2(1) = 4.46, p = .04$). Change in family functioning mediated the relationship between Treatment Condition and change in parent alcohol use. Children of parents who reported drug use at baseline had three times as many days of reported substance use at baseline compared with children of parents who did not use or only used alcohol ($2(2) = 7.58, p = .02$). Adolescents in BSFT had a significantly lower trajectory of substance use than those in TAU ($= -7.82, p < .001$) if their parents used drugs at baseline. Conclusions: BSFT is effective in reducing alcohol use in parents, and in reducing adolescents' substance use in families where parents were using drugs at baseline. BSFT may also decrease alcohol use among parents by improving family functioning (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Brief Psychotherapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[*Offspring](#)
[*Parents](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

32. Brief web-based intervention for college students with comorbid risky alcohol use and depressed mood: Does it work and for whom?

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(36-43), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Geisner, Irene M; Varvil-Weld, Lindsey; Mittmann, Angela J; Mallett, Kimberly; Turrisi, Rob

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Institution: Center for the Study of Health and Risk Behaviors, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Department of Biobehavioral Health, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, US; Center for the Study of Health and Risk Behaviors, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Edna Bennett Pierce Prevention Research Center, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, US; Department of Biobehavioral Health, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: College is a time of increased risk for problematic alcohol use and depressed mood. The comorbidity of these conditions is well documented, but is less well understood, with few interventions designed to prevent or reduce the related consequences. The current study evaluated a web-based personalized intervention for students (N = 311) who reported an AUDIT score of 8 or more, a BDI-II score of 14 or more, and reported drinking four (women) or five (men) or more drinks on at least one occasion in the past month. Method: Invited participants were randomly selected from all enrolled undergraduates at a large, public, Pacific Northwestern University. Participants completed a screening and baseline assessment, and those who met study eligibility criteria were randomized to one of four conditions (alcohol only, depressed mood only, integrated, and referral-only control). Follow-up occurred one-month post-intervention. Results: While no main effects for the interventions were found, there were moderation effects, such that students in the alcohol only and integrated conditions who had lower levels of depressed mood or alcohol-related problems at baseline showed greater reductions in alcohol-related problems at follow-up compared to students in the control condition. Implications for interventions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Computer Assisted Therapy](#)
[College Students](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Websites](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

33. Exploring personality characteristics of Chinese adolescents with internet-related addictive behaviors: Trait differences for gaming addiction and social networking addiction.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(32-35), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Wang, Chong-Wen; Ho, Rainbow T. H; Chan, Cecilia L. W; Tse, Samson

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Language: English

Abstract: This study investigated the associations between personality traits, based on the Big Five model, and addictive behaviors to different online activities among adolescents. A sample of 920 participants was recruited from four secondary schools in different districts using random cluster sampling. A structured questionnaire, including demographic information, internet usage pattern, the Internet Addiction Test, the Game Addiction Scale, the Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale-Revised, and the Big Five Inventory, was administered to each participant. The results demonstrated a significant difference in personality traits for addictive behaviors related to different online activities. Specifically, higher neuroticism ($= 0.15, p < 0.001$) and less conscientiousness ($= 0.12, p < 0.001$) displayed significant associations with internet addiction in general; less conscientiousness ($= 0.09, p < 0.01$) and low openness ($= 0.06, p < 0.05$) were significantly associated with gaming addiction; and neuroticism ($= 0.15, p < 0.001$) and extraversion ($= 0.10, p < 0.01$) were significantly associated with social networking addiction. Our findings may provide a better understanding of the etiopathology of internet-related addictive behaviors and have implications for psychoeducation and psychotherapy programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)
[Emotional Intelligence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

34. Social judgments of behavioral versus substance-related addictions: A population-based study.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(24-31), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Konkoly Thege, Barna; Colman, Ian; el-Guebaly, Nady; Hodgins, David C; Patten, Scott B; Schopflocher, Don; Wolfe, Jody; Wild, T. Cameron

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Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada; Department of Epidemiology and Community Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada; Department of Psychology, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada; School of Public Health, University of Alberta, Edmonton Clinic Health Academy, Edmonton, AB, Canada; School of Public Health, University of Alberta, Edmonton Clinic Health Academy, Edmonton, AB, Canada; School of Public Health, University of Alberta, Edmonton Clinic Health Academy, Edmonton, AB, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Recently, the concept of addiction has expanded to include many types of problematic repetitive behaviors beyond those related to substance misuse. This trend may have implications for the way that lay people think about addictions and about people struggling with addictive disorders. The aim of this study was to provide a better understanding of how the public understands a variety of substance-related and behavioral addictions. Methods: A representative sample of 4000 individuals from Alberta, Canada completed an online survey. Participants were randomly assigned to answer questions about perceived addiction liability, etiology, and prevalence of problems with four substances (alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and cocaine) and six behaviors (problematic

gambling, eating, shopping, sexual behavior, video gaming, and work). Results: Bivariate analyses revealed that respondents considered substances to have greater addiction liability than behaviors and that most risk factors (moral, biological, or psychosocial) were considered as more important in the etiology of behavioral versus substance addictions. A discriminant function analysis demonstrated that perceived addiction liability and character flaws were the two most important features differentiating judgments of substance-related versus behavioral addictions. Perceived addiction liability was judged to be greater for substances. Conversely, character flaws were viewed as more associated with behavioral addictions. Conclusions: The general public appreciates the complex bio-psycho-social etiology underlying addictions, but perceives substance-related and behavioral addictions differently. These attitudes, in turn, may shape a variety of important outcomes, including the extent to which people believed to manifest behavioral addictions feel stigmatized, seek treatment, or initiate behavior changes on their own. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Behavior Analysis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Judgment](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Etiology](#)
[Stigma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

35. Parental mental health and Internet Addiction in adolescents.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(20-23), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Lam, Lawrence T

Institution: Discipline of Paediatrics and Child Health, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: This study aimed to investigate the relationship between parental mental health, particularly depression, and Internet Addiction (IA) among adolescents. Methods: This was a population-based parent-and-child dyad health survey utilising a random sampling technique. Adolescent IA was measured by the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) designed by Young. The mental health status of the parents was assessed using the Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale (DASS). Data were analysed using logistic regression modelling techniques with adjustment for potential confounding factors. Results: A total of 1098 parent-and-child dyads were recruited and responded to the survey providing usable information. For IA, 263 (24.0%) students could be classified as at risk of moderate to severe IA. About 6% (n = 68), 4% (n = 43), and 8% (n = 87) of parents were categorised to be at risk of moderate to severe depression, anxiety, and stress respectively. Regression analysis results suggested a significant association between parental depression at the level of moderate to severe and IA in adolescents after adjusting for potential confounding factors (OR = 3.03, 95% C.I. = 1.67-5.48). On the other hand, no associations between parental anxiety and stress and child's IA were observed. Conclusions: The result suggested that there was a significant relationship between parental mental health, particularly depression, and the IA status of their children. These results have direct implications on the treatment and prevention of Internet Addiction among young people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Parents](#)
[Dyads](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

36. Conjoint trajectories of depressive symptoms and delinquent behavior predicting substance use disorders.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(14-19), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Brook, Judith S; Lee, Jung Yeon; Finch, Stephen J; Brook, David W

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Applied Mathematics and Statistics, SUNY Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This study examines the conjoint trajectories of depressive symptoms and delinquent behavior from adolescence (age 14) into young adulthood (age 24) as predictors of substance use disorders (SUDs) in adulthood (age 32). Methods: Of the 816 participants, 52% were African Americans, and 48% were Puerto Ricans. After we obtained the conjoint trajectory groups using Mplus, we performed logistic regression analyses using SAS to compare the Bayesian Posterior Probability (BPP) of each of the conjoint trajectory groups with the BPP of the reference conjoint trajectory group to predict SUDs. Results: Four conjoint trajectory groups were obtained. The higher BPPs of both the high depressive symptoms and low delinquent behavior trajectory group (AOR = 3.54, $p < .05$) and the medium depressive symptoms and high delinquent behavior trajectory group (AOR = 10.28, $p < .001$), as compared with the BPP of the low depressive symptoms and low delinquent behavior trajectory group, were associated with an increased likelihood of SUDs in adulthood. These associations were maintained with control on gender, ethnicity, the use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana, socioeconomic status (SES) at age 14, and income and educational level at age 36. Conclusions: Prevention and treatment of delinquent individuals reporting SUDs might be more effective if their depressive symptoms were also addressed. Similarly, prevention and treatment of depressed individuals reporting SUDs might be more effective if their delinquent behavior was also addressed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Disorders](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

37. Multi-family group therapy for adolescent Internet addiction: Exploring the underlying mechanisms.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, March 2015, vol./is. 42/(1-8), 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

- Author(s):** Liu, Qin-Xue; Fang, Xiao-Yi; Yan, Ni; Zhou, Zong-Kui; Yuan, Xiao-Jiao; Lan, Jing; Liu, Chao-Ying
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- Institution:** Key Laboratory of Adolescent Cyberpsychology and Behavior (CCNU), Ministry of Education, Wuhan, China; Institute of Developmental Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China; Faculty of Psychology, Southwest University, Beibei, China; Key Laboratory of Adolescent Cyberpsychology and Behavior (CCNU), Ministry of Education, Wuhan, China; School of Sociology and Psychology, Southwest University for Nationalities, Chengdu, China; Institute of Developmental Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China; Institute of Developmental Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: Internet addiction is one of the most common problems among adolescents and effective treatment is needed. This research aims to test the effectiveness and underlying mechanism of multi-family group therapy (MFGT) to reduce Internet addiction among adolescents. Method: A total of 92 participants consisting of 46 adolescents with Internet addiction, aged 12-18years, and 46 their parents, aged 35-46years, were assigned to the experimental group (six-session MFGT intervention) or a waiting-list control. Structured questionnaires were administered at pre-intervention (T1), post-intervention (T2) and a three-month follow-up (T3). Results: There was a significant difference in the decline both in the average score and proportion of adolescents with Internet addiction in MFGT group at post-intervention (MT1 = 3.40, MT2 = 2.46, $p < 0.001$; 100 versus 4.8%, $p < 0.001$) maintained for three months (MT3 = 2.06, $p < 0.001$; 100 versus 11.1%, $p < 0.001$). Reports from both adolescents and parents were significantly better than those in the control group. Further explorations of the underlying mechanisms of effectiveness based on the changed values of measured variables showed that the improvement in adolescent Internet use was partially explained by the satisfaction of their psychological needs and improved parent-adolescent communication and closeness. Conclusions: The six-session multi-family group therapy was effective in reducing Internet addiction behaviors among adolescents and could be implemented as part of routine primary care clinic services in similar populations. As family support system is critical in maintaining the intervention effect, fostering positive parent-adolescent interaction and addressing adolescents' psychological needs should be included in preventive programs for Internet addiction in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Family Therapy](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Need Satisfaction](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

38. Making sense of the transition from the Detroit streets to drug treatment.

- Citation:** Qualitative Health Research, February 2015, vol./is. 25/2(228-240), 1049-7323;1552-7557 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** Draus, Paul; Roddy, Juliette; Asabigi, Kanzoni
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- Institution:** Behavioral Sciences Department, University of Michigan-Dearborn, Dearborn, MI, US; Department of Health and Human Services, University of Michigan-Dearborn, Dearborn,

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Language: English

Abstract: In this article we consider the process of adjustment from active street sex work to life in structured substance abuse treatment among Detroit-area women who participated in a semicoercive program administered through a drug court. We examine this transition in terms of changes in daily routines and social networks, drawing on extensive qualitative data to illuminate the ways in which women defined their own situations. Using concepts from Bourdieu and Latour as analytical aids, we analyze the role of daily routines, environments, and networks in producing the shifts in identity that those who embraced the goals of recovery demonstrated. We conclude with a discussion of how the restrictive environments and redundant situations experienced by women in treatment could be paradoxically embraced as a means to achieve expanded opportunity and enhanced individual responsibility because women effectively reassembled their social networks and identities to align with the goals of recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: North Central Sociological Association Annual Meetings. Apr, 2011. Cleveland. OH, US. Portions of this article were presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Change](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Prostitution](#)
[*Marginalization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Qualitative Health Research](#)

39. Childhood adversity moderates the effect of ADH1B on risk for alcohol-related phenotypes in Jewish Israeli drinkers.

Citation: Addiction Biology, January 2015, vol./is. 20/1(205-214), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Meyers, Jacquelyn L; Shmulewitz, Dvora; Wall, Melanie M; Keyes, Katherine M; Aharonovich, Efrat; Spivak, Baruch; Weizman, Abraham; Frisch, Amos; Edenberg, Howard J; Gelernter, Joel; Grant, Bridget F; Hasin, Deborah

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Language: English

Abstract: Childhood adversity and genetic variant ADH1B-rs1229984 have each been shown to influence heavy alcohol consumption and disorders. However, little is known about how these factors jointly influence these outcomes. We assessed the main and additive interactive effects of childhood adversity (abuse, neglect and parental divorce) and the ADH1B-rs1229984 on the quantitative phenotypes 'maximum drinks in a day' (Maxdrinks) and DSM-Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD) severity, adjusting for demographic variables, in an Israeli sample of adult household residents (n = 1143) evaluated between 2007 and 2009. Childhood adversity and absence of the protective ADH1B-rs1229984 A allele were associated with greater mean Maxdrinks (mean differences: 1.50; 1.13, respectively) and AUD severity (mean ratios: 0.71; 0.27, respectively). In addition, childhood adversity moderated the ADH1B-rs1229984 effect on Maxdrinks (P < 0.01) and AUD severity (P < 0.05), in that there was a stronger effect of ADH1B-rs1229984 genotype on Maxdrinks and AUD severity among those who had experienced childhood adversity compared with those who had not. ADH1B-rs1229984 impacts alcohol metabolism. Therefore, among those at risk for greater consumption, e.g. those who experienced childhood adversity, ADH1B-rs1229984 appears to have a stronger effect on alcohol consumption and consequently on risk for AUD symptom severity. Evidence for the interaction of genetic vulnerability and early life adversity on alcohol-related phenotypes provides further insight into the complex relationships between genetic and environmental risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Family Background](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Genetics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

40. Val158Met COMT polymorphism and risk of aggression in alcohol dependence.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, January 2015, vol./is. 20/1(197-204), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Soyka, Michael; Zill, Peter; Koller, Gabi; Samochowiec, Agnieszka; Grzywacz, Anna; Preuss, Ulrich W

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Language: English

Abstract: Aggression, violence and antisocial behavior are common in alcoholism, but their biological basis is poorly understood. Several studies and recent meta-analyses indicate that in schizophrenia the catecholamine-O-methyltransferase (COMT) Val158Met genotype may be associated with aggression, most often in methionine allele carriers. We tested this hypothesis in a sample of treatment-seeking alcohol-dependent in-patients (293 German patients and 499 controls, and additional 190 Polish patients as replication sample). As expected, patients with a history of violent or non-violent crime were more often male, had an earlier onset of alcoholism and more withdrawal seizures and delirium tremens, and were more likely to have a history of suicide attempts. COMT genotype was

not associated with a history of violent or non-violent crime. More studies are needed on the neurobiological basis of aggression and violence in alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Violent Crime](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

41. Novel MPDZ/MUPP1 transgenic and knockdown models confirm Mpdz's role in ethanol withdrawal and support its role in voluntary ethanol consumption.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, January 2015, vol./is. 20/1(143-147), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Milner, Lauren C; Shirley, Renee L; Kozell, Laura B; Walter, Nicole A; Kruse, Lauren C; Komiyama, Noboru H; Grant, Seth G. N; Buck, Kari J

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Language: English

Abstract: Association studies implicate multiple PDZ domain protein (MPDZ/MUPP1) sequence and/or expression in risk for alcoholism in humans and ethanol withdrawal (EW) in mice, but confirmation has been hindered by the dearth of targeted genetic models. We report the creation of transgenic (MPDZ-TG) and knockout heterozygote (*Mpdz*^{+/-}) mice, with increased (2.9-fold) and decreased (53%) target expression, respectively. Both models differ in EW compared with wild-type littermates ($P < 0.03$), providing compelling evidence for an inverse relationship between *Mpdz* expression and EW severity. Additionally, ethanol consumption is reduced up to 18% ($P = 0.006$) in *Mpdz*^{+/-}, providing the first evidence implicating *Mpdz* in ethanol self-administration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Mice](#)
[Proteins](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

42. Withdrawal from long-term methamphetamine self-administration 'normalizes' neurometabolites in rhesus monkeys: A H MR spectroscopy study.

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, January 2015, vol./is. 20/1(69-79), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2015)
- Author(s):** Yang, Shaolin; Belcher, Annabelle M; Chefer, Svetlana; Vaupel, D. Bruce; Schindler, Charles W; Stein, Elliot A; Yang, Yihong
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- Institution:** Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Preclinical Pharmacology Section, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** H magnetic resonance spectroscopy has demonstrated alterations in several neurometabolites in methamphetamine (METH)-dependent individuals in brain regions implicated in addiction. Yet, it is unclear whether these neurochemicals return to homeostatic levels after an individual abstains from drug use, a difficult question to address due to high recidivism and poor study retention in human subjects. We thus utilized a non-human primate model of addiction to explore the effects of long-term drug exposure and withdrawal on brain neurochemistry. Ten rhesus macaque monkeys on an active METH self-administration protocol (average use 4.6 +/- 0.8 years, average daily intake between 0.4 and 1.2 mg/kg) and 10 age- and sex-matched drug-naive controls (CONT) served as subjects. Concentrations of several neurochemicals were evaluated at several timepoints following withdrawal from drug availability (10 monkeys at 1 week and 1 and 3 months, and 6 monkeys at 6 and 12 months; CONT examined at one timepoint). At 1 week following METH withdrawal, we found increases in myo-inositol in anterior cingulate cortex in the METH group relative to CONT. These alterations showed a linear pattern of decreased levels ('normalization') by 1 year of abstinence. We also found decreases in glutamine and Glx (composed mainly of glutamate and glutamine) in the caudate-putamen of the same animals at early withdrawal that showed a similar linear pattern of increasing concentration by 1 year. These results demonstrate that despite protracted, long-term use, neurochemical changes seen following long-term drug administration do not persist following prolonged abstinence, suggesting therapeutic effects of long-term withdrawal from drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Metabolites](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Cingulate Cortex](#)
[Monkeys](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)
- 43. Frustrated expected reward induces differential transcriptional changes in the mouse brain.**
- Citation:** Addiction Biology, January 2015, vol./is. 20/1(22-37), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Martin-Garcia, Elena; Fernandez-Castillo, Noelia; Burokas, Aurelijus; Gutierrez-Cuesta, Javier; Sanchez-Mora, Cristina; Casas, Miguel; Ribases, Marta; Cormand, Bru; Maldonado, Rafael

Correspondence Address: Maldonado, Rafael: Laboratori de Neurofarmacologia, Departament de Ciències Experimentals i de la Salut, Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF), Barcelona, Spain, 08003, rafael.maldonado@upf.edu

Institution: Laboratori de Neurofarmacologia, Departament de Ciències Experimentals i de la Salut, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain; Departament de Genètica, Facultat de Biologia, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; Laboratori de Neurofarmacologia, Departament de Ciències Experimentals i de la Salut, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain; Laboratori de Neurofarmacologia, Departament de Ciències Experimentals i de la Salut, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain; Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron, Spain; Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron, Spain; Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron, Spain; Departament de Genètica, Facultat de Biologia, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; Laboratori de Neurofarmacologia, Departament de Ciències Experimentals i de la Salut, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Frustration represents a particular aspect of the addictive process that is related to loss of control when the expected reward is not obtained. We aim to study the consequences of frustrated expected reward on gene expression in the mouse brain. For this purpose, we used an operant model of frustration using palatable food as reward combined with microarrays. Transcriptomic profiles of frontal cortex, ventral striatum and hippocampus were analysed in five groups of mice: (1) positive control receiving palatable food and the cue light as conditioned stimulus; (2) frustrated group only receiving the cue light; (3) extinction learning group that did not receive palatable food nor the light; (4) negative control that never received the reinforcer nor the light during the whole experiment; and (5) yoked that received palatable food passively. Gene expression changes produced by frustration were revealed in the frontal cortex and ventral striatum, but not in the hippocampus. Most of the changes, such as the modification of the dopamine-DARPP-32 signalling pathway, were common in both areas and estimated to have neuronal origin. Extinction learning induced transcriptional changes only in the ventral striatum, with most genes showing down-regulation and without alteration in the dopamine-DARPP-32 signalling pathway. Active palatable food-seeking behaviour induced changes in gene expression in ventral striatum mainly affecting cell communication. In conclusion, frustration behaviour-induced changes in frontal cortex and ventral striatum mainly related to dopamine-DARPP-32 signalling that could play an important role in the loss of behavioural control during the addictive processes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Frustration](#)
[*Hippocampus](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

44. Postdependent state in rats as a model for medication development in alcoholism.

Citation: Addiction Biology, January 2015, vol./is. 20/1(1-21), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Meinhardt, Marcus W; Sommer, Wolfgang H

Correspondence Address: Sommer, Wolfgang H.: CIMH, Psychopharmacology, Square J5, Mannheim, Germany, 68159, wolfgang.sommer@zi-mannheim.de

Institution: Institute of Psychopharmacology, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany;
Institute of Psychopharmacology, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Rational development of novel therapeutic strategies for alcoholism requires understanding of its underlying neurobiology and pathophysiology. Obtaining this knowledge largely relies on animal studies. Thus, choosing the appropriate animal model is one of the most critical steps in pre-clinical medication development. Among the range of animal models that have been used to investigate excessive alcohol consumption in rodents, the postdependent model stands out. It was specifically developed to test the role of negative affect as a key driving force in a perpetuating addiction cycle for alcoholism. Here, we will describe our approach to make rats dependent via chronic intermittent exposure to alcohol, discuss the validity of this model, and compare it with other commonly used animal models of alcoholism. We will summarize evidence that postdependent rats fulfill several criteria of a 'Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders IV/V-like' diagnostic system. Importantly, these animals show long-lasting excessive consumption of and increased motivation for alcohol, and evidence for loss of control over alcohol intake. Our conclusion that postdependent rats are an excellent model for medication development for alcoholism is underscored by a summary of more than two dozen pharmacological tests aimed at reversing these abnormal alcohol responses. We will end with open questions on the use of this model. In the tradition of the Sanchis-Segura and Spanagel review, we provide comic strips that illustrate the postdependent procedure and relevant phenotypes in this review. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[Pathophysiology](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

