

Search Results

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Search History

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

1. Study of adolescents' internet use and internet addiction in Shanghai, China: Implications for social work practice.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
- Author(s):** Gu, Minmin
- Institution:** The Chinese U Hong Kong, Hong Kong
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Adolescents have been found to be a vulnerable group for Internet addiction. The reportedly prevalence of "Internet addicts" ranged from 4% to 14%. The major symptoms of Internet addiction are: excessive use, withdrawal, tolerance, and compulsive use. Negative consequences of Internet addiction include physical complaints, worsening performance in work or study, and relationship problems. Despite a number of risk factors identified, prior studies were limited in two aspects. First, previous studies assumed that risk factors operate in an additive manner with increasing numbers of risk factors leading to an increasing probability of becoming internet addicted. Not enough attention has been paid to relationships among the risk factors. Second, most risk factors were either personal attributes or internet use behaviors. This might lead to the biased assertion that either the person or the internet should be blamed for becoming addicted. This research tried to extend previous research by proposing and testing a theoretical model which argued that the some adolescents became attached to the internet as it provided an alternative way of needs satisfaction or stress coping; the needs satisfaction or stress coping was not possible in realistic life due to some personal or contextual risk factors. The theoretical model was constructed based on outcome expectancy theory (Bandura, 1977; Jones, Corbin & Fromme, 2001; Oei & Baldwin, 1994), substitute gratification theory (Peele, 1998), and stress coping theory (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984; Abrams & Niaura, 1987) as well as some findings of previous research. A cross-sectional survey was conducted in Shanghai, China. A non-random sample 892 adolescents (aged 12 to 18) from six secondary schools were recruited. 52(5.83%) participants were included in the high-risk group of internet addiction. Risk factors for internet addition were: male, senior secondary school students, social anxiety, stress, avoidance coping style, desirable outcome expectancy of substitute gratification (need to belong), desirable outcome expectancy of stress coping, frequency of online gaming, frequency of idling online and time spent online during weekdays. Moreover, social anxiety, stress, and avoidance coping style had both direct and indirect effects on severity of internet addiction symptoms via the mediators of desirable outcome expectancy of substitute gratification (need to belong) and desirable outcome expectancy of stress coping; the results provided preliminary support to the theoretical model proposed in this study. Both conceptual and methodological limitations and their implications for further research were discussed. Prevention and intervention programs were proposed according to results of this study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[*Theories](#)
[Internet](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Stress](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Development of the Hidden Substance Abuse in the Workplace Comprehension Scale (HSAWC).

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
- Author(s):** Field, Marilyn
- Institution:** U the Rockies, US

Language: English

Abstract: This dissertation explains the development and validation measurements of a 23-item scale designed to measure the knowledge base of supervisory personnel's understanding of the symptoms of hidden substance abuse in the workplace. A study was conducted to examine the new Hidden Substance Abuse in Workplace Comprehension (HSAWC) scale's psychometric properties. This study examined the content validity of the HSAWC scale using subjective methods based on subject matter experts' (SMEs) ratings of the various items of this measure (e.g., appropriateness of substance abuse, workplace substance abuse, how the scale was to be scored). The alternative hypothesis regarding content validity was cautiously accepted but warrants further research. Construct validity is iterative process; innovative and self-refining. In this study 13 items had a Cronbach's Alpha of .499. In this study the HSAWC scale did demonstrate construct validity with respect to measuring substance abuse in the workplace, and the alternative hypothesis was cautiously accepted, but future studies are necessary in order to increase the HSAWC's reliability statistics. A factorial analysis and an internal consistency analysis indicated that there were substantial issues concerning multidimensionality and low internal consistency of the developed scale. The HSAWC scale did not demonstrate internal reliability; therefore, the researcher failed to reject the null hypothesis stating the HSAWC scale would not demonstrate internal reliability. Key Words: Substance abuse, substance dependence, addiction, withdrawal, intoxication, opioids, methamphetamine, Gamma-Hydroxybutyrate (GHB), benzodiazepines, lysergic acid (LSD), Ecstasy, and cocaine (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Comprehension](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. African american adolescent substance abuse treatment: A multi-level analysis of selected socio-demographic, client and treatment variables that influence premature termination.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