45. Review of The clinic and elsewhere: Addiction, adolescents, and the afterlife of therapy.

Citation: Health: An Interdisciplinary Journal for the Social Study of Health, Illness and Medicine, January 2015, vol./is. 19/1(108-109), 1363-4593;1461-7196 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Thille, Patricia

Institution: University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *The Clinic and Elsewhere: Addiction, Adolescents, and the Afterlife of Therapy* by Todd Meyers (2013). In this book, the author takes readers into the world of drug dependency treatment for adolescents—a field where cure does not make sense and yet there are determinations made of success or failure. The book is simultaneously many books layered together—a complex task for an author and one that may challenge readers. Meyers has offered an exemplar of how to write in an authorial voice but not one that is authoritative—also a tricky accomplishment. The richness, the layers, and the range of theoretical and methodological discussions that form part of the book are what makes Meyers' contribution relevant to ongoing discussions in a range of fields. However, not every reader across those fields will be able to follow every or even most of these threads, especially when Meyers delves deep into theoretical deliberations, and that may prove frustrating. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
*Drug Dependency
*Drug Rehabilitation
Adolescent Attitudes
Clinics
Drug Therapy

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Health: An Interdisciplinary Journal for the Social Study of Health, Illness and Medicine*

46. Counterpublic health and the design of drug services for methamphetamine consumers in Melbourne.

Citation: Health: An Interdisciplinary Journal for the Social Study of Health, Illness and Medicine, January 2015, vol./is. 19/1(51-66), 1363-4593;1461-7196 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Duff, Cameron; Moore, David

Correspondence Address: Duff, Cameron: National Drug Research Institute (Melbourne Office), Faculty of Health Sciences, Curtin University, 6/19-35 Gertrude Street, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia, 3065, cameron.duff@curtin.edu.au

Institution: Curtin University, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia; Curtin University, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: This article is interested in how notions of the 'public' are conceived, marshalled and enacted in drug-treatment responses to methamphetamine use in Melbourne, Australia. After reviewing qualitative data collected among health-care providers and methamphetamine consumers, we draw on the work of Michael Warner to argue that services for methamphetamine consumers in Melbourne betray ongoing tensions between 'public' and 'counterpublic' constituencies. Our analysis indicates that these tensions manifest in two ways: in the management of 'street business' in the delivery of services and in negotiating the meaning of health and the terms of its restoration or promotion. Reflecting these tensions, while the design of services for methamphetamine consumers is largely modelled on public health principles, the everyday experience of these services may be more accurately characterised in terms of what Kane Race has called 'counterpublic health'. Extending Race's analysis, we conclude that more explicit focus on the idea of counterpublic health may help local services engage with methamphetamine consumers in new ways, providing grounds for novel outreach, harm-reduction and treatment strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Therapy
*Methamphetamine
*Public Health
Drug Usage
Health Care Delivery

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Health: An Interdisciplinary Journal for the Social Study of Health, Illness and Medicine*

47. An epidemiological study of ADHD, substance use, and comorbid problems in incarcerated women in Sweden.

Citation: Journal of Attention Disorders, January 2015, vol./is. 19/1(44-52), 1087-0547;1557-1246 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Konstenius, Maija; Larsson, Henrik; Lundholm, Lena; Philips, Bjorn; van de Glind, Geurt; Jayaram-Lindstrom, Nitya; Franck, Johan

Correspondence Address: Konstenius, Maija: Karolinska Institute, Karolinska Solna, R5.01, Stockholm, Sweden, 17176, maija.konstenius@ki.se

Institution: Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden; Uppsala University, Sweden; Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden; University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Stockholm Centre for Dependency Disorders, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to examine the prevalence of ADHD and psychiatric comorbidity, including substance use in incarcerated women. Method: This was a cross-sectional study, consisting of two parts: (a) screening using the ADHD Self-Rating Scale (ASRS) and (b) diagnostic assessment using a structured interview. Results: A sample of 96 incarcerated women was screened and 56 underwent the diagnostic assessment. Twenty-nine percent of the women met the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (4th ed.) diagnostic criteria for adult ADHD in the diagnostic assessment. Forty-four of the women had misuse of alcohol, and 83% had misuse of narcotics the year prior to the incarceration. The ASRS showed sensitivity of 1.0 and specificity of 0.66. Conclusion: The prevalence rate of ADHD in incarcerated women was high and comparable to that in male offenders. Illicit stimulant use and antisocial personality disorder were significantly more common in women with ADHD. ASRS is useful as a screener in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Female Criminals](#)
[Incarceration](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Attention Disorders: A Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science*

48. Utilizing mutual aid in reducing adolescent substance use and developing group engagement.

Citation: Research on Social Work Practice, January 2015, vol./is. 25/1(129-138), 1049-7315;1552-7581 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Mogro-Wilson, Cristina; Letendre, Joan; Toi, Hiroki; Bryan, Janelle

Correspondence Address: Mogro-Wilson, Cristina: School of Social Work, University of Connecticut, 1798 Asylum Avenue, West Hartford, CT, US, 06117, cristina.wilson@uconn.edu

Institution: University of Connecticut, West Hartford, CT, US; University of Connecticut, West Hartford, CT, US; University of Connecticut, West Hartford, CT, US; University of Connecticut, West Hartford, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study assessed the effectiveness of mutual aid groups for high school students. Methods: A quasi-experimental design was applied to 242 adolescents, where every other adolescent was assigned to the intervention or the control condition. The study evaluated the influence of implementing mutual aid groups in decreasing perceived risk of substance use, favorable attitudes toward substance use, and reducing substance use while increasing group engagement. Participants were assessed at baseline, during Sessions 2 and 7, and treatment exit. General linear mixed-effects models were used to

detect significant differences between treatment and control conditions. Results: Findings indicated mutual aid groups significantly reduced favorable attitudes toward drug use and decreased alcohol and marijuana usage compared to the control group. In addition, the adolescents in treatment significantly increased their group engagement. Conclusions: Results support mutual aid group work models for reducing alcohol use and increasing group engagement for high school youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Student Engagement](#)
[*Support Groups](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[High School Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Brief strategic family therapy for young people in treatment for drug use.

Citation: Research on Social Work Practice, January 2015, vol./is. 25/1(61-80), 1049-7315;1552-7581 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Lindstrom, Maia; Filges, Trine; Jorgensen, Anne-Marie Klint

Correspondence Address: Filges, Trine: SFI Campbell, Herluf Trolles Gade 11, Copenhagen, Denmark, K DK 1052, tif@sfi.dk

Institution: SFI Campbell, Copenhagen, Denmark; SFI Campbell, Copenhagen, Denmark; SFI Campbell, Copenhagen, Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: This review evaluates the evidence on the effects of brief strategic family therapy (BSFT) on drug use reduction for young people in treatment for nonopioid drug use. Method: We followed Campbell Collaboration guidelines to prepare this review and ultimately located three studies for final analysis and interpretation. Results: The results are mixed: BSFT does not seem to have better or worse effects on drug use frequency and family functioning than other treatments but has positive effects on treatment retention compared to control conditions. Longer retention in treatment has been identified as a consistent predictor of a favorable outcome from drug use treatment. Discussion: Although it is possible that the length of follow-up in the included studies was insufficient to detect significant changes, it should be noted that the evidence we found was limited, in terms of both the number of studies and their quality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brief Psychotherapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Distance to the object and social representations: Replication and further evidences.

Citation: The Spanish Journal of Psychology, December 2014, vol./is. 17/, 1138-7416;1988-2904 (Dec 12, 2014)

Author(s): Dany, Lionel; Apostolidis, Themis; Harabi, Sofiene

Correspondence Address: Dany, Lionel: Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale, Maison de la Recherche, Universite d'Aix-Marseille, 29, Avenue Robert Schuman, Aix-en-Provence, France, F-13100, Lionel.Dany@univ-amu.fr

Institution: Aix-Marseille Universite, Aix-en-Provence, France; Aix-Marseille Universite, Aix-en-Provence, France; Aix-Marseille Universite, Aix-en-Provence, France

Language: English

Abstract: Distance to the object is a new approach that highlights the complex nature of the link between groups and social representations. It is composed of three elements: knowledge, involvement, and level of practices associated with the social object. This study aims to replicate a previous study that has demonstrated the validity of distance to the object in order to explore social representations of cannabis. We carried out a research on the social representations of cocaine. Respondents (n = 200) completed a questionnaire including opinions related to cocaine and constitutive elements of the distance to cocaine. The regression analysis on the representational dimensions revealed a significant effect of the distance variable on two dimensions (social facilitator, addiction and social dangerousness). The groups that were "distant" from the object showed stronger adherence to the normative component than to the functional component of SR, in opposition to those who were "close" to the object. The concept of distance to the object is thus heuristic as it offers an integrative grid of reading that permits to understand and highlight the link individuals maintain with a social representation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Universidad Complutense de Madrid and Colegio Oficial de Psicologos de Madrid

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Social Cognition](#)
[*Social Perception](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Social Identity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Spanish Journal of Psychology, The*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

51. Improving antenatal risk assessment in women exposed to high risks.

Citation: Clinical Child Psychology and Psychiatry, January 2015, vol./is. 20/1(84-105), 1359-1045;1461-7021 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Perry, Natasha; Newman, Louise K; Hunter, Mick; Dunlop, Adrian

Correspondence Address: Perry, Natasha: Hunter New England Local Health District, Newcastle Community Health Centre, 670 Hunter St, Level 3, Newcastle, NSW, Australia, 2300, Natasha.Perry@hnehealth.nsw.gov.au

Institution: Newcastle Community Health Centre, Hunter New England Local Health District, Newcastle, NSW, Australia; Centre for Developmental Psychiatry & Psychology, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Newcastle Community Health Centre, Hunter New England Local Health District, Newcastle, NSW, Australia; Newcastle Community Health Centre, Hunter New England Local Health District, Newcastle, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Antenatal substance use and related psychosocial risk factors are known to increase the likelihood of child protection involvement; less is known about the predictive nature of maternal reflective functioning (RF) in this population. This preliminary study assessed psychosocial and psychological risk factors for a group of substance dependent women exposed to high risks in pregnancy, and their impact on child protection involvement. Pregnant women on opiate substitution treatment (n = 11) and a comparison group (n = 15) were recruited during their third trimester to complete measures of RF (Pregnancy Interview), childhood trauma, mental health and psychosocial assessments. At postnatal follow-up, RF was reassessed (Parent Development Interview-Revised Short Version) and mother-infant dyads were videotaped to assess emotional availability (EA). Child protection services were contacted to determine if any concerns had been raised for infant

safety. Significant between-group differences were observed for demographics, psychosocial factors, trauma and mental health symptoms. Unexpectedly, no significant differences were found for RF or EA between groups. Eight women in the 'exposed to high risks' group became involved with child protection services. Reflective functioning was not significantly associated with psychosocial risk factors, and therefore did not mediate the outcome of child protection involvement. Women 'exposed to high risks' were equally able to generate a model of their own and their infants' mental states and should not be seen within a deficit perspective. Further research is required to better understand the range of risk factors that predict child protection involvement in high risk groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prenatal Exposure](#)
[*Protective Services](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Theory of Mind](#)
[Expectant Mothers](#)
[Pregnancy](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Risk Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Clinical Child Psychology and Psychiatry](#)
 Available from *Highwire Press* in [Clinical Child Psychology and Psychiatry](#)

52. The role of personality in sport and physical activity.

Citation: Current Directions in Psychological Science, December 2014, vol./is. 23/6(460-465), 0963-7214;1467-8721 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Allen, Mark S; Laborde, Sylvain

Correspondence Address: Allen, Mark S.: University of Wollongong, School of Psychology, Northfields Avenue, Wollongong, NSW, Australia, 2522, mark_allen@uow.edu.au

Institution: University of Wollongong, School of Psychology, Wollongong, NSW, Australia; EA 4260, University of Caen, France

Language: English

Abstract: There is now good evidence that athletic success and participation in physical activity can be predicted by personality traits. In this article, we review new studies that have contributed to our understanding of these relationships and outline potential avenues of inquiry to support the development of personality-trait research in exercise and sport. Our review identified a number of novel findings from contemporary studies. In the context of sport performance, new studies have demonstrated that personality traits relate to long-term athletic success, interpersonal relationships, and athletes' psychological states before, during, and after competitions. In the context of health-related exercise, new studies have demonstrated that personality traits relate to leisure-time sitting time, strength and mobility in old age, and unhealthy (addictive) exercise behaviors. There is also evidence that physical activity contributes to personality change. Our recommendations include a more targeted focus on adolescence (as this is the age of greatest change in personality and sport participation) and a greater consideration of consultant personality traits in applied research and professional practice (given their role in intervention effectiveness). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Reprints and permissions: sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav DOI: 10.1177/0963721414547736 cdps.sagepub.com.; HOLDER: The author(s); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Exercise](#)

[*Personality Traits](#)[*Sports](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Current Directions in Psychological Science](#)**53. Indonesian Muslim adolescents' use of tobacco and alcohol: Associations with use by friends and network affiliates.****Citation:** Merrill-Palmer Quarterly, 2014, vol./is. 60/4(385-402), 0272-930X;1535-0266 (2014)**Author(s):** French, Doran C; Purwono, Urip; Rodkin, Philip**Correspondence Address:** French, Doran C.: Human Development and Family Studies, Purdue University, 1202 West State Street, West Lafayette, IN, US, 47907-2055, dcfrench@purdue.edu**Institution:** Human Development and Family Studies, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, US; Department of Psychology, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia; Department of Educational Psychology, University of Illinois, IL, US**Language:** English**Abstract:** The objectives of this longitudinal study were to predict the tobacco and alcohol use of Indonesian Muslim adolescents from their religiosity and the substance use of friends and network affiliates. At Year 1, there were 996 participants from eighth grade (n = 507, age = 13.4 years) and 10th grade (n = 489, age = 15.4); 875 were followed into the next grade. Friends and network affiliates were respectively identified by mutual selection and social cognitive mapping. Logistic regression analyses revealed that tobacco use was predicted at both Years 1 and 2 by friends' use, whereas network affiliates' use predicted individual use with the exception of girls at Year 2. Boys' alcohol use was uniquely predicted by network affiliates' but not friends' use at both years, whereas girls' use was not predicted by either friends' or network affiliates' use. Involvement with boys was associated with girls' use of alcohol. Although these two types of peer associations may both be important, they may be associated in different ways with tobacco and alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wayne State University Press, Detroit, MI 48201; YEAR: 2014**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Friendship](#)
[*Muslims](#)
[*Religiosity](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Social Networks](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Merrill - Palmer Quarterly](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.**54. News and notes.****Citation:** Addiction, January 2015, vol./is. 110/1(190-192), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2015)**Author(s):** Witton, John; O'Reilly, Jean**Correspondence Address:** Witton, John: National Addiction Centre, PO48, 4 Windsor Walk, London, United Kingdom, SE5 8AF, john.witton@kcl.ac.uk**Institution:** National Addiction Centre, London, United Kingdom**Language:** English**Abstract:** This article discusses the news briefs related to addiction. Noting that the heaviest burden of tobacco related diseases is borne by the most vulnerable population groups, the

Declaration calls on the parties to strengthen international collaboration on tobacco control and attain a voluntary global target of 30% prevalence reduction by 2025. The Committees of Advertising Practice (CAP) published new advertising rules for e-cigarettes in the UK which came into effect on November 14th. Ecuador has begun releasing thousands of convicted cocaine smugglers as a result of the country's new criminal law, which took effect on August 10th. According to Insight Crime Chilean authorities told the BBC that the country is also the first in Latin America to allow the importation of medicines containing cannabis, after a breast cancer patient obtained permission to import her cannabis-based medication from Europe in August. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Collaboration](#)
[*Drug Legalization](#)
[*Laws](#)
[*Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

55. Large increase in adolescent marijuana use in Chile.

Citation: *Addiction*, January 2015, vol./is. 110/1(185-186), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Castillo-Carniglia, Alvaro

Correspondence Address: Castillo-Carniglia, Alvaro, alvacasti@gmail.com

Institution: National Service for Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Consumption, Research Department, Santiago, Chile

Language: English

Abstract: This letter discusses the large increase in adolescent marijuana use in Chile. This article discusses an increase from 19.5 to 30.6% in the prevalence of last-year marijuana use among adolescents from 8 to 12th grades. The survey also shows a significant increase in the prevalence of current use, heavy and high-risk consumption, along with a decrease in the perceived risk of frequent and experimental use. Until 2013, Chile had a prevalence of marijuana use in the school population slightly lower than countries such as the United States, Canada, Spain, France and other European countries with a high prevalence. The Chilean government is currently designing its next national strategy on drugs and alcohol, and the current scenario has driven the revision of the institutional discourse. Certainly, indicators such as national prevalence -which were used in the Drug and Alcohol Strategy for the period 2011-14-seem not to be modifiable with short-term policies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*Marijuana](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

56. Cost-effectiveness of rapid hepatitis C virus (HCV) testing and simultaneous rapid HCV and HIV testing in substance abuse treatment programs.

Citation: *Addiction*, January 2015, vol./is. 110/1(129-143), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2015)

- Author(s):** Schackman, Bruce R; Leff, Jared A; Barter, Devra M; DiLorenzo, Madeline A; Feaster, Daniel J; Metsch, Lisa R; Freedberg, Kenneth A; Linas, Benjamin P
- Correspondence Address:** Schackman, Bruce R.: Department of Healthcare Policy and Research, Weill Cornell Medical College, 425 East 61st Street, Suite 301, New York, NY, US, 10065, brs2006@med.cornell.edu
- Institution:** Department of Healthcare Policy and Research, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, US; Department of Healthcare Policy and Research, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, US; HIV Epidemiology and Outcomes Research Unit, Section of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; Division of General Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Department of Public Health Sciences, Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, FL, US; Department of Public Health Sciences, Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, FL, US; Division of General Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; HIV Epidemiology and Outcomes Research Unit, Section of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: To evaluate the cost-effectiveness of rapid hepatitis C virus (HCV) and simultaneous HCV/HIV antibody testing in substance abuse treatment programs. Design: We used a decision analytic model to compare the cost-effectiveness of no HCV testing referral or offer, off-site HCV testing referral, on-site rapid HCV testing offer and on-site rapid HCV and HIV testing offer. Base case inputs included 11% undetected chronic HCV, 0.4% undetected HIV, 35% HCV co-infection among HIV-infected, 53% linked to HCV care after testing antibody-positive and 67% linked to HIV care. Disease outcomes were estimated from established computer simulation models of HCV [Hepatitis C Cost-Effectiveness (HEP-CE)] and HIV [Cost-Effectiveness of Preventing AIDS Complications (CEPAC)]. Setting and participants: Data on test acceptance and costs were from a national randomized trial of HIV testing strategies conducted at 12 substance abuse treatment programs in the United States. Measurements: Lifetime costs (2011 US\$) and quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) discounted at 3% annually; incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs). Findings: On-site rapid HCV testing had an ICER of \$18 300/QALY compared with no testing, and was more efficient than (dominated) off-site HCV testing referral. On-site rapid HCV and HIV testing had an ICER of \$64 500/QALY compared with on-site rapid HCV testing alone. In one- and two-way sensitivity analyses, the ICER of on-site rapid HCV and HIV testing remained < \$100 000/QALY, except when undetected HIV prevalence was < 0.1% or when we assumed frequent HIV testing elsewhere. The ICER remained < \$100 000/QALY in 91% of probabilistic sensitivity analyses. Conclusions: On-site rapid hepatitis C virus and HIV testing in substance abuse treatment programs is cost-effective at a < \$100 000/quality-adjusted life year threshold. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** Annual Meeting of the Society for Medical Decision Making. 35th. Oct, 2013. Baltimore, MD, US. Parts of this paper were presented at the aforementioned conference.
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*HIV Testing](#)
[Antibodies](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

57. High-frequency drug purity and price series as tools for explaining drug trends and harms in Victoria, Australia.

Citation: Addiction, January 2015, vol./is. 110/1(120-128), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Scott, Nick; Caulkins, Jonathan P; Ritter, Alison; Quinn, Catherine; Dietze, Paul

Correspondence Address: Scott, Nick: Burnet Institute, Centre for Population Health, 85 Commercial Road, Melbourne, VIC, Australia, 3004, Nick.Scott@burnet.edu.au

Institution: Burnet Institute, Centre for Population Health, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Carnegie Mellon University, Heinz College, Pittsburgh, PA, US; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Victoria Police Forensic Services Department, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Burnet Institute, Centre for Population Health, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Methamphetamine-related harms in Victoria have increased recently in the context of stable or declining use prevalence. We determine how changes in price and purity of methamphetamine compared to other drugs such as heroin may, in part, explain these divergent patterns. Methods: Detailed methamphetamine and heroin purchase price data from 2152 participant interviews from the Melbourne Injecting Drug User cohort study were used to generate drug price series for the period January 2009-June 2013. Data on drug purity from 8818 seizures made within Victoria were used to generate drug purity series during the same period. Purity-adjusted price data for methamphetamine and heroin were obtained for the period 2009-13 by combining the two data sets. Results: While the average purity of heroin seizures remained consistent and low, the average purity of powder and of crystal methamphetamine seizures increased from 12% [95% confidence interval (CI) = 10-14%] to 37% (95% CI = 20-54%) and 21% (95% CI = 18-23%) to 64% (95% CI = 60-68%), respectively. Crystal methamphetamine purity was bimodal, with observations generally less than 20% or greater than 70%. The average unadjusted price per gram for heroin decreased from \$374 (95% CI = \$367-381) to \$294 (95% CI = \$280-308), powder methamphetamine did not change significantly from \$252 (95% CI = \$233-271), and crystal methamphetamine increased substantially from \$464 (95% CI = \$416-511) in 2009 to \$795 (95% CI = \$737-853) in 2011. This increase was offset by an even greater increase in purity, meaning the average purity-adjusted price per gram declined. Furthermore, pure prices of both methamphetamine forms were similar, whereas their unadjusted prices were not. The pure price of heroin fluctuated with no ongoing trends. Conclusions: Decreases in methamphetamine purity-adjusted price along with the bimodality of crystal methamphetamine purity may account for some of the recent increase in methamphetamine-related harm. For a given amount spent, methamphetamine purchase power has increased and the presence of extreme purity variations may challenge individuals' control of consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Trends](#)
[Same Sex Intercourse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

58. Ongoing impact of HIV infection on mortality among people who inject drugs despite free antiretroviral therapy.

Citation: Addiction, January 2015, vol./is. 110/1(111-119), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Lappalainen, Leslie; Hayashi, Kanna; Dong, Huiru; Milloy, M. J; Kerr, Thomas; Wood, Evan

Correspondence Address: Wood, Evan: BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St Paul's Hospital, 608-1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6Z 1Y6, uhri-ew@cfenet.ubc.ca

- Institution:** Department of Family Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: To determine the impact of HIV infection on mortality over time among people who inject drugs (PWID) in settings with free HIV/AIDS care. Design and Setting: Prospective cohort study of PWID in Vancouver, Canada, recruited between May 1996 and December 2011. We ascertained morality rates and causes of death through a confidential linkage with the provincial vital statistics registry. Participants: A total of 2283 individuals were followed for a median of 60.9 months (interquartile range: 34.4-113.1), among whom 622 (27.2%) individuals were HIV-positive at baseline, and 179 (7.8%) seroconverted during follow-up. Measurements: The primary and secondary outcomes of interests were all-cause mortality and cause of death, respectively. The main independent variable of interest was HIV serostatus (positive versus negative). We used Cox proportional hazards regression to determine factors associated with mortality, including socio-demographic variables, drug use behaviors and other risk behaviors. Findings: During the study period, 491 (21.5%) individuals died. In multivariate analyses, HIV infection remained associated independently with all-cause mortality (adjusted hazard ratio = 3.15; 95% CI: 2.59-3.82). While all-cause mortality rates declined markedly during the study period ($P < 0.001$), the independent effect of HIV infection on mortality remained unchanged over time ($P = 0.640$). Among HIV-positive individuals, significant changes in causes of death from infectious and AIDS-related causes to non-AIDS-related etiologies were observed. Conclusions: HIV infection continues to have a persistent impact on mortality rates among people who inject drugs in settings with free HIV/AIDS care, although causes of death have shifted markedly from infectious and AIDS-related causes to non-AIDS-related etiologies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** *AIDS
*Death and Dying
*Drug Abuse
*Drug Therapy
*Injections
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

59. Commentary on Lundholm et al. (2015): What came first, the steroids or the violence?

- Citation:** *Addiction*, January 2015, vol./is. 110/1(109-110), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2015)
- Author(s):** Dunn, Matthew
- Correspondence Address:** Dunn, Matthew: School of Health and Social Development, Faculty of Health, Deakin University, VIC, Australia, 3220, m.dunn@deakin.edu.au
- Institution:** School of Health and Social Development, Faculty of Health, Deakin University, VIC, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Comments on an article by Lena Lundholm et al.(see record 2014-56274-014). The study by Lundholm et al. is the latest to examine the relationship between AAS use and violent behaviour. Among a sample of more than 10 000 males in Sweden, the authors found the life-time prevalence of anabolic-androgenic steroids (AAS) use to be 0.7% and that 4.9% had been convicted for a violent crime. Those who had been convicted of a violent crime

more often reported AAS use; however, this association was no longer significant once controlling for other substance use. All this is predicated on the notion that increased feelings of aggression and violence are an experienced and undesirable effect by those who use these substances. Knowing the temporal order may not seem important, but it is in knowing the answer that we can begin to make real use of the findings from this literature. For instance, knowing whether cannabis use causes schizophrenia allows us to target those at risk. Similarly, knowing who may be at risk for engaging in aggressive and violent acts may allow us to provide targeted information within AAS-using populations. Allowing those who choose to use these substances to have better control over their health, both physically and psychologically, may reduce the harm not only to the individual but to others. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Steroids](#)
[Violent Crime](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

60. Anabolic androgenic steroids and violent offending: Confounding by polysubstance abuse among 10 365 general population men.

Citation: *Addiction*, January 2015, vol./is. 110/1(100-108), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Lundholm, Lena; Frisell, Thomas; Lichtenstein, Paul; Langstrom, Niklas

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Institution: Swedish Prison and Probation Service, R&D Unit, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Medicine, Clinical Epidemiology Unit, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Swedish Prison and Probation Service, R&D Unit, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Background and Aims: Anabolic androgenic steroid (AAS) use is associated with aggressive and violent behaviour, but it remains uncertain if this relationship is causal in humans. We examined the link between AAS use and violent crime while controlling for polysubstance abuse and additional suggested risk factors for violence. Design: Cross-sectional study of a population-based sample. Setting: In 2005, all Swedish-born male twins aged 20-47 years were invited to participate in the Swedish Twin Adults: Genes and Environment (STAGE) survey of the Swedish Twin Register (response rate = 60%). Participants: A total of 10 365 male survey participants with information on AAS use. Measurement: Data on self-reported use of AAS, alcohol and other substances, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and personality disorder symptoms were linked to nation-wide, longitudinal register information on criminal convictions, IQ, psychological functioning and childhood socio-economic status (SES) covariates. Findings: Any life-time use of AAS was associated strongly with conviction for a violent crime [2.7 versus 0.6% in convicted and non-convicted men, respectively; odds ratio (OR) = 5.0, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 2.7-9.3]. However, this link was substantially reduced and no longer significant when controlling for other substance abuse (OR = 1.6, 95% CI = 0.8-3.3). Controlling for IQ, psychological functioning, ADHD, personality disorder symptoms and childhood SES did not reduce the risk further. Conclusion: In the general population, co-occurring polysubstance abuse, but not IQ, other neuropsychological risks or socio-economic status, explains most of the relatively strong association between any anabolic androgenic steroid use and conviction for a violent crime. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Steroids](#)
[Violent Crime](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

61. HERMITAGE-A randomized controlled trial to reduce sexually transmitted infections and HIV risk behaviors among HIV-infected Russian drinkers.

Citation: *Addiction*, January 2015, vol./is. 110/1(80-90), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Samet, Jeffrey H; Raj, Anita; Cheng, Debbie M; Blokhina, Elena; Bridden, Carly; Chaisson, Christine E; Walley, Alexander Y; Palfai, Tibor P; Quinn, Emily K; Zvartau, Edwin; Lioznov, Dmitry; Krupitsky, Evgeny

Correspondence Address: Samet, Jeffrey H.: Department of Medicine, Section of General Internal Medicine, Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Boston University School of Medicine, 801 Massachusetts Avenue, 2nd Floor, Boston, MA, US, 02118, jsamet@bu.edu

Institution: Department of Medicine, Section of General Internal Medicine, Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Boston University, School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; Division of Global Public Health, Department of Medicine, University of California-San Diego, School of Medicine, San Diego, CA, US; Department of Biostatistics, Boston University, School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; First St Petersburg Pavlov State Medical University, St Petersburg, Russia; Department of Medicine, Section of General Internal Medicine, Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; Data Coordinating Center, Boston University, School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Department of Medicine, Section of General Internal Medicine, Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Boston University, School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; Department of Psychology, Boston University School, Boston, MA, US; Department of Medicine, Section of General Internal Medicine, Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; First St Petersburg Pavlov State Medical University, St Petersburg, Russia; First St Petersburg Pavlov State Medical University, St Petersburg, Russia; First St Petersburg Pavlov State Medical University, St Petersburg, Russia

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This study assessed the effectiveness of HERMITAGE (HIV's Evolution in Russia-Mitigating Infection Transmission and Alcoholism in a Growing Epidemic), an adapted secondary HIV prevention intervention, compared with an attention control condition in decreasing sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and sex and drug risk behaviors among Russian HIV-infected heavy drinkers. Design: We conducted a single-blinded, two-armed, randomized controlled trial with 12-month follow-up. Setting: The study was conducted in St Petersburg, Russia. Participants: were recruited from four HIV and addiction clinical sites. The intervention was conducted at Botkin Infectious Disease Hospital. Participants HIV-infected individuals with past 6-month risky sex and heavy alcohol consumption (n = 700) were randomized to the HERMITAGE intervention (n = 350) or an attention control condition (n = 350). Intervention: A Healthy Relationships Intervention stressing disclosure of HIV serostatus and condom use, adapted for a Russian clinical setting with two individual sessions and three small group sessions. Measurements: The primary outcome was incident STI by laboratory test at 12-month follow-up. Secondary outcomes included change in unprotected sex and several alcohol and injection drug use (IDU) variables. Findings: Participants had the following baseline characteristics: 59.3% male, mean age 30.1, 60.4% past year IDU, 15.4% prevalent STI and mean CD4 cell count 413.3/ μm^3 . Assessment occurred among 75 and 71% of participants at 6 and 12 months, respectively. STIs occurred in 20 subjects

(8.1%) in the intervention group and 28 subjects (12.0%) in the control group at 12-month follow-up; logistic regression analyses found no significant difference between groups (adjusted odds ratio 0.63; 95% confidence interval = 0.34-1.18; P = 0.15). Both groups decreased unsafe behaviors, although no significant differences were found between groups. Conclusions: The HERMITAGE HIV risk reduction intervention does not appear to reduce sexually transmitted infections and HIV risk behaviors in Russian HIV-infected heavy drinkers compared with attention controls. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

62. Commentary on Zhou et al. (2015): Treating psychiatric comorbidity in adolescents-An important problem.

Citation: Addiction, January 2015, vol./is. 110/1(49-50), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2015)
Author(s): Nunes, Edward V
Correspondence Address: Nunes, Edward V., nunesed@nyspi.columbia.edu
Institution: New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY, US
Language: English
Abstract: Comments on an article by Xinyu Zhou et al.(see record 2014-38309-001). Zhou et al., provides a useful synthesis of placebo-controlled trials of antidepressant medications for treatments of adolescents/young adults with both substance use disorder and major depression. As the paper notes, co-occurring psychiatric disorders are prevalent among adolescents who seek treatment for substance use disorders, and are associated with greater severity and worse prognosis. This suggests the hypothesis that adequate treatment of such co-occurring psychiatric disorders might also help to improve the outcome of the substance use disorders. Such approaches are, in theory, capable of yielding large samples rapidly and efficiently. Such designs should be considered, alongside traditional randomized controlled clinical trials RCTs, in order to move this important field forward. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Tolerance](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

63. Commentary on Hall (2015): The health effects of recreational cannabis use.

Citation: Addiction, January 2015, vol./is. 110/1(36-37), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2015)
Author(s): Fergusson, David M; Boden, Joseph M

Correspondence Address: Fergusson, David M.: Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand, 8140, dm.fergusson@otago.ac.nz

Institution: Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand; Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Wayne Hall (see record 2014-56274-006). The past 20 years have seen a significant increase in research on the antecedents and consequences of cannabis use in young adults. Hall attributes this increase in knowledge to the contribution of a series of well-designed epidemiological studies, and in particular the evidence provided by longitudinal birth cohorts during a period of time in which regular cannabis use was relatively common. In his review, Hall shows that there is now substantial evidence to suggest that cannabis use by young people is associated with a range of adverse health and psychosocial outcomes, including increased risks of motor vehicle accidents, cannabis dependence, psychotic symptomatology. While Hall provides an excellent review of the evidence, an important issue that is not discussed concerns the future direction of research on cannabis. Given the emerging evidence concerning the adverse effects of cannabis use, and the fact that the legalization of the drug could arguably increase the level of risk posed by cannabis use, it is critical that these changes in cannabis legislation are monitored and evaluated through well-designed studies that are able to assess the impact of these law changes both at individual and population levels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

64. What has research over the past two decades revealed about the adverse health effects of recreational cannabis use?

Citation: Addiction, January 2015, vol./is. 110/1(19-35), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Hall, Wayne

Correspondence Address: Hall, Wayne: University of Queensland, Centre for Youth Substance Abuse Research, Herston, QLD, Australia, 4006, w.hall@uq.edu.au

Institution: University of Queensland, Centre for Youth Substance Abuse Research, Herston, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To examine changes in the evidence on the adverse health effects of cannabis since 1993. Methods: A comparison of the evidence in 1993 with the evidence and interpretation of the same health outcomes in 2013. Results: Research in the past 20 years has shown that driving while cannabis-impaired approximately doubles car crash risk and that around one in 10 regular cannabis users develop dependence. Regular cannabis use in adolescence approximately doubles the risks of early school-leaving and of cognitive impairment and psychoses in adulthood. Regular cannabis use in adolescence is also associated strongly with the use of other illicit drugs. These associations persist after controlling for plausible confounding variables in longitudinal studies. This suggests that cannabis use is a contributory cause of these outcomes but some researchers still argue that these relationships are explained by shared causes or risk factors. Cannabis smoking probably increases cardiovascular disease risk in middle-aged adults but its effects on respiratory function and respiratory cancer remain unclear, because most cannabis smokers have smoked or still smoke tobacco. Conclusions: The epidemiological literature

in the past 20 years shows that cannabis use increases the risk of accidents and can produce dependence, and that there are consistent associations between regular cannabis use and poor psychosocial outcomes and mental health in adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Through the Maze: Cannabis and Health International Drug Policy Symposium. Nov, 2013. Auckland. New Zealand. Paper presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

65. Conversation with Walter Ling.

Citation: *Addiction*, January 2015, vol./is. 110/1(14-18), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: This article discusses the interview with Walter Ling. In this occasional series, we record the views and personal experiences of people who have especially contributed to the evolution of ideas in the journal's field of interest. Dr Walter Ling is a neurologist and psychiatrist, and is Director of the Integrated Substance Abuse Programs (ISAP) at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), one of the foremost substance abuse research groups in the world. Dr Ling led pivotal clinical trials in the United States for all three of the only US Food and Drug Administration-approved opiate pharmacotherapies, levo-acetylmethadol (LAAM), buprenorphine and naltrexone, and is leading ongoing efforts for approval for sustained-release buprenorphine. The focus of the interview was the treatment and policy making for addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Trials](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Interviewers](#)
[*Interviews](#)
[Conversation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

66. We need more research on causes and consequences, as well as on solutions.

Citation: *Addiction*, January 2015, vol./is. 110/1(11-13), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Fanelli, Daniele

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Institution: Ecole de Bibliothéconomie et des Sciences de l'Information (EBSI), Université de Montréal, Montréal, PQ, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Jennifer J.Ware and Marcus R.Munafò (see record 2014-29570-001). There is no direct evidence that the reproducibility of published

findings has actually declined, or that bias and misconduct have increased in frequency. Given the complexity and diversity of contemporary scientific research, it seems reasonable to start from the assumption that the prevalence, magnitude and causes of bias and misconduct vary by field and country, in ways that could, should and need to be assessed empirically. Therefore, while the author completely support Ware & Munafò's suggestion that *Addiction* as well as other journals try forms of pre-study registration, the author would also recommend experimenting more broadly; for example, assessing the efficacy of results-blind peer-review, postpublication peer-review and reporting guidelines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Experimentation](#)
[*Methodology](#)
[Fraud](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

67. Neuroanatomical circuitry mediating the sensory impact of nicotine in the central nervous system.

Citation: Journal of Neuroscience Research, February 2015, vol./is. 93/2(230-243), 0360-4012;1097-4547 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Dehkordi, Ozra; Rose, Jed E; Asadi, Sadegh; Manaye, Kebreten F; Millis, Richard M; Jayam-Trouth, Annapurni

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Institution: Department of Neurology, Howard University Hospital, Washington, DC, US; Department of Psychiatry, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US; Department of Neurology, Howard University Hospital, Washington, DC, US; Department of Physiology and Biophysics, Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, DC, US; Department of Physiology and Biophysics, Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, DC, US; Department of Neurology, Howard University Hospital, Washington, DC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Direct actions of nicotine in the CNS appear to be essential for its reinforcing properties. However, activation of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) on afferent sensory nerve fibers is an important component of addiction to, and withdrawal from, cigarette smoking. The aim of the present study was to identify the neuroanatomical substrates activated by the peripheral actions of nicotine and to determine whether these sites overlap brain structures stimulated by direct actions of nicotine. Mouse brains were examined by immunohistochemistry for c-Fos protein after intraperitoneal injection of either nicotine hydrogen tartrate salt (NIC; 30 and 40 microg/kg) or nicotine pyrrolidine methiodide (NIC-PM; 20 and 30 microg/kg). NIC-PM induced c-Fos immunoreactivity (IR) at multiple brain sites. In the brainstem, c-Fos IR was detected in the locus coeruleus, laterodorsal tegmental nucleus, and pedunculotegmental nucleus. In the midbrain, c-Fos IR was observed in areas overlapping the ventral tegmental area (VTA), which includes the paranigral nucleus, parainterfascicular nucleus, parabrachial pigmental area, and rostral VTA. Other structures of the nicotine brain-reward circuitry activated by NIC-PM included the hypothalamus, paraventricular thalamic nucleus, lateral habenular nucleus, hippocampus, amygdala, accumbens nucleus, piriform cortex, angular insular cortex, anterior olfactory nucleus, lateral septal nucleus, bed nucleus of stria terminalis, cingulate and medial prefrontal cortex, olfactory tubercle, and medial and lateral orbital cortex. NIC, acting through central and peripheral nAChRs, produced c-Fos IR in areas that overlapped NIC-PM-induced c-Fos-expressing sites. These neuroanatomical data are the first to demonstrate that the CNS structures that are the direct targets of nicotine are also anatomical substrates for the peripheral sensory impact

of nicotine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Central Nervous System](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Sensory Neurons](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. When the lie is the truth: Grounded theory analysis of an online support group for factitious disorder.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, December 2014, vol./is. 220/3(1176-1177), 0165-1781 (Dec 30, 2014)

Author(s): Kozłowska, Kasia

Correspondence Address: Kozłowska, Kasia: Children's Hospital at Westmead, Brain Dynamics Centre, Westmead, NSW, Australia, 2145, kasia.kozłowska@health.nsw.gov.au

Institution: Children's Hospital at Westmead, Brain Dynamics Centre, Westmead, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Aideen Lawlor & Jurek Kirakowski (see record 2014-14080-001). In a study of text communications from an online community for individuals with factitious disorder, Lawlor and Kirakowski observe significant overlaps between the symptoms reported by members of the online community and individuals struggling with drug addiction. In their text communications, individuals with factitious disorder alluded to the addiction-like quality of factitious behaviors, including: trying to avoid detection, uncontrollable urges, urges to enact factitious behaviors being stronger than the desire to stop, compulsion to enact factitious behaviors, and the cyclical nature of urges. It is interesting to consider these findings in the context of affective neuroscience and a developmental-ethological perspective. In summary, the study by Lawlor and Kirakowski brings into focus the importance of considering the role of developmental experiences in the development and maintenance of factitious disorder and in the shaping of the brain's reward/seeking circuitry. This added dimension should be taken into account both in treating patients with factitious disorder and determining the design of future research studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Factitious Disorders](#)
[*Grounded Theory](#)
[*Support Groups](#)
[Internet](#)
[Munchausen Syndrome](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

69. Association between dopamine D2 receptor (DRD2) genetic variants and alcohol dependence in Han Chinese in Taiwan.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, December 2014, vol./is. 220/3(1174-1175), 0165-1781 (Dec 30, 2014)

Author(s): Tsai, Pei-Chen; Chen, Chaio-Chicy; Pan, Chun-Hung; Jan, Wen-Chi; Kuo, Po-Hsiu; Huang, Ming-Chyi

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study recruited patients who identified themselves as having four grandparents of Han Chinese ancestry and fulfilled the DSM-IV criteria for a current diagnosis of AD by two psychiatrists using clinical interview from 2006 to 2009 in TCPC. The inclusion criteria for healthy controls and alcoholic patients were: (1) age between 20 and 65 years; (2) no history of illicit drug use; and (3) no current or past diagnosis of chronic systemic diseases or major psychiatric comorbidities such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or major depressive disorder. A total of 303 AD patients (267 men and 36 women, mean age: 42.2 years) and 308 controls (192 men and 116 women, mean age: 35.3 years) were enrolled. Our results indicate that there was no significant association between the DRD2 gene and AD in Han Chinese. This finding supplements the existing knowledge regarding DRD2 genotypic or haplotypic associations with AD in Han Chinese by including more SNPs than only TaqI A and TaqI B sites that have been reported previously (Huang et al., 2004; Lu et al., 2001). Although some investigations have reported that specific DRD2 haplotypes confer a genetic vulnerability to AD, our finding of a negative association between the DRD2 haplotypes and AD is consistent with other studies (Gelernter and Kranzler, 1999; Kraschewski et al., 2009). In addition, our results might be biased by the lack of measurement evaluating the potential binge drinking behavior in the control subjects. Another limitation of our study is the moderate statistical power. For the AD vs. control group comparisons, the power of the current analysis ranged from 0.68 to 0.89 if the odds ratios ranged from 1.5 to 1.8. In conclusion, this case-control study in the Han Chinese population in Taiwan did not find an association of DRD2 SNPs and pertinent haplotypes with AD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Interviews](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Psychiatry Research](#)
- 70. Does history of childhood maltreatment make a difference in prison? A hierarchical approach on early family events and personality traits.**
-
- Citation:** Psychiatry Research, December 2014, vol./is. 220/3(1064-1070), 0165-1781 (Dec 30, 2014)
- Author(s):** Sergentanis, Theodoros N; Sakelliadis, Emmanouil I; Vlachodimitropoulos, Dimitrios; Goutas, Nikolaos; Sergentanis, Ioannis N; Spiliopoulou, Chara A; Papadodima, Stavroula A
- Correspondence Address:** Papadodima, Stavroula A.: Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Medical School, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, M. Asias 75, Goudi, Athens, Greece, 115 27, stpapd@med.uoa.gr
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Athens, Greece; Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Medical School, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece; Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Medical School, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece; Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Medical School, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece; Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Medical School, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece; Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Medical School, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece

Language:

English

Abstract:

This study attempts to assess childhood maltreatment in prison through a hierarchical approach. The hierarchical approach principally aims to disentangle the independent effects of childhood maltreatment upon psychiatric morbidity/personality traits, if any, from the burden that the adverse family conditions have already imposed to the mental health of the maltreated individual-prisoner. To this direction, a conceptual framework with five hierarchical levels was constructed, namely: immutable demographic factors; family conditions; childhood maltreatment (physical abuse, neglect and sexual abuse); personality traits, habits and psychiatric morbidity; prison-related variables. A self-administered, anonymous set (battery) of questionnaires was administered to 173 male prisoners in the Chalkida prison, Greece; 26% of prisoners disclosed childhood maltreatment. Psychiatric condition in the family, parental alcoholism and parental divorce correlated with childhood maltreatment. After adjustment for immutable demographic factors and family conditions, childhood maltreatment was associated with aggression (both in terms of Lifetime History of Aggression and Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire scores), illicit substance use, personal history of psychiatric condition, current smoking, impulsivity and alcohol abuse. In conclusion, childhood maltreatment represents a pivotal, determining factor in the life course of male prisoners. Delinquents seem to suffer from long-term consequences of childhood maltreatment in terms of numerous mental health aspects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

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

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Aggressive Behavior
 *Child Abuse
 *Early Experience
 *Personality Traits
 *Prisoners
 Child Neglect
 Drug Abuse
 Impulsiveness
 Parental Characteristics
 Physical Abuse
 Prisons
 Sexual Abuse
 Suicidal Ideation
 Tobacco Smoking

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Elsevier* in [Psychiatry Research](#)
71. Trauma exposure and PTSD in women with schizophrenia and coexisting substance use disorders: Comparisons to women with severe depression and substance use disorders.
Citation:

Psychiatry Research, December 2014, vol./is. 220/3(840-845), 0165-1781 (Dec 30, 2014)

Author(s):

Aakre, Jennifer M; Brown, Clayton H; Benson, Kathleen M; Drapalski, Amy L; Gearon, Jean S

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Language: English

Abstract: The present study compared rates of trauma exposure and PTSD among three groups of women at high trauma risk: those with substance use disorders (SUD) and schizophrenia (n = 42), those with SUD and severe, nonpsychotic depression (n = 38), and those with SUD and no other DSM-IV Axis I condition (n = 37). We hypothesized that exposure to traumatic stressors and current diagnosis of PTSD would be more common in women with schizophrenia and SUD, when compared to the other two groups. Results indicate that women with schizophrenia and SUD had a more extensive trauma history than women with SUD only, and were also more likely to have PTSD. Women with schizophrenia had a fourfold greater likelihood of meeting criteria for current PTSD than were women with severe, nonpsychotic depression when potential confounds of age, race, education, severity of trauma history, and childhood trauma exposure were controlled. These results lend support to the possibility that women with psychosis have an elevated vulnerability to PTSD symptomology when exposed to life stressors that is distinct from the vulnerability associated with coexisting nonpsychotic SMI. The psychological sequelae of trauma are substantial and should be addressed in women seeking treatment for schizophrenia and problematic substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

72. Frequent nonprescription stimulant use and risky behaviors in college students: The role of effortful control.

Citation: Journal of American College Health, January 2015, vol./is. 63/1(23-30), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Reid, Adam M; Graziano, Paulo A; Balkhi, Amanda M; McNamara, Joseph P. H; Cottler, Linda B; Meneses, Evander; Geffken, Gary R

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The goal of this study was to (a) investigate the association between nonprescription stimulant use (NPSU) and risky behaviors, including risky sex, driving, financial behaviors, and drug use and (b) collect preliminary evidence on mechanisms that may link NPSU to risky behaviors. Participants: A sample of 555 college students was collected between August 2010 and February 2012. Methods: Students completed several self-report measures assessing their drug use history, attention-deficit and hyperactivity symptoms, temperament, and risky behaviors beyond drug use. Results: Those who reported more frequent NPSU were more likely to engage in high-risk behavior across all 4 domains studied. Further, effortful control abilities partially mediated the link between NPSU and risky behaviors. Conclusions: These results highlight the associated risks of frequent NPSU for college students as well as provide future directions for examining effortful control as a potentially important mechanism linking NPSU to other risky behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Nonprescription Drugs](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Communities](#)
[Health Education](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Risk Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Too much information: Heavy smartphone and Facebook utilization by African American young adults.

Citation: Journal of Black Studies, January 2015, vol./is. 46/1(44-61), 0021-9347;1552-4566 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Lee, E. Bun

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Institution: Texas Southern University, Houston, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article quantifies the heavy use of smartphone and Facebook among African American college students. It examines the major predictors of smartphone and Facebook overuse, including demographic and personality traits. It further explores the effect of heavy utilization of smartphone and Facebook on the academic performance of African American college students. Younger and female users spent significantly more time on their smartphones. However, excessive Facebook use was not related to gender of our participants. In terms of the prevalence rate, about 11% of the sample showed a high level of smartphone addiction and 10% scored a high level of Facebook addiction. Among personality and psychological traits, social interaction anxiety was the most important predictor of heavy utilization of smartphone and Facebook, not extroversion, agreeableness, neuroticism, or conscientiousness. As expected, multitasking was significantly and positively correlated with excessive smartphone and Facebook use. Surprisingly, multitasking behavior and frequent checking of smartphones did not harm academic performance. Possible reasons for the absence of negative effects on grade point average (GPA) are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)

*Blacks
 *Online Social Networks
 *Cellular Phones
 Academic Achievement
 College Students
 Multitasking

Source: PsycINFO

74. Smoking on school property as a risk factor for substance use among adolescent smokers.

Citation: The Journal of Psychology: Interdisciplinary and Applied, January 2015, vol./is. 149/1(19-28), 0022-3980;1940-1019 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Sneed, Carl D; Mehdiyoun, Nicole F; Matsumura, Scott H; Hess, Ryan A

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Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of the current study was to determine if smoking on high-school property was associated with increased risk for other substance use among U.S. adolescents. Secondary analyses were carried out with data from the 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS, N = 15,503). Only adolescents who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last 30 days were selected for analyses (n = 2531, 44% female). Alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine use was assessed among participants. Binary logistic regression analysis was carried out to examine the relationship between smoking on school property (yes versus no) with each of the substance use variables. Adolescent smokers who reported smoking on school property were significantly more likely to report substance use across all substances examined compared to smokers who did not smoke on campus. For example, campus smokers were 3.91 times more likely to use marijuana in their lifetime and 3.85 times more likely to have used crack or cocaine in their lifetime compared to smokers who did not smoke on campus. Health care providers who provide services to adolescents should screen for smoking on school property to help identify adolescents at increased risk for substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *High Schools
 *Risk Factors
 *Tobacco Smoking
 Adolescent Development
 Alcohol Abuse
 Cocaine
 Health Behavior
 Marijuana
 Risk Assessment

Source: PsycINFO

75. Religiosity in the non-medical use of prescription medication in college students.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, January 2015, vol./is. 41/1(93-99), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Snipes, Daniel J; Jeffers, Amy J; Benotsch, Eric G; McCauley, Jessica; Bannerman, Dana; Granger, Catherine; Martin, Aaron M

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Department of Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The non-medical use of prescription drugs (NMUPD) is a hazardous health behavior popular among young adults and college students. Past research has documented prevalence rates and risk factors associated with NMUPD, while little research has addressed protective factors. Objective: The present study examined the associations of religiosity and NMUPD in a sample of college students. Methods: Young adult (ages 18-25) college students (n = 767) completed an anonymous online survey assessing demographic variables, NMUPD, personality factors, perceptions of risk, mental health, and religiosity. Results: Results showed that greater religiosity scores were consistently associated with lower odds of engaging in NMUPD in the past 3 months. These associations were partially mediated by the personality characteristics of conscientiousness and openness to experience as well as perceived risk of NMUPD. The effect of religiosity on NMUPD was moderated by Greek (i.e. fraternity or sorority) membership, such that those in a Greek organization showed no relation between religiosity and NMUPD, while religiosity served as a protective factor for NMUPD among those who did not have Greek membership. Conclusion: These results extend past research demonstrating that religiosity is protective against substance abuse/misuse. Greek status appears to negate the protective influence of religiosity on NMUPD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *College Students
*Health Behavior
*Prescription Drugs
*Religiosity
Drug Abuse
Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

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

76. Association between hepatitis C virus and opioid use while in buprenorphine treatment: Preliminary findings.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, January 2015, vol./is. 41/1(88-92), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Murphy, Sean M; Dweik, Dana; McPherson, Sterling; Roll, John M

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: The prevalence of hepatitis-C-virus (HCV) infections is high among opioid-dependent individuals. Prior research on the simultaneous treatment of both conditions has primarily assessed success as it pertains to HCV. However, it has been noted that favorable substance use therapy outcomes may improve the likelihood of

HCV-treatment initiation and success. Therefore, current guidelines for the treatment of HCV among illicit drug users suggest that treatment for addiction be given the highest priority. Objectives: To determine whether opioid-dependent participants in a clinical trial of buprenorphine-treatment tapering regimens, who tested positive for the HCV antibody, experienced significantly different levels of opioid abstinence than those not infected. Methods: Data came from the National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trial Network study 0003. 516 eligible opioid-dependent participants were randomized to either a 7-day or 28-day buprenorphine tapering schedule following a 4-week buprenorphine stabilization period. Generalized estimating equations were used to test the research question. Results: Participants with the HCV antibody were significantly less likely to submit opioid-negative urine analyses during and/or immediately following active treatment [OR = 0.69; CI = 0.51-0.93], indicating a higher rate of opioid use among this group. Conclusion: Individualized opioid-dependence treatment strategies may be required for opioid-dependent individuals who test positive for the HCV antibody in order to ensure resources for both opioid-dependence and HCV therapies are used efficiently. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Opiates](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The](#)

77. Validation of the French Version of the Marijuana Craving Questionnaire (MCQ) Generates a Two-Factor Model.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, January 2015, vol./is. 41/1(82-87), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jan 2015)
Author(s): Chauchard, Emeline; Goutaudier, Nelly; Heishman, Stephen J; Gorelick, David A; Chabrol, Henri
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Institution: Octogone-CERPP (Centre d'Etude et de Recherche en Psychopathologie), Universite de Toulouse-Le Mirail, Toulouse, France; Octogone-CERPP (Centre d'Etude et de Recherche en Psychopathologie), Universite de Toulouse-Le Mirail, Toulouse, France; Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Octogone-CERPP (Centre d'Etude et de Recherche en Psychopathologie), Universite de Toulouse-Le Mirail, Toulouse, France
Language: English
Abstract: Background: Craving is a major issue in drug addiction, and a target for drug treatment. The Marijuana Craving Questionnaire-Short Form (MCQ-SF) is a useful tool for assessing cannabis craving in clinical and research settings. Objective: To validate the French version of the MCQ-SF (FMCQ-SF). Methods: Young adult cannabis users not seeking treatment (n = 679) completed the FMCQ-SF and questionnaires assessing their frequency of cannabis use and craving, cannabis use disorder criteria, and alcohol use. Results: Confirmatory factor analysis of the four-factor FMCQ-SF model did not fit the data well. Exploratory factor analysis suggested a two-factor solution ("pleasure", characterized by planning and expectation of positive effects, and "release of tension", characterized by relief from anxiety, nervousness, or tension) with good psychometric properties. This two-factor model showed good internal and convergent validity and correlated with cannabis abuse and dependence and with frequency of cannabis use and craving. Conclusion: Validation of the FMCQ-SF generated a two-factor model, different from the four-factor solution generated in English language studies. Considering that

craving plays an important role in withdrawal and relapse, this questionnaire should be useful for French-language addiction professionals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Foreign Language Translation](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Craving](#)
[Marijuana](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

78. Psychometric assessment of the Craving to Tan Questionnaire.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, January 2015, vol./is. 41/1(74-81), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Ashrafioun, Lisham; Bonar, Erin E

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Researchers and clinicians suggest that excessive tanning may be a behavioral addiction. Given the significance of craving in substance use, craving may be a useful construct to assess in those who tan. Objective: We designed this study to assess the psychometric properties of an alcohol craving measure adapted to measure past-week craving to tan. Methods: Undergraduate students (n = 421) who reported past-month tanning completed a battery of questionnaires that assessed demographics, tanning-related characteristics, and psychopathology, in addition to the Craving to Tan Questionnaire (CTQ). Results: Analyses provided support for a single factor CTQ with good internal consistency, construct validity and convergent validity. CTQ scores were significantly higher among problematic versus non-problematic and dependent versus non-dependent tanners. CTQ scores were also associated with several tanning-related characteristics, such money spent on tanning in a typical month, frequency of tanning, and frequency of tanning-related problems. Additional analyses found that past-week craving to tan was significantly associated with greater obsessive compulsive and body dysmorphic symptoms. Conclusions: It may be useful in clinical settings to identify those experiencing problems with tanning and in research to further clarify the conceptualization of addiction-like tanning. However, the CTQ needs further evaluation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Clinicians](#)
[College Students](#)
[Questionnaires](#)

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

79. Bitter taste and nicotine preference: Evidence for sex differences in rats.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, January 2015, vol./is. 41/1(57-67), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Nesil, Tanseli; Kanit, Lutfiye; Pogun, Sakire

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Nicotine affects sensory pathways and an interaction between taste and nicotine preference is likely. In addition to pharmacologic effects, orosensory factors are important in nicotine dependence. Recent evidence suggests a link between taste (notably bitter) receptor genes and nicotine addiction. Objectives: To explore the possible interaction between taste and nicotine preference in rats, including sex as a factor. Methods: Adult male and female Sprague Dawley rats (n = 82) were used in free choice oral intake experiments. In Experiment 1 rats received water from one bottle and one of the taste substances (quinine, sucrose, or saccharine) from the other bottle for 12 days. Following a wash-out period, Experiment 2a was initiated in the same rats. Rats received water from one bottle and nicotine (10 and 20 mg/l) from the other for 12 days. In Experiment 2b, nicotine exposure was continued for four more weeks. Liquid intake and weight were measured at four-day (Experiments 1 and 2a) and one week (Experiment 2b) periods. Results: In female rats, quinine and subsequent nicotine intake were positively correlated and quinine intake and weight gain were negatively correlated. No association was depicted between nicotine consumption and sweet tastants in either female or male animals. Conclusion: The results suggest that bitter taste and nicotine preference are related, but only in female rats. This finding is parallel to observations in human smokers. Our study may be a preliminary step in the search for common genes that underlie nicotine dependence and taste preference. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Nicotine](#)
[*Taste Perception](#)
[*Weight Gain](#)
[Afferent Pathways](#)
[Rats](#)

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

80. An open-label pilot trial of N-acetylcysteine and varenicline in adult cigarette smokers.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, January 2015, vol./is. 41/1(52-56), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): McClure, Erin A; Baker, Nathaniel L; Gipson, Cassandra D; Carpenter, Matthew J; Roper, Amanda P; Froeliger, Brett E; Kalivas, Peter W; Gray, Kevin M

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Varenicline (VAR) has demonstrated superior efficacy over other smoking cessation pharmacotherapies, though 50-60% of those treated do maintain abstinence. Some preclinical findings suggest that new nicotine dependence pharmacotherapies should target the glutamatergic system, given its demonstrated role in addiction. Attention has been given to N-acetylcysteine (NAC), which appears to restore normal glutamate signaling in animal models. It is possible that NAC and VAR may work in concert to promote abstinence at higher rates than with either medication alone. Objective: To demonstrate the feasibility and safety of co-administering NAC and VAR in nicotine-dependent participants. Methods: Participants (n = 19) were daily cigarette smokers, and did not need to be seeking treatment. They received 4 weeks of open-label treatment with NAC (1200 mg twice daily) and VAR (1 mg twice daily, following titration) and were assessed weekly for adverse events (AEs), smoking, craving and withdrawal. Results: Sixteen participants reported a total of 40 AEs, and most were mild (88%). The most commonly reported AE was nausea (15%). Medication adherence, assessed via self-reports and pill counts, was excellent (98%). Exploratory analyses showed reductions in cigarettes per day, though point prevalence abstinence at the end of the study was low. Conclusions: These preliminary data provide the first demonstration of safety and feasibility of the co-administration of NAC and VAR in cigarette smokers. AEs were consistent with those typically reported for VAR and NAC. These data support future efficacy research on NAC and VAR for smoking cessation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

81. Volatile substance misuse deaths in Washington State, 2003-2012.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, January 2015, vol./is. 41/1(30-34), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Ossiander, Eric M

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Institution: Washington State Department of Health, Olympia, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Volatile substance misuse (VSM-also known as huffing or sniffing) causes some deaths, but because there are no specific cause-of-death codes for VSM, these deaths are rarely tabulated. Objectives: Count and describe VSM deaths occurring in Washington State during 2003-2012. Methods: We used the textual cause-of-death information on death certificates to count VSM-associated deaths that occurred in Washington State during 2003-2012. We extracted records that contained words suggesting either a method of inhalation or a substance commonly used for VSM, and reviewed those records to identify deaths on which the inhalation of a volatile substance

was mentioned. We conducted a descriptive analysis of those deaths. Results: Fifty-six deaths involving VSM occurred in Washington State during 2003-2012. VSM deaths occurred primarily among adults age 20 and over (91%), males (88%), and whites (93%). Twelve different chemicals were associated with deaths, but 1 of them, difluoroethane, was named on 30 death certificates (54%), and its involvement increased during the study period. Gas duster products were named as the source of difluoroethane for 12 deaths; no source was named for the other 18 difluoroethane deaths. Conclusions: Most VSM deaths occurred among white male adults, and gas duster products containing difluoroethane were the primary source of inhalants. Approaches to deter VSM, such as the addition of bitterants to gas dusters, should be explored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Death and Dying](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Inhalant Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Information](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

82. Exercise-based treatments for substance use disorders: Evidence, theory, and practicality.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, January 2015, vol./is. 41/1(7-15), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Linke, Sarah E; Ussher, Michael

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Epidemiological studies reveal that individuals who report risky substance use are generally less likely to meet physical activity guidelines (with the exception of certain population segments, such as adolescents and athletes). A growing body of evidence suggests that individuals with substance use disorders (SUDs) are interested in exercising and that they may derive benefits from regular exercise, in terms of both general health/fitness and SUD recovery. Objectives: The aims of this paper were to: (i) summarize the research examining the effects of exercise-based treatments for SUDs; (ii) discuss the theoretical mechanisms and practical reasons for investigating this topic; (iii) identify the outstanding relevant research questions that warrant further inquiry; and (iv) describe potential implications for practice. Methods: The following databases were searched for peer-reviewed original and review papers on the topic of substance use and exercise: PubMed Central, MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, and CINAHL Plus. Reference lists of these publications were subsequently searched for any missed but relevant manuscripts. Identified papers were reviewed and summarized by both authors. Results: The limited research conducted suggests that exercise may be an effective adjunctive treatment for SUDs. In contrast to the scarce intervention trials to date, a relative abundance of literature on the theoretical and practical reasons supporting the investigation of this topic has been published. Conclusions: Definitive conclusions are difficult to draw due to diverse study protocols and low adherence to exercise programs, among other problems. Despite the currently limited and inconsistent evidence, numerous theoretical and practical reasons support exercise-based treatments for SUDs, including psychological, behavioral, neurobiological, nearly universal safety profile, and overall

positive health effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Exercise](#)
[*Adjunctive Treatment](#)
[Athletes](#)
[Theories](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

83. Strategies aimed at controlling misuse and abuse of opioid prescription medications in a state Medicaid program: A policymaker's perspective.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, January 2015, vol./is. 41/1(1-6), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Jan 2015)

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Institution: University of Oklahoma College of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacy: Clinical and Administrative Sciences, Oklahoma City, OK, US; Oklahoma Health Care Authority, Oklahoma City, OK, US; University of Oklahoma College of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacy: Clinical and Administrative Sciences, Oklahoma City, OK, US

Language: English

Abstract: Society in America, like many others, continues to wrestle with the problem of misuse and abuse of prescription opioids. The implications of this struggle are widespread and involve many individuals and institutions including healthcare policymakers. State Medicaid pharmacy programs, in particular, undergo significant scrutiny of their programs to curtail this problem. While recent efforts have been made by government agencies to both quantify and offer methods for curbing this issue, it still falls to each state's policymakers to protect its resources and the population it serves from the consequences of misuse and abuse. This paper details the history of one state Medicaid's management of this issue at the pharmacy benefit level. Examples of various methods employed and the results are outlined and commentary is provided for each method. Regardless of the methods used to address this issue, the problem must still be a priority at all levels, not just for payers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Medicaid](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)
[*Health Care Policy](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

84. School victimization and substance use among adolescents in California.

Citation: Prevention Science, December 2014, vol./is. 15/6(897-906), 1389-4986;1573-6695 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Gilreath, Tamika D; Astor, Ron A; Estrada, Joey N Jr.; Benbenishty, Rami; Unger, Jennifer B

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Language: English

Abstract: Substance use and violence co-occur among adolescents. However, the extant literature focuses on the substance use behaviors of perpetrators of violence and not on victims. This study identifies patterns of school victimization and substance use and how they co-occur. The California Healthy Kids Survey was used to identify latent classes/clusters of school victimization patterns and lifetime and frequency of recent (past month) alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use (N = 419,698). Demographic characteristics (age, gender, and race/ethnicity) were included as predictors of latent class membership. Analyses revealed four latent classes of school victimization: low victimization (44.4 %), moderate victimization (22.3 %), verbal/relational victimization (20.8 %), and high victimization (with physical threats; 12.5 %). There were also four classes of substance use: non-users (58.5 %), alcohol experimenters (some recent alcohol use; 25.8 %), mild poly-substance users (lifetime use of all substances with few days of recent use; 9.1 %), and frequent poly-substance users (used all substances several times in the past month; 6.5 %). Those in the high victimization class were twice as likely to be frequent poly-substance users, and mild poly-substance use was most salient for those in the verbal victimization class. Few studies have explored latent patterns of substance use and violence victimization concurrently. The findings indicate substantial heterogeneity in victimization and substance use among youth in California schools with implications for targeted and tailored interventions. Understanding how certain types of victimization are associated with particular patterns of substance use will provide schools with opportunities to screen for concurrent behavioral health problems among youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for Prevention Research; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Perpetrators](#)
[*Schools](#)
[*Victimization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. The causes of parent-offspring transmission of drug abuse: A Swedish population-based study.