Author(s): Estreet, Anthony Tyrone

Institution: Morgan State U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Adolescent substance abuse treatment has continually demonstrated effectiveness within the existing literature. Consequently, individuals who prematurely terminate substance abuse services have demonstrated less favorable chances of experiencing the positive outcomes that have been associated with treatment retention. Despite the well documented positive treatment outcomes, the overall rates of premature termination continue to remain at significantly high levels especially among the African American population. Researcher have advocated for an increase in research that examines treatment related factors and needs of minority substance abusing adolescents (Longshore, Grills, Annon, & Grady, 1998; Wagner, 2003). Using Andersen's (1995) behavioral model of health care use, the current study investigated selected client and treatment related variables which influenced the degree to which African American adolescents complete or do not complete (premature termination non-completers) non-detoxification ambulatory outpatient substance abuse treatment. This study was conducted using a modified multilevel modeling design based on quantitative inferential statistics. Four levels of inferential statistical analysis were conducted: (1) discriminant function model development, (2) alternative confirmation, (3) extended cross validation of the discriminant function model, and (4) post hoc analysis. Research samples were obtained retrospectively from the 2008 Treatment Episode Dataset using a systematic stratified random sampling procedure. Statistical findings indicate that length of stay, substance use severity, education and age are significant variables which resulted in final discriminant model development and can be used to predict treatment completion status

among African American adolescents in outpatient substance abuse severity. This finding was confirmed using a two-group K-Means cluster analysis. Moreover, through an extended cross validation approach, the discriminant function model consistently demonstrated effectiveness at accurately classifying treatment completion status to a significant degree. The post-hoc analysis concluded that differences between rapid, median and near-term premature termination non-completers were not significant using the .05 alpha, however results were approaching significance. The clinical implications for policy, treatment, and social work practice were discussed in relationship to substance abuse treatment strategies for prevention and early intervention of premature termination from substance abuse treatment among the African American adolescent population. Additionally future recommendations for research within the area of premature termination are provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Adolescent Development
 *Blacks
 *Drug Abuse
 *Treatment Outcomes
 Clients
 Treatment
Source: PsycINFO

4. A historical case study of dropout recovery programs in the state of Oklahoma.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/11-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

Author(s): Portis, Dennis L III

Institution: U Oklahoma, US

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this historical case study was to gain an understanding of dropout recovery programs from an interpretive historical perspective. Dropout Recovery is an Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education initiative that provides high school dropouts an opportunity to re-enroll in school, gain academic credit, and participate in career-specific training. This study begins by providing a historical perspective of the dropout problem in the United States and reviews the literature on the approaches and solutions utilized throughout career technology education to address the high school dropout problem. Because career and technology education programs designed to serve at-risk youth typically fall within the scope of alternative education, the study highlighted the history of modern alternative education and examined the types of alternative education programs designed for youth who have been unsuccessful in traditional educational settings. While examining the history of dropout recovery programs, the study was primarily focused on the relationship between four central investigative themes (purpose, political, social, and economic) that influenced the development of dropout recovery programs in the state of Oklahoma. The study was also focused on describing what programmatic purposes, if any, have emerged that are different from the original intent of dropout recovery programs within the State. Additionally, the study provides a descriptive analysis of demographic characteristics that give insight into the types of students served in dropout recovery programs over time. Lastly, this study describes how successful or unsuccessful dropout recovery programs have been, historically, through an analysis of past and current program evaluations. Both explanative and descriptive themes were developed from acquired data, and multiple data sources were compared and contrasted in order to accurately render a credible and confirmable history of dropout recovery programs in the state of Oklahoma. This study incorporated the use of both qualitative and quantitative data that were converged to answer the primary research question, and the sub questions that guided the study. Data were acquired through qualitative-naturalistic inquiry based from in-depth interviews and through the collection of several types of physical evidence including documents, archival records, and print copies of internet-based information sources. Data triangulation was