Citation: Psychological Medicine, January 2015, vol./is. 45/1(87-95), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Kendler, K. S; Ohlsson, H; Sundquist, K; Sundquist, J

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Institution: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmo, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University,

Malmö, Sweden; Center for Primary Health Care Research, Lund University, Malmö, Sweden

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: While drug abuse (DA) is strongly familial, we still have limited knowledge about the causes of its cross-generational transmission. Method: We examined DA ascertained from national registers in offspring of three family types from the Swedish population [intact (n = 2111074), 'not-lived-with' (n = 165315, where biological parents never lived with their offspring) and 'step' (n = 124800 offspring)], which reflected, respectively, the effects of genes+rearing, genes only and rearing only. We replicated these results in three high-risk co-relative designs. Results: Combined across mothers and fathers, the hazard ratio (HR) for DA in offspring given DA in parents was 3.52 in intact, 2.73 in 'not-lived-with' and 1.79 in step-families. In 968 biological full or half-sibling pairs one of whom was reared by and the other never lived with their parent with DA, the HR for DA was greater in the reared than 'not-lived-with' child (HR 1.57). In 64 offspring pairs of a parent with DA, the HR for DA was greater in a reared biological v. step-parented non-biological child (HR 3.33). In 321 pairs of offspring of a parent with DA one of whom was a not-lived-with biological child and the second a step-parented non-biological child, the HR for DA was greater in the biological v. stepchild (HR 1.80). Conclusions: Both genetic and environmental factors contribute substantially to parent-offspring resemblance for DA. The general population contains informative family constellations that can complement more traditional adoption designs in clarifying the sources of parent-offspring resemblance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Drug Abuse
*Genetics
*Offspring
*Parents
*Transgenerational Patterns

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

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

86. Natural course of cannabis use disorders.**Citation:**

Psychological Medicine, January 2015, vol./is. 45/1(63-72), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Jan 2015)

Author(s):

Farmer, R. F; Kosty, D. B; Seeley, J. R; Duncan, S. C; Lynskey, M. T; Rohde, P; Klein, D. N; Lewinsohn, P. M

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Institution:

Oregon Research Institute, Eugene, OR, US; Addictions Department, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Oregon Research Institute, Eugene, OR, US; Department of Psychology, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY, US; Oregon Research Institute, Eugene, OR, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Despite its importance as a public health concern, relatively little is known about the natural course of cannabis use disorders (CUDs). The primary objective of this research was to provide descriptive data on the onset, recovery and recurrence functions of CUDs during the high-risk periods of adolescence, emerging adulthood and young adulthood based on data from a large prospective community sample. Method: Probands (n = 816) from the Oregon Adolescent Depression Project (OADP) participated in four

diagnostic assessments (T1-T4) between the ages of 16 and 30 years, during which current and past CUDs were assessed. Results: The weighted lifetime prevalence of CUDs was 19.1% with an average onset age of 18.6 years. Although gender was not significantly related to the age of initial CUD onset, men were more likely to be diagnosed with a lifetime CUD. Of those diagnosed with a CUD episode, 81.8% eventually achieved recovery during the study period. Women achieved recovery significantly more quickly than men. The recurrence rate (27.7%) was relatively modest, and most likely to occur within the first 36 months following the offset of the first CUD episode. CUD recurrence was uncommon after 72 months of remission and recovery. Conclusions: CUDs are relatively common, affecting about one out of five persons in the OADP sample prior to the age of 30 years. Eventual recovery from index CUD episodes is the norm, although about 30% of those with a CUD exhibit a generally persistent pattern of problematic use extending 7 years or longer. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Disease Course](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

87. Assessing substance-related disorders in African Americans.

Citation: Guide to psychological assessment with African Americans., 2015(183-194) (2015)

Author(s): Marzell, Miesha; Donohue, Brad; Loughran, Travis

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Institution: Department of Community and Behavioral Health, College of Public Health, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US; Psychology Department, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV, US; Psychology Department, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter briefly discussed challenges African Americans face when substance use issues need addressing in a professional setting. We have highlighted our approach to overcome mistrust, stigma, and overall fear of seeking substance abuse treatment. We feel the assessment process is the initial step toward engaging African Americans who have been indicated to abuse substances, and establishing favorable first impressions. Offering a culturally sensitive, empathic, and supportive assessment experience, provides an opportunity to establish positive goals that hopefully will be achieved. We recognize that this chapter does not comprehensively address all important aspects of assessment in African Americans; however, we believe the reviewed approach is theoretically and empirically sound, permitting a first step in the substance abuse assessment of African Americans. We believe our approach is likely to enhance treatment retention rates among African Americans who at times may feel like their experiences are overlooked or not attempted to be understood. With sincere effort and focus on evidence-based assessment, such as the strategies offered in this chapter, we believe assessment of substance abuse in African Americans is likely to be successful. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Blacks](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychological Assessment](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Substance abuse as a way of life in marginalized gender identity disorder: A case report with review of Indian literature.

Citation: Asian Journal of Psychiatry, December 2014, vol./is. 12/(160-162), 1876-2018;1876-2026 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Goyal, Shrigopal; Deb, Koushik Sinha; Elawadhi, Deeksha; Kaw, Nanaji

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Language: English

Abstract: Persons suffering from gender identity disorder (GID) are often severely marginalized in India and mostly live outside the society as a part of a minority community called the Hijras. Although substance abuse is considered a way of life in them, such patients rarely seek treatment because of the stigma and fear of discrimination. We report a case of GID presenting to tertiary care centre for treatment of multiple substance use dependence (SUD). The case is the first to highlight the use and dependence of multiple substances in the Hijra community of India. Further, the case emphasizes that SUD treatment might be a worthwhile intervention to bring such marginalized population under treatment, when further complicated issues on gender identity can be addressed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Gender Identity](#)
[*Gender Identity Disorder](#)
[*Society](#)
[Suffering](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

89. Who seeks treatment for alcohol problems? Demography and alcohol-use characteristics of patients in taboo and non-taboo drinking groups attending professional alcohol services in Nepal.

Citation: Asian Journal of Psychiatry, December 2014, vol./is. 12/(82-87), 1876-2018;1876-2026 (Dec 2014)

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Institution: Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research (SERAF), University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research (SERAF), University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Only few individuals with alcohol problems seek help; those who do have not been described adequately. Here, we summarize the demographic and alcohol-related

features of inpatients attending professional alcohol services in Nepal and examine differences between patients with and without social taboos about drinking. Methods: Fully structured interviews including the Composite International Diagnostic Interview and the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test were administered to 177 men and 21 women consecutively admitted to eight alcohol treatment centres in Kathmandu. Results: Altogether, 164 patients (83%) had alcohol dependence and 24 patients (12%) had alcohol abuse. The sample had a mean age of 35.3 years (SD 10.1) with a time lag of 16.8 years (SD 9.8) from start of habitual drinking to first entry into treatment. Most (62%) were married, lived in urban areas (72%), had above-average income (57%), received adequate social support (71%), and belonged to social groups in which drinking is taboo (57%). Individuals in non-taboo group more often lived in urban areas, had lower socioeconomic status, more often reported parental problem drinking and started drinking at a younger age, whereas individuals in the taboo group more often had late onset, risky drinking, and waited longer before seeking treatment ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Traditionally alcohol non-using castes and people with higher socioeconomic status over-represent professional alcohol services in Kathmandu. This, and high levels of hazardous and harmful alcohol use, indicate changing trends concerning social tolerance towards alcohol in Nepalese society in recent times and a heavy burden associated with alcohol disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Client Characteristics](#)
[*Taboos](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

90. A review of drug policy in the Golden crescent: Towards the development of more effective solutions.

Citation: Asian Journal of Psychiatry, December 2014, vol./is. 12/(31-35), 1876-2018;1876-2026 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Talpur, Anushka; George, Tony P

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Language: English

Abstract: There is a high prevalence of drug trafficking and misuse in Asia. Drugs grown in Afghanistan are trafficked through Iran and Pakistan to the rest of the world. This has led to an increase in the prevalence of drug use disorders in these regions, especially heroin. This has in turn led to an increase in the use of syringes and syringe sharing which has resulted in the exponential spread of blood borne diseases such as HIV/AIDS. A lack of awareness of the detrimental use of heroin, syringe sharing and the concept of HIV has been revealed. The literature reviewed provides evidence for a change in policy with an increase in epidemiological and clinical research in these regions as well as an increase in public awareness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Illegal Drug Distribution](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)

*Drug Usage
*Policy Making
Epidemiology

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from Elsevier in *Asian Journal of Psychiatry*

91. Exposure to violence, substance use, and neighborhood context.

Citation: Social Science Research, January 2015, vol./is. 49/(314-326), 0049-089X (Jan 2015)
Author(s): Fagan, Abigail A; Wright, Emily M; Pinchevsky, Gillian M
Correspondence Address: Fagan, Abigail A.: Department of Sociology and Criminology & Law, University of Florida, 3219 Turlington Hall, P.O. Box 117330, Gainesville, FL, US, 32611-7330, afagan@ufl.edu
Institution: Department of Sociology and Criminology & Law, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska, Omaha, Omaha, NE, US; Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV, US
Language: English
Abstract: Adolescent exposure to violence and substance use are both public health problems, but how neighborhood context contributes to these outcomes is unclear. This study uses prospective data from 1416 adolescents to examine the direct and interacting influences of victimization and neighborhood factors on adolescent substance use. Based on hierarchical Bernoulli regression models that controlled for prior substance use and multiple individual-level factors, exposure to violence significantly increased the likelihood of marijuana use but not alcohol use or binge drinking. There was little evidence that community norms regarding adolescent substance use influenced rates of substance use or moderated the impact of victimization. Community disadvantage did not directly impact substance use, but the relationship between victimization and marijuana use was stronger for those in neighborhoods with greater disadvantage. The results suggest that victimization is particularly likely to affect adolescents' marijuana use, and that this relationship may be contingent upon neighborhood economic conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Binge Drinking
*Drug Augmentation
*Drug Usage
*Neighborhoods
*Public Health
Venlafaxine

Source: PsycINFO

92. Safety and drinking outcomes among patients with comorbid alcohol dependence and borderline personality disorder treated with high-dose baclofen: A comparative cohort study.

Citation: International Clinical Psychopharmacology, January 2015, vol./is. 30/1(49-53), 0268-1315;1473-5857 (Jan 2015)
Author(s): Rolland, Benjamin; Valin, Thomas; Langlois, Carole; Auffret, Marine; Gautier, Sophie; Deheul, Sylvie; Danel, Thierry; Bordet, Regis; Cottencin, Olivier
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Language:

English

Abstract:

In France, the off-label use of high-dose baclofen (HDB) for alcohol dependence is spreading. HDB induces frequent neuropsychiatric adverse events (AEs). Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is a major axis-two psychiatric disorder that exposes to frequent comorbid alcohol dependence and increased risky behaviors. We investigated the drinking and safety outcomes of patients with BPD treated with HDB for comorbid alcohol dependence. In a prospective cohort of 204 patients with alcohol dependence treated by HDB, 23 patients fulfilled the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th ed. criteria for BPD. We paired two control participants without a psychiatric history with each BPD patient according to age and sex. We compared the average lengths of follow-up, average doses of baclofen received, rates of heavy drinking days, rates of serious AEs, and rates of AEs resulting in baclofen withdrawal. Between BPD patients (n = 23) and controls (n = 46), there were no significant differences in mean age (45.3 +/- 11.2 vs. 45.2 +/- 11.2 years), sex ratio (43.5% women), mean duration of follow-up (8.0 +/- 4.0 vs. 7.7 +/- 4.2 months; P = 0.77), and average daily dose of baclofen (102.2 +/- 42.7 vs. 94.6 +/- 9.7 mg/day; P = 0.44). However, the mean rate of heavy drinking days (74.3 +/- 25.3 vs. 41.7 +/- 33.3%; P < 10E-4), the rate of serious AEs (65.2 vs. 6.5%; P < 10E-4), and the rate of treatment discontinuation after AEs (52.2 vs. 8.6%; P < 10E-4) were significantly higher in BPD. The benefit/risk balance of HDB appears to be unfavorable in comorbid BPD patients compared with nonpsychiatric patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcoholism
*Baclofen
*Borderline Personality Disorder
*Comorbidity
*Drug Therapy
Safety
Side Effects (Drug)
Treatment Outcomes

Source:

PsycINFO

93. Youths as partners in a community participatory project for substance use prevention.

Citation:

Family & Community Health: The Journal of Health Promotion & Maintenance, January 2015, vol./is. 38/1(3-11), 0160-6379;1550-5057 (Jan-Mar 2015)

Author(s):

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Language:

English

Abstract:

This community-based participatory research project aimed to develop strategies to prevent youth substance use in a rural county. This article (1) describes the project phases,

(2) examines unique contributions and considerations of youth involvement, and (3) explores the youths' perspective. Twelve youths, aged 16 to 18 years, joined parents, community leaders, and research specialists on the community-based participatory research team. The youths were integrally involved in all phases including the community assessment, community leader interviews, selection of a substance use prevention program, and program implementation. Youths reported sustained enthusiasm, experiences of authentic leadership, development of research skills, and greater awareness of their community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Community Involvement](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Health Education](#)
[Rural Environments](#)
Source: PsycINFO

94. Classical Adlerian assessment of an adult child of an alcoholic: "Queen of the derelicts."

Citation: The Journal of Individual Psychology, 2014, vol./is. 70/4(379-389), 1522-2527 (Win, 2014)
Author(s): Pienkowski, Dyanne
Institution: Alfred Adler Institute of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US
Language: English
Abstract: The author demonstrates the technique of questioning and how to make guesses about a client's psychological movement and life style. A specific case example is provided to illustrate the process of guessing the client's private logic, psychological movement, scheme of apperception, and life style. The conclusion summarizes some of Adler's theoretical constructs used during treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: University of Texas Press; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adlerian Psychotherapy](#)
[*Children of Alcoholics](#)
[Adler \(Alfred\)](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Individual Psychology](#)
Source: PsycINFO

95. Drug use and sexual behaviors among MSM in China.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2015, vol./is. 50/1(123-136), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2015)
Author(s): Nehl, Eric J; He, Na; Lin, Lavinia; Zheng, Tony; Harnisch, Jessica A; Ding, Yingying; Wong, Frank Y
Correspondence Address: Nehl, Eric J.: Rollins School of Public Health, Atlanta, GA, US, enehl@emory.edu
Institution: Department of Behavioral Sciences & Health Education, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Behavioral Sciences & Health Education, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Behavioral Sciences & Health Education, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Shanghai Piaoxue, Shanghai, China; Department of Behavioral Sciences & Health Education, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health,

Fudan University, Shanghai, China; Department of Behavioral Sciences & Health Education, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: This study explores patterns of drug use and related correlates among a sample of men who have sex with men (MSM) and men who sell sex to other men (aka "money boys") in China. Objectives: Data were collected from MSM and money boys (MBs) in Shanghai, China using a Community Popular Opinion Leader (CPOL) research design with a self-administered cross-sectional survey to: (1) describe drug use and drug use correlates and (2) examine relationships between drug use and sexual behaviors in general MSM and MBs. Methods: The sample consisted of 402 MSM (203 MBs) who live in Shanghai, China. Descriptive statistics and regression analyses were used to explore associations between drug use and sexual behaviors and make comparisons between MBs and general MSM. Results: MBs reported using more drugs in the last week, 3 months and ever; sex after using drugs, and unprotected sex after using drugs more frequently than general MSM. Additionally, many MBs reported receiving free drugs from their clients and those who did receive free drugs were very likely to report having unprotected sex. Conclusions: It is crucial to increase research and include Chinese MSM and their drug use in the Chinese policy conversation. These data suggest that drug use and sexual behaviors after drug use among Chinese MSM differ widely based upon selling sex and separate intervention strategies may be appropriate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)
[Money](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

96. Patterns of substance use, delinquency, and risk factors among adolescent inhalant users.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2015, vol./is. 50/1(114-122), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Nakawaki, Brandon; Crano, William

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Institution: Claremont Graduate University, Department of Psychology, Claremont, CA, US;
Claremont Graduate University, Department of Psychology, Claremont, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Despite insidious effects, use of inhalant substances by adolescents remains an understudied phenomenon. Objective: This research was designed to identify patterns of past year substance use and delinquency among adolescent inhalant users. Method: The study used a sample of adolescent inhalant users (ages ranged from 12-17 years, n = 7,476) taken from a pooled sample of the 2002 through 2012 National Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). Three-step latent class analyses were conducted with past year substance use and delinquency behaviors as class indicators. Demographic and social covariates were included in the analyses. Results: Analyses yielded a six-class solution comprised of classes of users characterized by low substance use/low delinquency, high substance use/low delinquency, low substance use/fighting, cigarettes/alcohol/marijuana, high substance use/high delinquency, and cigarettes/alcohol/ marijuana/opioids/moderate delinquency. Conclusions: Findings provide insight into the taxonomy of adolescent inhalant user heterogeneity, and may inform future efforts at detection and prevention of inhalant use by suggesting warning signs of co-occurring externalizing behaviors and

possible indications of underlying internalized issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Analysis](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Inhalant Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

97. Modeling the impact of place on individual methadone treatment outcomes in a national longitudinal cohort study.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2015, vol./is. 50/1(99-105), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Murphy, Emma; Comiskey, Catherine M

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Institution: School of Nursing and Midwifery, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland; School of Nursing and Midwifery, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Little has been published on the effect of geography on methadone treatment outcomes. Objective: To measure the effect of place on longitudinal outcomes Methods: From 2003 to 2006, 215 clients were recruited to a cohort study of methadone treatment. Participants had their address and clinic geocoded. Treatment outcomes were measured at intake, at one and three years posttreatment using the Maudsley Addiction Profile instrument. Spider diagrams and buffer rings were used to visually map clinics and clients. Regression models were used to measure the effect of place. Results: Client's accommodation and social and criminal problems in the region had a medium to large effect on heroin use. Analysis of buffer rings revealed that clients located within a 10-km radius of a major clinic demonstrated poorer outcomes in terms of heroin use. Conclusion/Importance: Findings illustrated the relevance of geography on drug treatment outcomes and the planning of services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

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

98. Perceived harm, addictiveness, and social acceptability of tobacco products and marijuana among young adults: Marijuana, hookah, and electronic cigarettes win.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2015, vol./is. 50/1(79-89), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Berg, Carla J; Stratton, Erin; Schauer, Gillian L; Lewis, Michael; Wang, Yanwen; Windle, Michael; Kegler, Michelle

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: There has been an increase in non-daily smoking, alternative tobacco product and marijuana use among young adults in recent years. Objectives: This study examined perceptions of health risks, addictiveness, and social acceptability of cigarettes, cigar products, smokeless tobacco, hookah, electronic cigarettes, and marijuana among young adults and correlates of such perceptions. Methods: In Spring 2013, 10,000 students at two universities in the Southeastern United States were recruited to complete an online survey (2,002 respondents), assessing personal, parental, and peer use of each product; and perceptions of health risks, addictiveness, and social acceptability of each of these products. Results: Marijuana was the most commonly used product in the past month (19.2%), with hookah being the second most commonly used (16.4%). The least commonly used were smokeless tobacco products (2.6%) and electronic cigarettes (4.5%). There were high rates of concurrent product use, particularly among electronic cigarette users. The most positively perceived was marijuana, with hookah and electronic cigarettes being second. While tobacco use and related social factors, related positively, influenced perceptions of marijuana, marijuana use and related social factors were not associated with perceptions of any tobacco product. Conclusions/Importance: Marketing efforts to promote electronic cigarettes and hookah to be safe and socially acceptable seem to be effective, while policy changes seem to be altering perceptions of marijuana and related social norms. Research is needed to document the health risks and addictive nature of emerging tobacco products and marijuana and evaluate efforts to communicate such risks to youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Health](#)
[Social Norms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

99. Benefits and costs of alcoholic relationships and recovery through AI-Anon.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2015, vol./is. 50/1(62-71), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Young, Lance Brendan; Timko, Christine

Correspondence Address: Young, Lance Brendan: Department of Communication, Western Illinois University-Quad Cities, 3300 River Drive, Moline, IL, US, 61265, LB-Young@wiu.edu

Institution: Department of Communication, Western Illinois University-Quad Cities, Moline, IL, US; Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care System, Center for Innovation to Implementation, Stanford University Medical Center, Palo Alto, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Codependence is an ambiguous and disputed term often used to characterize both those who maintain relationships with alcoholics and those who seek help through resources such as Al-Anon Family Groups. Objectives: The purpose of this article is to better understand non-pathological reasons for maintaining alcoholic relationships and for help-seeking by detailing the costs and benefits of those choices. Methods: The costs and benefits both of remaining in an alcoholic relationship and of seeking help in Al-Anon were identified through a review of available research on alcoholic family systems, Al-Anon, and other mutual-support groups. Results: Alcoholic relationships may benefit concerned others by preserving self-identity, social identity, values, security, stability, and hope. Costs of alcoholic relationships include physical symptoms, injury, mental problems, financial difficulty, legal troubles, and relational distress. Al-Anon is perceived beneficial for six primary reasons: Al-Anon philosophy, format, social support, accessibility, effectiveness, and potential to change the drinker's behavior. Possible costs of Al-Anon include marginalization of the concerned other, blame, codependent pathology, sexist stereotyping, substitute dependency, and perpetuating victimization. Conclusions/Importance: The identified costs and benefits of alcoholic relationships and help-seeking in Al-Anon can help to model decision-making processes using existing behavioral health frameworks without defaulting to the stigmatized and ambiguous codependence terminology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[*Health Care Costs](#)
[*Help Seeking Behavior](#)
[Social Support](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

100. Men and women who attend Al-Anon: Gender differences in reasons for attendance, health status and personal functioning, and drinker characteristics.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2015, vol./is. 50/1(53-61), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Short, Nicole A; Cronkite, Ruth; Moos, Rudolf; Timko, Christine