utilized during the data analysis stage of the study in order to corroborate facts about dropout recovery history within the state of Oklahoma. Findings indicated that the original purpose of DOR Programs was rooted in crime prevention, alternative education, and career specific training. Additionally, findings indicated that DOR Programs have been successful serving at-risk youth, but the evaluation system used to determine their effectiveness may need improvement. The study also provides suggestions for future research on the concept of dropout recovery programs both within the state and beyond. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*History](#)
[*School Dropouts](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. How the affordable care act and mental health parity and addiction equity act greatly expand coverage of behavioral health care.

Citation: The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1094-3412 (May 17, 2014)

Author(s): Beronio, Kirsten; Glied, Sherry; Frank, Richard

Abstract: The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) will expand coverage of mental health and substance use disorder benefits and federal parity protections to over 60 million Americans. The key to this expansion is the essential health benefit provision in the ACA that requires coverage of mental health and substance use disorder services at parity with general medical benefits. Other ACA provisions that should improve access to treatment include requirements on network adequacy, dependent coverage up to age 26, preventive services, and prohibitions on annual and lifetime limits and preexisting exclusions. The ACA offers states flexibility in expanding Medicaid (primarily to childless adults, not generally eligible previously) to cover supportive services needed by those with significant behavioral health conditions in addition to basic benefits at parity. Through these various new requirements, the ACA in conjunction with Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act (MHPAEA) will expand coverage of behavioral health care by historic proportions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (outside the USA); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in [The Journal of Behavioral Health Services and Research](#)

6. Association of substance dependence phenotypes in the coga sample.

Citation: Addiction Biology, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 16, 2014)

Author(s): Wetherill, Leah; Agrawal, Arpana; Kapoor, Manav; Bertelsen, Sarah; Bierut, Laura J; Brooks, Andrew; Dick, Danielle; Hesselbrock, Michie; Hesselbrock, Victor; Koller, Daniel L; Le, Nhung; Nurnberger, John I; Salvatore, Jessica E; Schuckit, Marc; Tischfield, Jay A; Wang, Jen-Chyong; Xuei, Xiaoling; Edenberg, Howard J; Porjesz, Bernice; Bucholz, Kathleen; Goate, Alison M; Foroud, Tatiana

Abstract: Abstract Alcohol and drug use disorders are individually heritable (50%). Twin studies indicate that alcohol and substance use disorders share common genetic influences, and therefore may represent a more heritable form of addiction and thus be more powerful for genetic studies. This study utilized data from 2322 subjects from 118 European-American

families in the Collaborative Study on the Genetics of Alcoholism sample to conduct genome-wide association analysis of a binary and a continuous index of general substance dependence liability. The binary phenotype (ANYDEP) was based on meeting lifetime criteria for any DSM-IV dependence on alcohol, cannabis, cocaine or opioids. The quantitative trait (QUANTDEP) was constructed from factor analysis based on endorsement across the seven DSM-IV criteria for each of the four substances. Heritability was estimated to be 54% for ANYDEP and 86% for QUANTDEP. One single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), rs2952621 in the uncharacterized gene LOC151121 on chromosome 2, was associated with ANYDEP ($P=1.8 \times 10^{-8}$), with support from surrounding imputed SNPs and replication in an independent sample [Study of Addiction: Genetics and Environment (SAGE); $P=0.02$]. One SNP, rs2567261 in ARHGAP28 (Rho GTPase-activating protein 28), was associated with QUANTDEP ($P=3.8 \times 10^{-8}$), and supported by imputed SNPs in the region, but did not replicate in an independent sample (SAGE; $P=0.29$). The results of this study provide evidence that there are common variants that contribute to the risk for a general liability to substance dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

7. Who benefits from additional drug counseling among prescription opioid-dependent patients receiving buprenorphine-naloxone and standard medical management?