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Institution: Department of Psychology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US; Department of Veterans Affairs Palo Alto Health Care System, Center of Innovation to Implementation, Menlo Park, CA, US; Department of Veterans Affairs Palo Alto Health Care System, Center of Innovation to Implementation, Menlo Park, CA, US; Department of Veterans Affairs Palo Alto Health Care System, Center of Innovation to Implementation, Menlo Park, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Although Al-Anon Family Groups (Al-Anon) is the most common source of help for people concerned about someone else's drinking, only 16% of members are men. To identify gender differences, we compared demographics, reasons for attendance, health status, and personal functioning, and drinker characteristics of 174 men and women attending Al-Anon. Men and women were similar in most areas; however, some key differences emerged. Men reported better overall mental health than women, and described some differing concerns and drinker characteristics. With this information,

healthcare providers may facilitate men's participation in Al-Anon by addressing their unique concerns and possible barriers to attendance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Family Therapy](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Health](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

101. Cognitive control network function in alcohol use disorder before and during treatment with lorazepam.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2015, vol./is. 50/1(40-52), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2015)
Author(s): Wilcox, Claire E; Mayer, Andrew R; Bogenschutz, Michael P; Ling, Josef; Dekonenko, Charlene; Cumbo, Heather
Correspondence Address: Wilcox, Claire E.: Department of Psychiatry, University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque, NM, US, 87131, cewilcox@salud.unm.edu
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Language: English
Abstract: Individuals with alcohol use disorders (AUDs) have deficits in cognitive control, but how they change with treatment is unclear. Seven patients with AUD and anxiety from an open-label trial of disulfiram plus lorazepam performed a multisensory Stroop task during fMRI (both pre and post initiation of treatment), and were compared to nine healthy controls (HCs) (n = 16; Albuquerque, NM; years 2009-2012). Evoked BOLD signal and resting state functional connectivity were compared (HC vs. AUD; Scan 1 vs. Scan 2). AUD demonstrated hyperactivity and altered connectivity in the cognitive control network compared to HC, but treatment did not normalize function. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Lorazepam](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[Benzodiazepines](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

102. Evaluation of a self-help group for parents of substance addicted offspring: A mixed methods approach.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2015, vol./is. 50/1(32-39), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2015)
Author(s): Passa, Ioanna; Giovazolias, Theodoros

Correspondence Address: Giovazolias, Theodoros: Department of Psychology, University of Crete, Rethymno, Greece, giovazot@uoc.gr

Institution: Faculty of Early Childhood Education, University of Athens, Athens, Greece; Department of Psychology, University of Crete, Rethymno, Greece

Language: English

Abstract: The effectiveness of the self-help method for parents of substance addicted offsprings, using a mixed-methods approach was assessed in two samples (n = 92 and n = 6) of parents attending self-help groups in a therapy center for dependent individuals in Athens, Greece. The data were analyzed using one-way ANOVA as well as Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). Results indicate that the self-help method contributes to the decrease of anxiety, the adoption of effective coping strategies, and the improvement of family dynamics. Study limitations and implications for clinical practice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Parents](#)
[*Self Help Techniques](#)
[Offspring](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

103. Psychological predictors of retention in a low-threshold methadone maintenance treatment for opioid addicts: A 1-year follow-up study.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, January 2015, vol./is. 50/1(24-31), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Perreault, Michel; Julien, Dominic; White, Noe Djawn; Rabouin, Daniel; Lauzon, Pierre; Milton, Diana

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Institution: Douglas Mental Health University Institute, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Centre Hospitalier de l'Universite de Montreal (CHUM), Montreal, PQ, Canada; Douglas Mental Health University Institute, Montreal, PQ, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: This study investigated the role of psychological variables and judicial problems in treatment retention for a low-threshold methadone program in Montreal, Canada. Logistic regression analyses were computed to examine associations between psychological variables (psychological distress, self-esteem, stages of change), criminal justice involvement, and treatment retention for 106 highly-disorganized opioid users. Higher methadone dosage was associated with increased odds of treatment retention, whereas criminal charges and lower self-esteem decreased these odds. Psychological variables could be identified early in treatment and targeted to increase potential treatment retention. Financial support for this study was provided by the Fonds de Recherche en Sante du Quebec. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Methadone Maintenance
 *Opiates
 Prediction
 Psychology
 Retention

Source: PsycINFO

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

104. A communication model of relational pathways into and out of adolescent substance use disorder.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, January 2015, vol./is. 24/1(54-65), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Terrion, Jenepher Lennox

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Institution: University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: This theoretical article traces one of the pathways of adolescent substance abuse from its roots in insecure attachment in childhood through ineffective relational mental models, poor communication skills, peer rejection, and the formation of antisocial friendships that lead to delinquency and substance use disorder. The model suggests communication skills training as a mediator and a means to altering this trajectory through changes to internal working models about relationships and the building of healthy peer relationships and recovery capital. This model focuses on communication as central to this complex process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Adolescent Attitudes
 *Drug Abuse
 Attachment Behavior
 Communication Skills
 Models
 Peers

Source: PsycINFO

105. The association between attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and nicotine use among adolescents and young adults.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, January 2015, vol./is. 24/1(37-45), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Symmes, Amanda; Winters, Ken C; Fahnhorst, Tamara; Botzet, Andria M; Lee, Susanne; August, Gerald J; Realmuto, George M

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Institution: Augsburg College, Minneapolis, MN, US; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Previous research indicates that youths with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) are more susceptible to nicotine use compared to those without ADHD, and one explanation for this association is the self-medication theory. The present study examines nicotine use in a prospective sample derived from a community sampling procedure

rather than a clinical setting. Nicotine use was measured through young adulthood (mean ages: 18, 20, and 22), and three groups were compared based on childhood status: ADHD only, ADHD externalizers, and control groups. Results indicated that at all three data points, individuals with childhood ADHD plus an externalizing disorder reported higher nicotine use on all variables compared to the ADHD group absent of an externalizing disorder and the comparison group of non-ADHD youths. The group differences were significant even after controlling for possible confounding variables (age, gender, and current treatment with psychostimulant medication). Study results are discussed in light of the self-medication hypothesis and of the importance of including nicotine prevention programs for adolescents and young adults with ADHD and externalizing problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Hyperkinesis](#)
[Self Medication](#)
Source: PsycINFO

106. Opioid analgesic use disorders among adolescents in the United States.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, January 2015, vol./is. 24/1(28-36), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Jan 2015)
Author(s): Prince, Jonathan D
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Institution: City University of New York, New York, NY, US
Language: English
Abstract: This study examined risk for opioid analgesic use disorders (OAUD) using the 2007 National Survey of Drug Use and Health (N = 17,727 adolescents). Males with poor grades in school (D or F) and females who argued frequently (11 + times past-year) with parents were about 3 times as likely (males: adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 2.59, CI = 1.06-6.35, p < .05; females: AOR = 3.00, CI = 1.34-6.72, p < .01) as other males and females, respectively, to have opioid analgesic dependence that met Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) criteria. Hispanics were almost twice as likely (AOR = 1.95, CI = 1.05-3.65, p < .05) as Whites to have OAUD than to have alcohol or marijuana use disorders. Findings can inform interventions and future studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Analgesic Drugs](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Prescription Drugs](#)
Source: PsycINFO

107. Religiousness and alcohol use in college students: Examining descriptive drinking norms as mediators.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, January 2015, vol./is. 24/1(1-11), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Jan 2015)
Author(s): Brechting, Emily H; Carlson, Charles R

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Institution: University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Religiousness has consistently emerged in the literature as a protective factor for alcohol use. Relatively few studies have empirically explored possible mechanisms for this robust effect. The present study examines descriptive drinking norms as a potential mediator of the religiousness-alcohol consumption association. Consistent with the literature, religiousness was inversely related to alcohol use and alcohol-related problems. Religiousness was also inversely related to descriptive drinking norms for close friends but not for more distal targets. Descriptive drinking norms for one's close friends mediated the relationships between religiousness and alcohol use outcomes. These results suggest that religiousness may influence alcohol use outcomes through perceptions of close friends' alcohol use. Implications of these findings and recommendations for future directions are discussed in the context of developing theory-based interventions to address problems associated with alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drinking Behavior](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[College Students](#)
[Religious Practices](#)

Source: PsycINFO

108. Role of astrocytes in thiamine deficiency.

Citation: Metabolic Brain Disease, December 2014, vol./is. 29/4(1061-1068), 0885-7490;1573-7365 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Afadlal, Szeifoul; Labetoulle, Remi; Hazell, Alan S

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Language: English

Abstract: Thiamine deficiency (TD) is the underlying cause of Wernicke's encephalopathy (WE), an acute neurological disorder characterized by structural damage to key periventricular structures in the brain. Increasing evidence suggests these focal histological lesions may be representative of a gliopathy in which astrocyte-related changes are a major feature of the disorder. These changes include a loss of the glutamate transporters GLT-1 and GLAST concomitant with elevated interstitial glutamate levels, lowered brain pH associated with increased lactate production, decreased levels of GFAP, reduction in the levels of glutamine synthetase, swelling, alterations in levels of aquaporin-4, and disruption of the blood-brain barrier. This review focusses on how these manifestations contribute to the pathophysiology of TD and possibly WE. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Encephalopathies](#)
[*Pathophysiology](#)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg (outside the USA); YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Saccharin](#)
[*Water Deprivation](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Rats](#)
Source: PsycINFO

111. Impulsivity and cigarette smoking: Discounting of monetary and consumable outcomes in current and non-smokers.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, December 2014, vol./is. 231/23(4517-4526), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Dec 2014)
Author(s): Friedel, Jonathan E; DeHart, William B; Madden, Gregory J; Odum, Amy L
Correspondence Address: Odum, Amy L.: Department of Psychology, Utah State University, 2810 Old Main Hill, Logan, UT, US, 84322, Amy.Odum@usu.edu
Institution: Department of Psychology, Utah State University, Logan, UT, US; Department of Psychology, Utah State University, Logan, UT, US; Department of Psychology, Utah State University, Logan, UT, US; Department of Psychology, Utah State University, Logan, UT, US
Language: English
Abstract: Rationale: In delay discounting, temporally remote rewards have less value. Cigarette smoking is associated with steeper discounting of delayed money. The generality of this to nonmonetary outcomes, however, is unknown. Objectives: We sought to determine whether cigarette smokers also show steep discounting of other delayed outcomes. Methods: Sixty-five participants (32 smokers and 33 non-smokers) completed four delay-discounting tasks, each involving different hypothetical outcomes. In the monetary task, participants indicated their preference for a smaller amount of money available immediately (titrated across trials) and \$100 awarded at delays ranging from 1 week to 25 years (tested in blocks). In the three other discounting tasks the larger-later reward was \$100 worth of a favorite food, alcoholic drink, or a favorite form of entertainment. All other aspects of these discounting tasks were identical to the monetary discounting task. Results: As previously shown, smokers discounted delayed money more steeply than non-smokers did. In addition, smokers discounted delayed food and entertainment rewards more steeply than did nonsmokers. A person's discounting of one outcome was correlated with discounting of other outcomes. Non-smokers discounted money less steeply than all other outcomes; smokers discounted money significantly less than food. Conclusions: When compared to nonsmokers, cigarette smokers more steeply discount several types of delayed outcomes. This result, together with the finding that cross-commodity discounting rates were correlated within subjects, suggests that delay discounting is a trait that extends across domains. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This article is published with open access at Springerlink.com.; HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Choice Behavior](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Monetary Rewards](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Delay Discounting](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

[Nicotine](#)
[Self Control](#)

Source: PsycINFO

112. Compromised frontocerebellar circuitry contributes to nonplanning impulsivity in recovering alcoholics.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, December 2014, vol./is. 231/23(4443-4453), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Jung, Young-Chul; Schulte, Tilman; Muller-Oehring, Eva M; Namkoong, Kee; Pfefferbaum, Adolf; Sullivan, Edith V

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea; Neuroscience Program, SRI International, Menlo Park, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Degradation of frontocerebellar circuitry is a principal neural mechanism of alcoholism-related executive dysfunctions affecting impulse control and cognitive planning. Objective: We tested the hypothesis that alcoholic patients would demonstrate compromised dorsal anterior cingulate cortex (dACC) -cerebellar functional connectivity when adjusting their strategies to accommodate uncertain conditions and would recruit compensatory brain regions to overcome ineffective response patterns. Methods: Twenty-six alcoholics and 26 healthy participants underwent functional MRI in two sequential runs while performing a decision-making task. The first run required a response regardless of level of ambiguity of the stimuli; the second run allowed a PASS option (i.e., no response choice), which was useful on ambiguous trials. Results: Healthy controls demonstrated strong synchronous activity between the dACC and cerebellum while planning and executing a behavioral strategy. By contrast, alcoholics showed synchronous activity between the dACC and the premotor cortex, perhaps enabling successful compensation for accuracy and reaction time in certain conditions; however, a negative outcome of this strategy was rigidity in modifying response strategy to accommodate uncertain conditions. Compared with the alcoholic group, the control group had lower nonplanning impulsiveness, which correlated with using the option PASS to respond in uncertain conditions. Conclusion: These findings suggest that compromised dACC-cerebellar functional circuitry contributes to recruitment of an alternative network-dACC-premotor cortex-to perform well under low-risk, unambiguous conditions. This compensatory network, however, was inadequate to enable the alcoholics to avert making poor choices in planning and executing an effective behavioral strategy in high-risk, uncertain conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cerebellum](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Biological Neural Networks](#)
[*Cingulate Cortex](#)
[Frontal Lobe](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

113. Decreased serum level of NGF in alcohol-dependent patients with declined executive function.

- Citation:** Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, November 2014, vol./is. 10/, 1176-6328 (Nov 13, 2014)
- Author(s):** Bae, Hwallip; Ra, Youngsun; Han, Changwoo; Kim, Dai-Jin
- Correspondence Address:** Kim, Dai-Jin: Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, Catholic University of Korea, 222 Banpo-daero, Seocho-gu, Seoul, South Korea, 137-701, kdj922@chol.com
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Myongji Hospital, Goyang, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry, Myongji Hospital, Goyang, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry, Keyo Hospital, Uiwang, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, South Korea
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The role of neurotrophic factors has been highlighted as a cause of decline in the cognitive function of alcohol-dependent patients. It is known that nerve-growth factor (NGF), one of the neurotrophins, is related to the growth and differentiation of nerve cells, as well as to a decline in cognitive function. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between decreased NGF levels and cognitive decline in alcohol-dependent patients. The serum concentration of NGF was measured in 38 patients with chronic alcohol dependence, and several neuropsychological tests were also performed for cognitive function assessment. The results indicated a significant correlation between serum NGF level and the trail-making test part B, which evaluates executive function, but did not show a significant correlation with other cognitive function tests. An increased serum level of NGF was associated with a decreased completion time in the trail-making test B, and this finding indicates that a high serum level of NGF is related to greater executive function. This finding may imply a protective role of NGF in preventing neuron damage among patients with alcohol dependence. Larger controlled studies will be necessary in the future to investigate this issue further. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This work is published by Dove Medical Press Limited, and licensed under Creative Commons Attribution - Non Commercial (unported, v3.0) License. The full terms of the License are available at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>. Non-commercial uses of the work are permitted without any further permission from Dove Medical Press Limited, provided the work is properly attributed. Permissions beyond the scope of the License are administered by Dove Medical Press Limited. Information on how to request permission may be found at: <http://www.dovepress.com/permissions.php>; HOLDER: Bae et al.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Nerve Growth Factor](#)
[*Executive Function](#)
[Blood Serum](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment](#)

114. Below and beyond the recognition of emotional facial expressions in alcohol dependence: From basic perception to social cognition.

- Citation:** Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, November 2014, vol./is. 10/, 1176-6328 (Nov 18, 2014)
- Author(s):** D'Hondt, Fabien; Campanella, Salvatore; Kornreich, Charles; Philippot, Pierre; Maurage, Pierre

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Comments on an article by M. F. Donadon and F. de Lima Osorio (2014). Studies that have carried out experimental evaluation of emotional skills in alcohol-dependence have, up to now, been mainly focused on the exploration of emotional facial expressions (EFE) decoding. In the present paper, we provide some complements to the recent systematic literature review published by Donadon and de Lima Osorio on this crucial topic. We also suggest research avenues that must be, in our opinion, considered in the coming years. More precisely, we propose, first, that a battery integrating a set of emotional tasks relating to different processes should be developed to better systemize EFE decoding measures in alcohol-dependence. Second, we propose to go below EFE recognition deficits and to seek for the roots of those alterations, particularly by investigating the putative role played by early visual processing and vision-emotion interactions in the emotional impairment observed in alcohol-dependence. Third, we insist on the need to go beyond EFE recognition deficits by suggesting that they only constitute a part of wider emotional deficits in alcohol-dependence. Importantly, since the efficient decoding of emotions is a crucial ability for the development and maintenance of satisfactory interpersonal relationships, we suggest that disruption of this ability in alcohol-dependent individuals may have adverse consequences for their social integration. One way to achieve this research agenda would be to develop the field of affective and social neuroscience of alcohol-dependence, which could ultimately lead to major advances at both theoretical and therapeutic levels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This work is published by Dove Medical Press Limited, and licensed under Creative Commons Attribution - Non Commercial (unported, v3.0) License. The full terms of the License are available at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>. Non-commercial uses of the work are permitted without any further permission from Dove Medical Press Limited, provided the work is properly attributed. Permissions beyond the scope of the License are administered by Dove Medical Press Limited. Information on how to request permission may be found at: <http://www.dovepress.com/permissions.php>.; HOLDER: D'Hondt et al.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Facial Expressions](#)
[*Social Cognition](#)
[Emotions](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment](#)
- 115. Evaluation of clinical and inflammatory profile in opioid addiction patients with comorbid pain: Results from a multicenter investigation.**
- Citation:** Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, November 2014, vol./is. 10/, 1176-6328 (Nov 19, 2014)

- Author(s):** Dennis, Brittany B; Samaan, M. Constantine; Bawor, Monica; Paul, James; Plater, Carolyn; Pare, Guillaume; Worster, Andrew; Varenbut, Michael; Daiter, Jeff; Marsh, David C; Desai, Dipika; Thabane, Lehana; Samaan, Zainab
- Correspondence Address:** Samaan, Zainab: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences, McMaster University, 1280 Main Street West, Hamilton, ON, Canada, L8S 4L8, samaanz@mcmaster.ca
- Institution:** Department of Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Department of Pediatrics, Division of Pediatric Endocrinology, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; McMaster Integrative Neuroscience Discovery and Study Program, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Department of Anesthesia, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Ontario Addiction Treatment Centres, Richmond Hill, ON, Canada; Department of Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Department of Medicine, Hamilton General Hospital, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Ontario Addiction Treatment Centres, Richmond Hill, ON, Canada; Ontario Addiction Treatment Centres, Richmond Hill, ON, Canada; Ontario Addiction Treatment Centres, Richmond Hill, ON, Canada; Population Genomics Program, Chanchlani Research Centre, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Department of Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Department of Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Chronic pain is the most commonly reported comorbidity among patients with opioid addiction receiving methadone maintenance treatment (MMT), with an estimated prevalence ranging between 30% and 55%. Evidence suggests that patients with comorbid pain are at high risk for poor treatment response, including continued illicit substance use. Due to the important relationship between the presence of pain and illicit substance abuse within the MMT setting, it is imperative that we target our efforts toward understanding the characteristics of this patient population. Methods: The primary objective of this study was to explore the clinical and inflammatory profile of MMT patients reporting comorbid pain. This multicenter study enrolled patients (n = 235) on MMT for the treatment of opioid dependence. Clinical history and blood and urine data were collected. Blood samples were obtained for estimating the serum levels of inflammatory markers (tumor necrosis factor [TNF]-, interleukin-1 receptor antagonist [IL-1ra], IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, interferon [IFN]- and chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 2 [CCL2]). The study objectives were addressed using a descriptive statistical summary and a multivariable logistic regression model constructed in STATA version 12. Results: Among the participants eligible for inclusion (n = 235), serum IFN- level and substance abuse behavior proved to be important delineating characteristics for the detection of comorbid pain. Analysis of inflammatory profile showed IFN- to be significantly elevated among patients reporting comorbid pain (odds ratio [OR]: 2.02; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.17, 3.50; P=0.01). Patients reporting comorbid pain were also found to have an increase in positive opioid urine screens (OR: 1.02; 95% CI: 1.00, 1.03; P = 0.01), indicating an increase in illicit opioid consumption. Conclusion: MMT patients with comorbid pain were shown to have elevated IFN- and higher rates of continued opioid abuse. The ability to objectively distinguish between patients with comorbid pain may help to both improve the prediction of poor responders to MMT as well as identify treatment approaches such as anti-inflammatory medications as safe alternatives for MMT patients with comorbid pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This work is published by Dove Medical Press Limited, and licensed under Creative Commons Attribution - Non Commercial (unported, v3.0) License. The full terms of the License are available at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>. Non-commercial uses of the work are permitted without any further permission from Dove Medical Press Limited, provided the work is properly attributed. Permissions beyond the scope of the License are administered by Dove Medical Press Limited. Information on how to request permission may be found at: <http://www.dovepress.com/permissions.php>.; HOLDER: Dennis et al.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Biological Markers](#)
[*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Anti Inflammatory Drugs](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Tumor Necrosis Factor](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment](#)

116. Internet pornography use: Perceived addiction, psychological distress, and the validation of a brief measure.

Citation: Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy, January 2015, vol./is. 41/1(83-106), 0092-623X;1521-0715 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Grubbs, Joshua B; Volk, Fred; Exline, Julie J; Pargament, Kenneth I

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Institution: Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH, US; Center for Counseling and Family Studies, Liberty University, Lynchburg, VA, US; Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH, US; Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: The authors aimed to validate a brief measure of perceived addiction to Internet pornography refined from the 32-item Cyber Pornography Use Inventory, report its psychometric properties, and examine how the notion of perceived addiction to Internet pornography might be related to other domains of psychological functioning. To accomplish this, 3 studies were conducted using a sample of undergraduate psychology students, a web-based adult sample, and a sample of college students seeking counseling at a university's counseling center. The authors developed and refined a short 9-item measure of perceived addiction to Internet pornography, confirmed its structure in multiple samples, examined its relatedness to hypersexuality more broadly, and demonstrated that the notion of perceived addiction to Internet pornography is very robustly related to various measures of psychological distress. Furthermore, the relation between psychological distress and the new measure persisted, even when other potential contributors (e.g., neuroticism, self-control, amount of time spent viewing pornography) were controlled for statistically, indicating the clinical relevance of assessing perceived addiction to Internet pornography. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Pornography](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Inventories](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Psychological Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