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Apr 24, 2014)

Author(s): Weiss, Roger D; Griffin, Margaret L; Potter, Jennifer Sharpe; Dodd, Dorian R; Dreifuss, Jessica A; Connery, Hilary S; Carroll, Kathleen M

Abstract: BACKGROUND: In the multi-site Prescription Opioid Addiction Treatment Study (POATS), conducted within the National Drug Abuse Clinical Trials Network, participants randomly assigned to receive individual drug counseling in addition to buprenorphine-naloxone and medical management did not have superior opioid use outcomes. However, research with other substance-dependent populations shows that subgroups of participants may benefit from a treatment although the entire population does not. METHOD: We conducted a secondary analysis of POATS data to determine whether a subgroup of participants benefited from drug counseling in addition to buprenorphine-naloxone and medical management, either due to greater problem severity or more exposure to counseling as a result of greater treatment adherence. Problem severity was measured by a history of heroin use, higher Addiction Severity Index drug composite score, and chronic pain. Adequate treatment adherence was defined a priori as attending at least 60% of all offered sessions. RESULTS: Patients who had ever used heroin and received drug counseling were more likely to be successful (i.e., abstinent or nearly abstinent from opioids) than heroin users who received medical management alone, but only if they were adherent to treatment and thus received adequate exposure to counseling (OR=3.7, 95% CI=1.1-11.8, $p=0.03$). The association between severity and outcome did not vary by treatment condition for chronic pain or ASI drug severity score. CONCLUSIONS: These findings emphasize the importance of treatment adherence, and suggest that patients with prescription opioid dependence are a heterogeneous group, with different optimal treatment strategies for different subgroups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

8. Monoamine polygenic liability in health and cocaine dependence: Imaging genetics study of aversive processing and associations with depression symptomatology.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Apr 28, 2014)
- Author(s):** Moeller, Scott J; Parvaz, Muhammad A; Shumay, Elena; Wu, Salina; Beebe-Wang, Nicasia; Konova, Anna B; Misyrlis, Michail; Alia-Klein, Nelly; Goldstein, Rita Z
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Gene polymorphisms that affect serotonin signaling modulate reactivity to salient stimuli and risk for emotional disturbances. Here, we hypothesized that these serotonin genes, which have been primarily explored in depressive disorders, could also have important implications for drug addiction, with the potential to reveal important insights into drug symptomatology, severity, and/or possible sequelae such as dysphoria. METHODS: Using an imaging genetics approach, the current study tested in 62 cocaine abusers and 57 healthy controls the separate and combined effects of variations in the serotonin transporter (5-HTTLPR) and monoamine oxidase A (MAOA) genes on processing of aversive information. Reactivity to standardized unpleasant images was indexed by a psychophysiological marker of stimulus salience (i.e., the late positive potential (LPP) component of the event-related potential) during passive picture viewing. Depressive symptomatology was assessed with the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI). RESULTS: Results showed that, independent of diagnosis, the highest unpleasant LPPs emerged in individuals with MAOA-Low and at least one 'Short' allele of 5-HTTLPR. Uniquely in the cocaine participants with these two risk variants, higher unpleasant LPPs correlated with higher BDI scores. CONCLUSIONS: Taken together, these results suggest that a multilocus genetic composite of monoamine signaling relates to depression symptomatology through brain function associated with the experience of negative emotions. This research lays the groundwork for future studies that can investigate clinical outcomes and/or pharmacogenetic therapies in drug addiction and potentially other psychopathologies of emotion dysregulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