117. Reliability and validity of the Spanish version of the Substance Dependence Severity Scale.

Citation: European Addiction Research, January 2015, vol./is. 21/1(39-46), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Velez-Moreno, Antonio; Gonzalez-Saiz, Francisco; Rojas, Antonio J; Torrico-Linares, Esperanza; Fernandez-Calderon, Fermin; Ramirez-Lopez, Juan; Lozano, Oscar M

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Institution: Department of Clinical, Experimental and Social Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain; Community Mental Health Unit of Villamartin, Mental Health Hospital, Cadiz, Spain; University of Almeria, Almeria, Spain; Department of Clinical, Experimental and Social Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain; Department of Clinical, Experimental and Social Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain; Servicio Provincial Drogodependencias de Huelva, Huelva, Spain; Department of Clinical, Experimental and Social Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this study was to estimate the reliability and provide evidence for the validity of the Spanish version of the Substance Dependence Severity Scale (SDSS). Methods: A total of 211 substance abusers recruited at a public center that provides treatment for substance-related disorders in an outpatient setting were assessed. Reliability was estimated by Cronbach's and test-retest. Validity evidence was studied by analyzing the relationships with the European Addiction Severity Index (EuropASI) and Health- Related Quality of Life for Drug Abusers (HRQoLDA). Results: Adequate reliability coefficients were found for the dependence scales of all addressed substances (= 0.737 to 0.877; test-retest r = 0.796-0.952). Low internal consistency was found for the abuse scales (= 0.329-0.694), and adequate test-retest coefficients on alcohol, cocaine and heroin (test-retest r = 0.708-0.902). The reliability of the cannabis abuse scales was inadequate. The SDSS scores showed significant relationships with the EuropASI and HRQoLDA dimensions. Conclusions: The psychometric analyses validate the use of the severity of dependence scales. The SDSS abuse scales must be used taking the limitations detected into consideration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Foreign Language Translation](#)
[*Rating Scales](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Karger Medical and Scientific Publishers* in [European Addiction Research](#) ; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License: Only available from an NHS networked computer

118. Bibliographic searches for a bibliometric analysis on drug addiction.

Citation: European Addiction Research, January 2015, vol./is. 21/1(31-32), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Valderrama-Zurian, Juan Carlos; Melero-Fuentes, David; Aleixandre-Benavent, Rafael

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Institution: Centro de Investigacion de Seguridad y Emergencias (CISE), Instituto Valenciano de Seguridad Publica y Emergencias (IVASPE), Conselleria de Gobernacion y Justicia, Generalitat Valenciana, Cheste, Spain; Centro de Investigacion de Seguridad y Emergencias (CISE), Instituto Valenciano de Seguridad Publica y Emergencias

(IVASPE), Conselleria de Governacion y Justicia, Generalitat Valenciana, Chestre, Spain; Unidad de Informacion e Investigacion Social y Sanitaria (UISYS), IHMC Lopez Pinero, CSIC, Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Jorgen G. Bramness et al. (see record 2014-07277-003). Bramness et al. presented a bibliometric analysis that compared European and US research on some substances of abuse. This comment focuses on some methodological aspects that may have produced important biases in the results of the study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Narcotic Drugs](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Prescription Drugs](#)
[Steroids](#)
[Performance Enhancing Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Karger Medical and Scientific Publishers* in [European Addiction Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License: Only available from an NHS networked computer

119. Predictors of posttreatment drinking outcomes in patients with alcohol dependence.

Citation: European Addiction Research, January 2015, vol./is. 21/1(19-30), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Florez, Gerardo; Saiz, Pilar A; Garcia-Portilla, Paz; De Cos, Francisco J; Dapia, Sonia; Alvarez, Sandra; Nogueiras, Luis; Bobes, Julio

Institution: Addiction Treatment Unit, Department of Psychiatry, CHUO, Galician Health System, Ourense, Spain; Department of Psychiatry, University of Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain; Department of Psychiatry, University of Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain; Department of Mining Exploitation and Prospecting, University of Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain; Licentia, Ourense, Spain; Addiction Treatment Unit, Department of Psychiatry, CHUO, Galician Health System, Ourense, Spain; Addiction Treatment Unit, Department of Psychiatry, CHUO, Galician Health System, Ourense, Spain; Department of Psychiatry, University of Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: This cohort study examined how predictors of alcohol dependence treatment outcomes work together over time by comparing pretreatment and posttreatment predictors. Methods: A sample of 274 alcohol-dependent patients was recruited and assessed at baseline, 6 months after treatment initiation (end of the active intervention phase), and 18 months after treatment initiation (end of the 12-month research follow-up phase). At each assessment point, the participants completed a battery of standardized tests [European Addiction Severity Index (EuropASI), Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale (OCDS), Alcohol Timeline Followback (TLFB), Fagerstrom, and International Personality Disorder Examination (IPDE)] that measured symptom severity and consequences; biological markers of alcohol consumption were also tested at each assessment point. A sequential strategy with univariate and multivariate analyses was used to identify how pretreatment and posttreatment predictors influence outcomes up to 1 year after treatment. Results: Pretreatment variables had less predictive power than

posttreatment ones. OCDS scores and biological markers of alcohol consumption were the most significant variables for the prediction of posttreatment outcomes. Prior pharmacotherapy treatment and relapse prevention interventions were also associated with posttreatment outcomes. Conclusions: The findings highlight the positive impact of pharmacotherapy during the first 6 months after treatment initiation and of relapse prevention during the first year after treatment and how posttreatment predictors are more important than pretreatment predictors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Algorithms](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Prediction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Karger Medical and Scientific Publishers* in [European Addiction Research](#) ; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License: Only available from an NHS networked computer

120. Prevalence of and potential influencing factors for alcohol dependence in Europe.

Citation: European Addiction Research, January 2015, vol./is. 21/1(6-18), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Rehm, Jurgen; Anderson, Peter; Barry, Joe; Dimitrov, Plamen; Elekes, Zsuzsanna; Feijao, Fernanda; Frick, Ulrich; Gual, Antoni; Gmel, Gerrit; Kraus, Ludwig; Marmet, Simon; Raninen, Jonas; Rehm, Maximilien X; Scafato, Emanuele; Shield, Kevin D; Trapencieris, Marcis; Gme, Gerhard

Correspondence Address: Rehm, Jurgen: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2S1, jrehm@gmail.com

Institution: Social and Epidemiological Research (SER) Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Institute of Health and Society, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom; Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland; National Center of Public Health and Analyses, Sofia, Bulgaria; Corvinus University of Budapest, Budapest, Hungary; General-Directorate for Intervention on Addictive Behaviours and Dependencies (SICAD), Lisbon, Portugal; HSD University of Applied Sciences, Cologne, Germany; Addictions Unit, Psychiatry Department, Neurosciences Institute, Hospital Clinic, IDIBAPS, Barcelona, Spain; Social and Epidemiological Research (SER) Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; IFT Institut für Therapieforschung, Munich, Germany; Addiction Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland; STAD-project (Stockholm Prevents Alcohol and Drug Problems), Stockholm, Sweden; Graduate School of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan; National Observatory on Alcohol, Population's Health and Health Determinants Units, National Centre for Epidemiology, Surveillance and Health Promotion - CNESPS, Istituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome, Italy; Social and Epidemiological Research (SER) Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia; Addiction Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol use disorders (AUDs), and alcohol dependence (AD) in particular, are prevalent and associated with a large burden of disability and mortality. The aim of this study was to estimate prevalence of AD in the European Union (EU), Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland for the year 2010, and to investigate potential influencing factors. The 1-year prevalence of AD in the EU was estimated at 3.4% among people 18-64 years of age in

Europe (women 1.7%, men 5.2%), resulting in close to 11 million affected people. Taking into account all people of all ages, AD, abuse and harmful use resulted in an estimate of 23 million affected people. Prevalence of AD varied widely between European countries, and was significantly impacted by drinking cultures and social norms. Correlations with level of drinking and other drinking variables and with major known outcomes of heavy drinking, such as liver cirrhosis or injury, were moderate. These results suggest a need to rethink the definition of AUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Death and Dying
Cirrhosis (Liver)
Epidemiology

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Karger Medical and Scientific Publishers* in [European Addiction Research](#) ; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License: Only available from an NHS networked computer

121. Depression, substance use, viral load, and CD4+ count among patients who continued or left antiretroviral therapy for HIV in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation.

Citation: AIDS Care, January 2015, vol./is. 27/1(86-92), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Pecoraro, Anna; Mimiaga, Matthew; O'Cleirigh, Conall; Safren, Steven A; Blokhina, Elena; Verbitskaya, Elena; Yaroslavtseva, Tatiana; Ustinov, Andrey; Lioznov, Dmitry A; Zvartau, Edwin; Krupitsky, Evgeny; Woody, George E

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Language: English

Abstract: Antiretroviral therapy (ART) became more widely available in the Russian Federation in 2006 when the Global Fund made a contribution to purchase ART with a mandate to increase numbers of patients receiving it. Funds were distributed to AIDS Centers and selected hospitals, and numbers quickly increased. Though ART is highly effective for adherent patients, dropout has been a problem; thus understanding characteristics of patients who remain on ART vs. those who leave treatment may provide information to facilitate engagement. We retrospectively assessed depression, hopelessness, substance use, viral load, and CD4 + counts of 120 patients who dropped out of ART for > 12 months (Lost-to-Care, LTCs) and 120 who continued for > 12 months (Engaged-in-Care, EICs). As expected, LTCs had higher viral loads and depression, lower CD4 + counts, more alcohol, heroin, and injection drug use in the past 30 days. A binary logistic regression with Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression score, Beck Hopelessness score, whether drugs/alcohol had ever prevented them from taking ART, and past 30 days' alcohol use [2(4) = 64.27, p = .000] correctly classified 74.5% of participants as LTC or EIC, suggesting that integrated treatment for substance use, psychiatric, and HIV could

reduce dropout and improve outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Treatment Dropouts](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

122. Vulnerabilities faced by the children of sex workers in two Mexico-US border cities: A retrospective study on sexual violence, substance use and HIV risk.

Citation: AIDS Care, January 2015, vol./is. 27/1(1-5), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Servin, Argentina E; Strathdee, Steffanie; Munoz, Fatima A; Vera, Alicia; Rangel, Gudelia; Silverman, Jay G

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Language: English

Abstract: Most studies of female sex workers (FSWs) conducted in the Mexico-US border region have focused on individual HIV risk, centered on sexual behaviors and substance abuse patterns. Little attention has been drawn to the reality that sex workers are often parents whose children potentially face vulnerabilities unique to their family situation. The objective of the present study was to identify the vulnerabilities faced by the children of FSWs in two Mexican-US border cities. From 2008 to 2010, 628 FSW-injection drug users underwent interviewer-administered surveys and HIV/STI testing. Approximately one in five participants (20%) reported having a parent involved in sex work and majority referred it was their mother (88%). Close to one-third of participants (31%) reported first injecting drugs < 18 years of age, and 33% reported they began working regularly as a prostitute < 18 years of age. First drinking alcohol < 18 years old (AOR = 1.87, 95%CI: 1.13-3.08), lifetime cocaine use (AOR = 1.76, 95%CI: 1.09-2.84), ever being forced or coerced into non-consensual sex as a minor (< 18 years of age; AOR = 1.54, 95%CI: 1.01-2.35), and injecting drugs with used syringes in the prior month (AOR = 1.63, 95%CI: 1.07-2.49) were the factors associated with having had a parent involved in sex work. These findings begin to lay the groundwork for understanding the potential vulnerabilities faced by the children of sex workers. Understanding these potential needs is necessary for creating relevant, evidence-based interventions focused on supporting these women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Prostitution](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Urban Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

123. Barriers to accessing HIV-prevention in clinic settings: Higher alcohol use and more sex partners predict decreased exposure to HIV-prevention counseling.

Citation: Psychology, Health & Medicine, January 2015, vol./is. 20/1(87-96), 1354-8506;1465-3966 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Wilson, Kristina; Albarracin, Dolores

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Institution: Annenberg School for Communication, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Annenberg School for Communication, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Understanding barriers to accepting HIV-prevention counseling among vulnerable populations is of critical importance, as prevention efforts can only have a public health impact if high-risk populations are willing to enroll. A correlational field study was conducted in a health care setting with a high-risk community sample (N = 350) to determine if number of sex partners and alcohol consumption predict acceptance of an invitation to take part in HIV-prevention counseling. Findings indicated that participants engaging in the least risky behavior (i.e. individuals reporting no alcohol consumption and few sex partners) were more likely to accept an offer to receive HIV-prevention counseling. Moreover, heavy drinking was associated with decreased exposure to HIV-prevention counseling, regardless of the number of sex partners reported ($b = .12, p > .05$). Given associations between heavy drinking and sexual risk taking, finding ways to increase exposure to HIV-prevention counseling programs among heavy drinkers could serve a vital public health function. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Safe Sex](#)
[*Sexual Partners](#)
[AIDS](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Counseling](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

124. Concepts on alcohol and other drugs in basic care: The denegative pact of healthcare professionals.

Original Title: Concepcoes Sobre Alcool e Outras Drogas na Atencao Basica: o Pacto Denegativo dos Profissionais de Saude.

Citation: Psicologia: Ciencia e Profissao, April 2014, vol./is. 34/2(474-487), 1414-9893;1982-3703 (Apr-Jun 2014)

Author(s): Silva, Waleska Rodrigues; Peres, Rodrigo Sanches

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Institution: Universidade Federal de Uberlandia, Uberlandia, Brazil; Universidade Federal de Uberlandia, Uberlandia, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: The object of this study was to analyze the concepts of university-level healthcare professionals working in the Family Health Strategy on the attention given in healthcare

to users of alcohol and other drugs. Data collection involved the use of a semi-structured interview script with 12 participants, including four doctors, four nurses and four psychologists. The data obtained was subjected to thematic content analysis and interpreted in the light of psychoanalytic theoretical contributions. The results indicate that the participants' conception of the users is permeated by prejudice and stigma, creating difficulties for developing health actions, and generally leads to just making referrals. These results suggest the involvement of participants in a denegative pact, i.e. an unconscious alliance that implies renouncing themselves from users of alcohol and other drugs. Further studies are needed so that one can understand the concepts of health care professionals inserted in other levels of care and thus identify any other obstacles to effectively apply public policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Concepts](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Family Intervention](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
[Early Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

125. Opioid misuse behaviors in adolescents and young adults in a hematology/oncology setting.

Citation: Journal of Pediatric Psychology, November 2014, vol./is. 39/10(1149-1160), 0146-8693;1465-735X (Nov-Dec 2014)

Author(s): Ehrentraut, Jennifer Harman; Kern, Kathleen Danielle; Long, Sarah A; An, Angel Qi; Faughnan, Lane G; Angheliescu, Doralina L

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Institution: St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Department of Psychology, Memphis, TN, US; St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Division of Anesthesia, Department of Pediatric Medicine, Memphis, TN, US; St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Department of Psychology, Memphis, TN, US; St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Department of Biostatistics, Memphis, TN, US; St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Division of Anesthesia, Department of Pediatric Medicine, Memphis, TN, US; St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Division of Anesthesia, Department of Pediatric Medicine, Memphis, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective To describe the occurrence and psychosocial correlates of aberrant opioid-associated behavior (AOB) in adolescent and young adult (AYA) hematology and oncology patients prescribed opioid therapy. Methods Structured retrospective chart reviews were conducted for AYA patients (N1/4398) accepted for active treatment at a large pediatric hematology/oncology institution over a 17-month period. Opioid therapy was documented in the records of 94 out of the 398 patients. The records of those 94 patients were further reviewed to identify documented AOB and documented correlates of AOB. Results Of the 94 patients prescribed opioid therapy, 11.7% exhibited AOB. At least one psychosocial risk factor was identified in 90.9% of patients with AOB. Concurrent use of multiple opioids was significantly associated with AOB (p1/4.003). Conclusions Hematology/oncology AYA patients may exhibit AOB despite a legitimate clinical indication for opioid therapy. Clinicians should consider young patients' psychosocial risk factors when using opioid therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society of Pediatric Psychology. All rights reserved. For permissions, please e-mail: journals.permissions@oup.com; HOLDER: The author; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Oncology](#)
[Neoplasms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

126. Violence in the work environment of sex work and substance use in a group of Mexican women.

Original Title: Violencia en el entorno laboral del trabajo sexual y consumo de sustancias en mujeres mexicanas.

Citation: Salud Mental, July 2014, vol./is. 37/4(355-360), 0185-3325 (Jul-Aug 2014)

Author(s): Rodriguez, Eva Ma; Fuentes, Patricia; Ramos-Lira, Luciana; Gutierrez, Rafael; Ruiz, Eunice

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Institution: INPRFM, Mexico; INPRFM, Mexico; INPRFM, Mexico; INPRFM, Mexico; INPRFM, Mexico

Language: Spanish

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this paper is to explore the violence that women sex workers experience in carrying out their activities, and if it is associated with alcohol use and the consumption of other substances such as cocaine, marijuana, and tobacco. Method: This is a descriptive, non-experimental study, developed with a nonrandom sample of 103 sex workers selected for convenience. The selection criteria were being between 18 and 65 years of age, being a sex worker, and being literate. An expressly-designed instrument consisting of a semi-structured interview was used. Results: Regarding the workplace, 50.8% of the sample worked in bars, 39.0% on the streets, and 10.2% in cabarets. More than a half reported having suffered violent experiences in the workplace; of these, 95.8% experienced physical violence, 26.0% sexual violence, and 24.0% emotional violence. Regarding the actors involved in violent episodes, they were other sex workers (97%), clients (77.2%), owners or employees of bars (30.2%), and police (25.0%). Regarding substance use, 98% of the sex workers reported having consumed alcohol in the past month; 23.3% cocaine, and 11.7% marijuana. Likewise, 40% smoked tobacco. Seventy-five percent of the sex workers reported being heavy drinkers. Most of the women reported that customers generally pressured them into drinking alcohol and a high percentage reported that they consumed it because of the demands of bar or cabaret managers. The experiences of workplace violence were associated with cocaine use ($2 = 6.417$ [100, 1] df $p < .05$) and tobacco ($2 = 7.486$ [100.1] gl $p < .01$). This association remained if violence had occurred in the last month. Alcohol consumption was associated with experiences of physical violence ($2 = 5.180$ [100.1] gl $p < .05$), and emotional abuse ($2 = 4.514$ [100.1] gl $p < .05$). Discussion: The results show that violence is a common experience in the working environment of these women, and that this is carried out by multiple actors. Findings highlight that sex workers point to other sex workers as those who exercise more violence. Heavy alcohol use and the use of other drugs are associated with this violence, requiring future studies to explore this link in more depth. The findings are discussed, with recommendations for the treatment of these problems in female sex workers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)

*Prostitution
 *Violence
 *Working Conditions
 Human Females
 Mexican Americans

Source: PsycINFO

127. Measures of sensation seeking.

Citation: Measures of personality and social psychological constructs., 2015(352-380) (2015)

Author(s): Zuckerman, Marvin; Aluja, Anton

Institution: University of Delaware, Newark, DE, US; University of Lleida, Lleida, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) From an ad hoc scale developed to predict responses to sensory deprivation, the search for validity has broadened the vision of the sensation seeking construct to a basic personality trait with its roots in evolution, genetics, and biology. The SSS has been developed in two directions: one a general SS scale combined with a closely associated trait, impulsivity (ImpSS in the ZKPQ); the other, a content improved version of the original four basic content factors (SS in the ZKA-PQ). The items of the current version of the SSS scales included in the ZKA-PQ have been revised, taking into account specific behaviors such as the use of alcohol, drugs or other specific behaviors that could enhance the predictive power of the scales. Using the new SSS scales included in the ZKA-PQ, it can be seen that individuals having a lack of inhibitory control show high levels of impulsivity and aggressiveness, and also lower serotonergic activity. Disinhibition syndromes defined as a disruption of active inhibitory processes regulating tendencies to respond, refer to human behavior interpreted as arising from lessened controls on response inclinations. Disinhibited individuals appear unable to control their immediate response inclinations as a means of achieving long-term goals. Among the behavioral traits and forms of psychopathology characterized primarily by disinhibition are risky sexuality, impulsiveness, aggressiveness, antisocial and borderline behavior, as well as alcohol and drug abuse. These behavioral traits are highly related to sensation seeking. In the near future, it is expected that psychobiological research in molecular genetics and functional brain imaging will contribute to a better understanding of the biological bases of personality, including sensation seeking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Borderline Personality Disorder
 *Personality Traits
 *Psychometrics
 *Sensation Seeking
 *Test Validity
 Drug Abuse
 Test Reliability

Source: PsycINFO

128. Predicting attitude towards performance enhancing substance use: A comprehensive test of the Sport Drug Control Model with elite Australian athletes.