9. Subjective response to alcohol and associated craving in heavy drinkers vs. Alcohol dependents: An examination of koob's allostatic model in humans.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Apr 28, 2014)
- Author(s):** Bujarski, Spencer; Ray, Lara A
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Koob's allostatic model of addiction emphasizes the transition from positive reinforcement to negative reinforcement as dependence develops. This study seeks to extend this well-established neurobiological model to humans by examining subjective response to alcohol (SR) as a biobehavioral marker of alcohol reinforcement. Specifically, this study examines (a) differential SR in heavy drinkers (HDs) vs. alcohol dependent individuals (ADs) and (b) whether HDs and ADs differ in terms of the association between SR and craving. METHODS: Data was culled from two alcohol challenge studies, totalling 91 participants (oversampled on OPRM1 Asp40 carriers). Alcohol was administered intravenously and participants completed standard measures of SR and craving at BrAC's of 0.02, 0.04, and 0.06g/dl. SR was modeled as a multi-dimensional construct consisting of stimulation, sedation, and tension relief. RESULTS: ADs reported significantly higher sedation and craving initially and exhibited a blunted response to alcohol along escalating BrACs. ADs exhibited greater initial tension but did not differ from HDs in tension reduction across rising BrACs. Further, alcohol-induced stimulation was associated with alcohol craving to a significantly greater degree in HDs, as compared to ADs. CONCLUSIONS: This study provides initial

evidence that HDs and ADs differ in their subjective experience of alcohol and in the association between dimensions of SR and craving for alcohol. Hypotheses derived from the allostatic model were partially supported, such that, while ADs and HDs did not differ on stimulation response, there was a relative dissociation between positive reinforcement and craving in ADs as compared to HDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

10. Assessing the potential risks associated with facebook game use.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (May 14, 2014)
Author(s): Groves, Steve J; Skues, Jason L; Wise, Lisa Z
Abstract: This study used the psycho-structural taxonomy proposed by King et al. (International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, 8(1), 90-106, 2010a) to examine the structural characteristics of two genres of Facebook games (Tile Matching games and Simulation/RPGs) to investigate their potential to encourage and maintain Problem Video Game Play (PVG). Ten of the most popular Facebook games were played by the first author for between two and three hours per game. Recurring structural characteristics influencing the researcher's behaviour or considered to be problematic were noted and compiled according to the taxonomy. Both genres appeared to have the capacity to encourage the development and maintenance of PVG. While Simulation/RPGs appear to promote more problematic use than do Tile Matching games, both tended to use similar features to promote player engagement. Further in-depth research is needed to understand the psychological impact of playing Social Network Games, and how this may lead to, or encourage problematic use of these games. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in [International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction](#)

11. Rash impulsiveness and reward sensitivity as predictors of treatment outcome in male substance dependent patients.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Apr 29, 2014)
Author(s): Boog, Michiel; Goudriaan, Anna E; Wetering, Ben J.M.v.d; Polak, Marike; Deuss, Hilda; Franken, Ingmar H.A
Abstract: Recent theories hypothesize that the impulsivity observed in addictive behaviors is a two-factor construct, consisting of Rash Impulsiveness and Reward Sensitivity. There is some evidence for this distinction, but it is unknown what the clinical relevance of this distinction is. The present study examines the predictive value of the two-factor model regarding drop-out from treatment and relapse into substance use in a clinical population of male substance dependent patients. Both behavioral and self-report measures of Rash Impulsiveness and Reward Sensitivity were measured during treatment while substance use relapse was measured after 90days. Results indicate that treatment drop-out could be predicted by a behavioral index of Reward Sensitivity (Card Playing Task); self-reported Rash Impulsiveness only approached significance as predictor drop-out. In contrast, relapse could not be predicted in the present study. These findings might have implications for the early identification and treatment of patients at risk of treatment

drop-out. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

12. The Technical Hypothesis of Motivational Interviewing: A Meta-Analysis of MI's Key Causal Model.

Citation: Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0022-006X;1939-2117 (May 19, 2014)

Author(s): Magill, Molly; Gaume, Jacques; Apodaca, Timothy R; Walthers, Justin; Mastroleo, Nadine R; Borsari, Brian; Longabaugh, Richard