Citation: Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, November 2014, vol./is. 17/6(574-579), 1440-2440 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Jalleh, Geoffrey; Donovan, Robert J; Jobling, Ian

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Institution: Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer Control, Faculty of Health Sciences, Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia; Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer Control, Faculty of Health Sciences, Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia; School of Human Movement Studies, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: This study presents a comprehensive examination of the Sport Drug Control Model via survey data of elite Australian athletes. Design: A cross-sectional nationwide mail survey. Methods: A mail survey of 1,237 elite Australian athletes was conducted. Structural equation modelling was employed to test the model. Results: Morality (personal moral stance on performance-enhancing substances use), reference group opinion (perceived moral stance of reference group on performance-enhancing substances use) and legitimacy (perceptions of the drug testing and appeals processes) evidenced significant relationships with attitude towards performance-enhancing substances use, which in turn was positively associated with doping behaviour. The model accounted for 81% and 13% of the variance in attitude towards performance-enhancing substances use and doping behaviour, respectively. Conclusions: These findings validate the usefulness of the Sport Drug Control Model for understanding influences on performance-enhancing substances use. Nevertheless, there is a need to survey athletes representing a broader range of competition levels and cross-cultural research to test the model's applicability to other populations of athletes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Published by Elsevier Ltd on behalf of Sports Medicine Australia; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Athletes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Sports](#)
[*Steroids](#)
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[Drug Laws](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport*
- 129. Using virtual environments for trigger identification in addiction treatment.**
-
- Citation:** Virtual reality: Rehabilitation in motor, cognitive and sensorial disorders., 2014(107-122) (2014)
- Author(s):** North, Liam; Robinson, Chris; Haffegge, Adrian; Sharkey, Paul M; Hwang, Faustina
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter presents a novel application of virtual environments to assist in encouraging behaviour change in individuals who misuse drugs or alcohol. We describe the user-centered design of a series of scenes to engage users in the identification of triggers and to encourage discussion about relevant coping skills. Results from initial testing of this application with six service users showed variation in user responses but suggest that the system encouraged group discussion and was linked to a small improvement in the users' confidence in understanding and identifying triggers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Virtual Reality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

130. Community wise: A group behavioral intervention.

Citation: Public health: Improving health via inter-professional collaborations., 2014(125-139) (2014)

Author(s): Cambraia Windsor, Liliane; Jessell, Lauren; Lassiter, Teri; Benoit, Ellen

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Individuals with histories of incarceration and substance abuse residing in distressed communities often receive suboptimal services partly due to a lack of empirically supported substance abuse treatments targeting this population. Grounded in community-engaged research, we developed Community Wise, a manualized, 12-week, group behavioral intervention. The intervention aims to reduce substance use frequency, HIV/HCV risk behaviors, and reoffending among individuals with histories of substance abuse and incarceration. Thirty-six individuals were recruited to participate in a formative evaluation of Community Wise processes and outcomes. Analysis showed significantly lower post-intervention number of cigarettes smoked per day, days using an illicit drug, money spent on illegal drugs, and rearrests. Based on the evaluation, the research team made the following changes: 1) added a session on sexuality; 2) increased the number of sessions from 12 to 15; and 3) modified strategies to help participants develop and implement capacity building projects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Community Services](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Group Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

131. Cognitive related electrophysiological changes induced by non-invasive cortical electrical stimulation in crack-cocaine addiction.

Citation: International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 17/9(1465-1475), 1461-1457;1469-5111 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Conti, Catarine Lima; Moscon, Janine Andrade; Fregni, Felipe; Nitsche, Michael Andreas; Nakamura-Palacios, Ester Miyuki

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Institution: Laboratory of Cognitive Sciences and Neuropsychopharmacology, Program of Post-Graduation in Physiological Sciences, Federal University of Espirito Santo, Vitoria, Brazil; Laboratory of Cognitive Sciences and Neuropsychopharmacology, Program of Post-Graduation in Physiological Sciences, Federal University of Espirito Santo, Vitoria, Brazil; Laboratory of Neuromodulation, Department of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Spaulding Rehabilitation Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA,

Behavioral Neuroscience, Ningbo Addiction Research and Treatment Center, School of Medicine, Ningbo University, Ningbo, China; Laboratory of Behavioral Neuroscience, Ningbo Addiction Research and Treatment Center, School of Medicine, Ningbo University, Ningbo, China; Department of Behavioral Medicine & Psychiatry, West Virginia University Health Sciences Center, Morgantown, WV, US; Laboratory of Behavioral Neuroscience, Ningbo Addiction Research and Treatment Center, School of Medicine, Ningbo University, Ningbo, China

Language:

English

Abstract:

Inhibition of phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE4), an enzyme that specifically hydrolyzes cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) increases intracellular cAMP/cAMP-response element binding protein (CREB) signaling. Activation of this signaling is considered as an important compensatory response that decreases motivational properties of drugs of abuse. However, it is not known whether PDE4 is involved in heroin seeking. Self-administration of heroin (50 microg/kg/infusion) was performed under the fixed ratio 1 (FR1) schedule for 14 d and then drug seeking was extinguished for 10 d. The progressive ratio schedule was used to evaluate the relative motivational value of heroin reinforcement. After training, the conditioned cue or heroin priming (250 microg/kg) was introduced for the reinstatement of heroin-seeking behavior. Pretreatment (i.p.) with rolipram (0.03-0.3 mg/kg), a prototypical, selective PDE4 inhibitor, failed to inhibit heroin self-administration under the FR1 schedule, but decreased the reward values under the progressive ratio schedule in a dose-dependent manner. In addition, rolipram decreased the reinstatement of heroin seeking induced by cues or heroin priming even at the lowest dose (0.03 mg/kg); in contrast, the highest dose (0.3 mg/kg) of rolipram was required to decrease sucrose reinforcement. Finally, the effects of rolipram on heroin-seeking behavior were correlated with the increases in expression of phosphorylated CREB in the nucleus accumbens. The study demonstrated that rolipram inhibited heroin reward and heroin-seeking behavior. The results suggest that PDE4 plays an essential role in mediating heroin seeking and that PDE4 inhibitors may be used as a potential pharmacotherapeutic approach for heroin addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: CINP; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Drug Addiction
 *Heroin
 *Priming
 *Phosphodiesterase
 Cyclic Adenosine Monophosphate
 Rats
 Drug Seeking
 Reinstatement

Source:

PsycINFO

133. Altered prefrontal connectivity after acute heroin administration during cognitive control.**Citation:**

International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 17/9(1375-1385), 1461-1457;1469-5111 (Sep 2014)

Author(s):

Schmidt, Andre; Borgwardt, Stefan; Gerber, Hana; Schmid, Otto; Wiesbeck, Gerhard A; Riecher-Rossler, Anita; Bendfeldt, Kerstin; Smieskova, Renata; Lang, Undine E; Rubia, Katya; Walter, Marc

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University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Medical Image Analysts Centre, University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Department of Psychosis Studies, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, University Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland

Language:

English

Abstract:

Neuroimaging studies have reported reduced activity in a broad network of brain regions during response inhibition in heroin-dependent patients. However, how heroin in an acute dose modulates the neural correlates of response inhibition and the underlying brain connectivity has not yet been investigated. In this double-blind placebo-controlled study, we used functional magnetic resonance imaging to examine whether acute heroin administration changed whole brain activity during response inhibition in 26 heroin-dependent patients. We then applied dynamic causal modelling to investigate the effect of an acute dose of heroin on the functional interactions between the dorsal anterior cingulate cortex (dACC) and the bilateral inferior frontal gyri (IFG). Heroin acutely reduced dACC activity, as well as the inhibition-induced modulation of connectivity from the dACC to the right IFG compared with placebo. Furthermore, dACC activity was positively related to false alarm rates after placebo but not heroin administration. These results suggest that acute heroin administration impairs cognitive control in dependent patients by reducing the activity in the dACC activity and the functional connectivity from the dACC to the right IFG. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: CINP; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Heroin Addiction
 *Cognitive Control
 *Cingulate Cortex
 Response Inhibition
 Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Source:

PsycINFO

134. Role of 6-monoacetylmorphine in the acute release of striatal dopamine induced by intravenous heroin.**Citation:**

International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 17/9(1357-1365), 1461-1457;1469-5111 (Sep 2014)

Author(s):

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Language:

English

Abstract:

After injection, heroin is rapidly metabolized to 6-monoacetylmorphine (6-MAM) and further to morphine. As morphine has been shown to increase striatal dopamine, whereas 6-MAM has not been studied in this respect, we gave i.v. injections of 3 microg 6-MAM, morphine or heroin to rats. Opioids were measured in blood, and dopamine and opioids in microdialysate from brain striatal extracellular fluid (ECF), by UPLC-MS/MS.

After 6-MAM injection, 6-MAM ECF concentrations increased rapidly, and reached Cmax of 4.4 microM after 8 min. After heroin injection, 6-MAM increased rapidly in blood and reached Cmax of 6.4 microM in ECF after 8 min, while ECF Cmax for heroin was 1.2 microM after 2 min. T max for morphine in ECF was 29 and 24 min following 6-MAM and heroin administration, respectively, with corresponding Cmax levels of 1 and 2 microM. Dopamine levels peaked after 8 and 14 min following 6-MAM and heroin administration, respectively. The dopamine responses were equal, indicating no dopamine release by heroin per se. Furthermore, 6-MAM, and not morphine, appeared to mediate the early dopamine response, whereas morphine administration, giving rise to morphine ECF concentrations similar to those observed shortly after 6-MAM injection, did not increase ECF dopamine. 6-MAM appeared accordingly to be the substance responsible for the early increase in dopamine observed after heroin injection. As 6-MAM was formed rapidly from heroin in blood, and was the major substance reaching the brain after heroin administration, this also indicates that factors influencing blood 6-MAM concentrations might change the behavioural effects of heroin. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CINP; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[Injections](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

135. Thematic section-Effects of opiates.

Citation: International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 17/9(1355), 1461-1457;1469-5111 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): France, Charles P

Institution: Department of Pharmacology, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial discusses about the effects of opiates. Opioid's account for more than half of illicit drug-related deaths worldwide. This editorial used rats to study pharmacokinetic factors and cell signaling mechanisms that play a role in opioid abuse and dependence and the treatment of opioid abuse compared buprenorphine to a combination of buprenorphine and naloxone in mice. This editorial used brain imaging to explore the effects of heroin on a measure of impulsivity in heroin abusers. Collectively, this editorial provides new information on mechanisms contributing to opioid abuse and suggest potential novel targets for treating this growing public health crisis. Finally, a double-blind placebo-controlled study in heroin-dependent humans examined acutely administered heroin using both functional magnetic resonance imaging to investigate interactions between the dorsal anterior cingulate cortex and the bilateral inferior frontal gyri and a Go/No-Go task to compare brain activation to response inhibition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CINP; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Cell Signaling](#)
[*Cingulate Cortex](#)
[Mice](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

136. Developmental risks for infants and toddlers growing up in families with drug-related problems-A challenge for early intervention providers.

Original Title: Entwicklungsrisiken bei kleinkindern drogenabhängiger eltern-Herausforderung für fachkräfte der frühförderung.

Citation: Vierteljahresschrift für Heilpädagogik und ihre Nachbargebiete, 2014, vol./is. 83/3(221-231), 0017-9655 (2014)

Author(s): Sarimski, Klaus

Correspondence Address: Sarimski, Klaus: Pädagogische Hochschule Heidelberg, Keplerstr. 87, Heidelberg, Germany, D-69120, sarimski@ph-heidelberg.de

Institution: Pädagogische Hochschule Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: The present article deals with developmental risks for infants and toddlers growing up with parents with drug-related problems. There are biological risks as well as psychosocial risks for early parent-child relations. Early intervention is indicated, intensive support is needed for early parent-child relations. Problems concerning the motivation of parents to accept support and the cooperation with social and psychiatric services are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Ernst Reinhardt Verlag

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Delayed Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Early Intervention](#)
[*Psychosocial Development](#)
[Collaboration](#)
[Family](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)
[Prenatal Exposure](#)

Source: PsycINFO

137. Alcohol-mediated zinc deficiency within the alveolar space: A potential fundamental mechanism underlying oxidative stress and cellular dysfunction in the alcoholic lung.

Citation: Alcohol use disorders and the lung: A clinical and pathophysiological approach., 2014(173-184), 2197-7372 (2014)

Author(s): Mehta, Ashish J; Guidot, David M

Correspondence Address: Mehta, Ashish J.: Division of Pulmonary, Allergy and Critical Care Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, Decatur, GA, US, amehta4@emory.edu

Institution: Division of Pulmonary, Allergy and Critical Care Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, Decatur, GA, US; Division of Pulmonary, Allergy and Critical Care Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Zinc is one of the most abundant trace elements in the human body, and its presence is essential for numerous biological processes including enzymatic activity, immune function, protein synthesis, and wound healing. Given these important roles, zinc has a sophisticated transport system to regulate its homeostasis. Determination of zinc status, however, is difficult to determine as serum levels are closely maintained and are not an accurate reflection of total body zinc or metabolism at the organ level. Fortunately, the discovery of zinc-specific fluorescent dyes has allowed for a much better assessment of zinc status in the respiratory system and has revealed that alcoholism

perturbs this highly developed zinc metabolism such that its distribution to the lung and alveolar space is significantly decreased. As a result, this pulmonary zinc deficiency impairs function in the alveolar macrophage, which is the primary host immune cell within the lower airway. Experimental models have demonstrated that correction of this zinc deficiency restores immune function to the alveolar macrophage as best reflected by improved bacterial clearance in response to infection. While the precise mechanisms underlying alcohol-induced zinc deficiency are still under investigation, there is experimental evidence of several important connections with granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor and oxidative stress, suggesting that alteration of zinc homeostasis may be a fundamental mechanism underlying the cellular pathology seen in the alcohol lung phenotype. This chapter reviews zinc homeostasis and offers insight into our understanding of zinc deficiency in the setting of alcoholism and the potential of zinc as a therapeutic modality in the vulnerable alcoholic host. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Lung](#)
[*Proteins](#)
[*Zinc](#)
[*Oxidative Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

138. Alcohol, the upper airway, and mucociliary dysfunction in the conducting airways.

Citation: Alcohol use disorders and the lung: A clinical and pathophysiological approach., 2014(49-62), 2197-7372 (2014)

Author(s): Wyatt, Todd A; Sisson, Joseph H

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Institution: Department of Environmental, Agricultural & Occupational Health, University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE, US; Division of Pulmonary, Critical Care, Sleep & Allergy, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Innate mucosal defense in the airways of the lung involves mucociliary clearance of inhaled particles, microbes, and toxins. Alcohol consumption results in both rapid and transient stimulation of the frequency of cilia beat as well as a prolonged exposure-mediated desensitization of cilia stimulation leading to diminished clearance. This alcohol-induced ciliary dysfunction (AICD) is the result of the direct exposure of the airways to condensed alcohol from the bronchial circulation during exhalation. In addition, alcohol can alter mucus production, pro-inflammatory cytokine release, barrier function, cell migration during wound repair, and smooth muscle airway hyperresponsiveness in exposed airways. Such alterations impact normative airway functions in response to other inhaled injurious agents such as viruses, cigarette smoke, and organic dusts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cytokines](#)
[*Epithelial Cells](#)
[*Lung](#)
[Nitric Oxide](#)

Source: PsycINFO

139. The epidemiology of alcohol and acute respiratory distress syndrome.

Citation: Alcohol use disorders and the lung: A clinical and pathophysiological approach., 2014(35-46), 2197-7372 (2014)

Author(s): Clark, Brendan J; Burnham, Ellen L

Correspondence Address: Clark, Brendan J.: Division of Pulmonary Sciences and Critical Care Medicine, University of Colorado Denver, RC2, 9th Floor 12700 E. 19th Avenue, Box C272, Aurora, CO, US, 80045, brendan.clark@ucdenver.edu

Institution: Division of Pulmonary Sciences and Critical Care Medicine, University of Colorado Denver, Aurora, CO, US; Division of Pulmonary Sciences and Critical Care Medicine, University of Colorado Denver, Aurora, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is defined by the acute onset of hypoxemic respiratory failure and alveolar infiltrates in the absence of an elevated left atrial pressure. ARDS is a common cause of admission to an intensive care unit with nearly 200,000 reported cases in the USA each year Likewise, alcohol misuse, or consumption of alcohol in excess of recommended limits is common in the setting of critical illness and present in up to 40 % of patients admitted to an ICU, The epidemiologic evidence reviewed in this chapter demonstrates a clear association between alcohol misuse and common risk factors for ARDS, as well as an independent association between alcohol misuse and the development of ARDS. Furthermore, the presence of severe alcohol misuse is independently associated with poor outcomes in patients with established ARDS. The consistency of these findings and the translational studies that we review provide a compelling case that the association between alcohol misuse and poor outcomes in ARDS is causative. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Lung](#)
[*Pneumonia](#)
[*Respiratory Distress](#)
[Distress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

140. Current definitions of alcohol use disorders and the use of validated questionnaires in clinical practice and research.

Citation: Alcohol use disorders and the lung: A clinical and pathophysiological approach., 2014(11-17), 2197-7372 (2014)

Author(s): Drexler, Karen

Correspondence Address: Drexler, Karen: Department of Psychiatry, Atlanta VA Medical Center, Decatur, GA, US, 30033, karen.drexler@va.gov

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Atlanta VA Medical Center, Decatur, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol use among people varies widely from abstinence to high-risk alcohol use to addiction. Diagnostic criteria have varied somewhat over time and across the globe, but the essential features of severe alcohol use disorder, also known as alcohol dependence or alcohol addiction, share common elements. A variety of validated questionnaires have been developed to assist clinicians and researchers in screening for at-risk alcohol use and/or severe alcohol use disorders. This chapter provides a brief overview of the definitions and cardinal features of alcohol use disorders and the alcohol use questionnaires that have been developed and validated in clinical studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Health Screening](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

141. Alcohol use disorders and the lung: A clinical and pathophysiological approach.

Citation: Alcohol use disorders and the lung: A clinical and pathophysiological approach., 2014, 2197-7372 (2014)

Author(s): Guidot, David M [Ed]; Mehta, Ashish J [Ed]

Correspondence Address: Guidot, David M.: Division of Pulmonary, Allergy and Critical Care Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, 615 Michael Street, Suite 205, Atlanta, GA, US, 30322, dguidot@emory.edu

Institution: Division of Pulmonary, Allergy and Critical Care Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US; Division of Pulmonary, Allergy and Critical Care Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, Decatur, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Alcohol Use Disorders and the Lung: A Clinical and Psychophysiological Approach is an excellent resource for clinicians who care for individuals affected by alcohol use disorders in diverse settings. Although alcohol abuse alone does not cause acute lung injury, it renders the lung susceptible to dysfunction in response to the inflammatory stresses of sepsis, trauma, and other clinical conditions recognized to cause acute lung injury. In parallel, these same psychophysiological effects of alcohol abuse significantly increase the risk of a wide range of serious lung infections. Many clinicians involved in the primary treatment of alcohol use disorders, such as addiction psychiatrists, will find this text of interest as it will expand their understanding of the health consequences of alcohol use disorders. In parallel, clinicians who specialize in pulmonary and/or critical care medicine will have a unique resource that provides a comprehensive review of the pathophysiology of alcohol-related lung disorders and insights into evolving therapeutic options in these vulnerable individuals. Alcohol Use Disorders and the Lung: A Clinical and Psychophysiological Approach fills a gap in the literature and presents the evolving clinical research that may soon lead to novel therapies that can improve lung health in individuals with alcohol use disorders and coexisting conditions such as HIV infection. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Lung](#)
[*Lung Disorders](#)
[*Pathophysiology](#)
[Clinicians](#)
[Inflammation](#)
[Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

142. Substance abuse.

Citation: Biopsychosocial perspectives on Arab Americans: Culture, development, and health., 2014(287-305) (2014)

Author(s): Hammad, Adnan; Arfken, Cynthia L; Rice, Virginia Hill; Said, Manal

Correspondence Address: Hammad, Adnan: ACCESS Community Health and Research Center, 6450 Maple Street, Dearborn, MI, US, 48126, ahammad@accesscommunity.org

Institution: ACCESS Community Health and Research Center, Dearborn, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US; Wayne State University, College of Nursing, Detroit, MI, US; ACCESS Community Health and Research Center, Dearborn, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter addresses substance abuse among Arab Americans. For general information and history about Arab Americans, the reader is referred to the Culture section of this text. The following sections focus on tobacco use (i.e., cigarettes and waterpipe smoking), alcohol, and other drug use. The end of the chapter includes a discussion regarding current community-based activities targeting tobacco and substance use led by the Arab Community Center for Economic and Social Services (ACCESS), a large social, health and advocacy organization located in metropolitan Detroit, Michigan. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Culture \(Anthropological\)](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Social Services](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Arabs](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

143. Substance abuse and dependence treatment in the college setting.

Citation: College student mental health counseling: A developmental approach., 2014(185-218) (2014)

Author(s): Hudspeth, Edward F; Matthews, Kimberly

Institution: Henderson State University, Arkadelphia, AR, US; Department of Leadership and Counselor Education, University of Mississippi, University, MS, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, readers will find information about substance abuse and dependence. It contains an overview of the disorders as well as related individual difference factors such as age, gender, ethnicity, year in college, Greek system involvement, and housing location. Readers will also find information about diagnosis and referrals and current recommendations for individual and group counseling, evidence-based treatment goals, and interventions. The section covering substance abuse will focus on brief, harm-reduction interventions, while the section associated with substance dependence will focus on screening, referrals, interventions, and a model campus recovery program. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*School Counseling](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

144. College student mental health counseling: A developmental approach.

Citation: College student mental health counseling: A developmental approach., 2014 (2014)

Author(s): Degges-White, Suzanne [Ed]; Borzumato-Gainey, Christine [Ed]

Institution: Counseling, Adult and Higher Education Department, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL, US; Elon University, Elon, NC, US

Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>(from the cover) Using a unique developmental focus, this clinical handbook provides college counseling professionals and trainees with strategies for addressing the most pressing and frequently encountered issues presented by college students. It underscores the importance of understanding the multifaceted development of these emerging adults as they face novel challenges on campus. Problems are addressed from the perspective of biological, psychological, cognitive, and social development. The text considers issues faced by the student population according to both college year (freshman, senior, etc.) and the academic calendar, such as spring and winter breaks and exam periods. It also addresses the particular needs of nontraditional students and the impact of cultural identity on the way in which a disorder manifests or is best treated. The only book to provide a dual focus on the role of development as it affects clinical concerns of contemporary college students, it provides detailed information on such prevalent presenting issues as major depressive disorder, anxiety, substance abuse and addiction, eating disorders, grief, self-injury, social adjustment concerns, and intimate relationships. In addition to providing an overview of development and the unique challenges faced by college students as they move from adolescence into young adulthood, this text provides best-practice treatment strategies that take into account the time-limited nature of treatment in most college counseling centers. Illustrative case studies, based on actual student clients from the authors' experiences, are included throughout the book. College Student Mental Health Counseling will be useful as both a text and a go-to reference for all college mental health counselors and related professionals. This book: Offers a developmental approach for understanding the psychological, emotional, and social development of students in higher education; Uses the standard academic calendar as a framework to discuss presenting issues, based on college class (freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior); Provides innovative strategies and interventions that are framed within the brief counseling model; Addresses social concerns and primary adjustment issues as well as more severe clinical disorders and explores the impact of cultural identity on the way in which a disorder manifests or is best treated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)</p>
Publication Type:	Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Adult Development *College Students *Mental Disorders *Mental Health *School Counseling Social Identity Treatment Best Practices
Source:	PsycINFO