Abstract: Objective: The technical hypothesis of motivational interviewing (MI) posits that therapist-implemented MI skills are related to client speech regarding behavior change and that client speech predicts client outcome. The current meta-analysis is the first aggregate test of this proposed causal model. Method: A systematic literature review, using stringent inclusion criteria, identified 16 reports describing 12 primary studies. We used review methods to calculate the inverse-variance-weighted pooled correlation coefficient for the therapist-to-client and the client-to-outcome paths across multiple targeted behaviors (i.e., alcohol or illicit drug use, other addictive behaviors). Results: Therapist MI-consistent skills were correlated with more client language in favor of behavior change (i.e., change talk; $r = .26$, $p < .0001$), but not less client language against behavior change (i.e., sustain talk; $r = .10$, $p = .09$). MI-inconsistent skills were associated with less change talk ($r = -.17$, $p = .001$) as well as more sustain talk ($r = .07$, $p = .009$). Among these studies, client change talk was not associated with follow-up outcome ($r = .06$, $p = .41$), but sustain talk was associated with worse outcome ($r = -.24$, $p = .001$). In addition, studies examining composite client language (e.g., an average of negative and positive statements) showed an overall positive relationship with client behavior change ($r = .12$, $p = .006$; $k = 6$). Conclusions: This meta-analysis provides an initial test and partial support for a key causal model of MI efficacy. Recommendations for MI practitioners, clinical supervisors, and process researchers are provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

13. Genetic Relationship Between Ethanol-Induced Conditioned Place Preference and Other Ethanol Phenotypes in 15 Inbred Mouse Strains.

Citation: Behavioral Neuroscience, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0735-7044;1939-0084 (May 19, 2014)

Author(s): Cunningham, Christopher L

Abstract: The genetic relationships between different behaviors used to index the rewarding or reinforcing effects of alcohol are poorly understood. To address this issue, ethanol-induced conditioned place preference (CPP) was tested in a genetically diverse panel of inbred mouse strains, and strain means from this study and other inbred strain studies were used to examine the genetic correlation between CPP and several ethanol-related phenotypes, including activity measures recorded during CPP training and testing. Mice from each strain were exposed to a well-characterized unbiased place conditioning procedure using ethanol doses of 2 or 4 g/kg; an additional group from each strain was exposed to saline alone on all trials. Genotype had a significant effect on CPP, basal locomotor activity, ethanol-stimulated activity, and the effect of repeated ethanol exposure on activity. Correlational analyses showed significant negative genetic correlations between CPP and sweetened ethanol intake and between CPP and test session activity, as well as a significant positive genetic correlation between CPP and chronic

ethanol withdrawal severity. Moreover, there was a trend toward a positive genetic correlation between CPP and ethanol-induced conditioned taste aversion. These genetic correlations suggest overlap in the genetic mechanisms underlying CPP and each of these traits. The patterns of genetic relationships suggest a greater impact of ethanol's aversive effects on drinking and a greater impact of ethanol's rewarding effects on CPP. Overall, these data support the idea that genotype influences ethanol's rewarding effect, a factor that may contribute importantly to addictive vulnerability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO

14. Subtypes of adolescent video gamers: A latent class analysis.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (May 9, 2014)

Author(s): Faulkner, Guy; Irving, Hyacinth; Adlaf, Edward M; Turner, Nigel

Abstract: Objective Excessive video gaming may represent a behavioural addiction among adolescents. The objective of this study was to identify and describe the taxonomy of problem gamers based on responses to the Problem Video Game Playing (PVP) scale. Methods Data based on 3338 Ontario high schoolers sampled from 103 schools (aged 11-20; male = 51 %) who completed self-administered questionnaires. Following latent class extraction, a regression assessed the association between the derived classes and the covariates sex and socioeconomic status. We also assessed self-rated physical and mental health as auxiliary variables in the model to evaluate the predictive validity of the extracted classes. Results A 4-class model provided the best statistical fit to the nine PVP symptoms. The Severe PVP, High PVP, Low PVP and Normative classes comprised 1.9 %, 12.2 %, 36.0 % and 50.0 % of the sample, respectively. The Severe PVP class was characterized by having the highest probabilities of endorsing the PVP items. The High PVP class was differentiated from the Severe PVP class by having lower probabilities of endorsing the disregard for consequences and the lies and deception items and moderate probabilities of endorsing withdrawal and escape items. Significantly poorer physical and mental health outcomes differentiated the Severe PVP class from the remaining classes. Conclusions Adolescent problem video gamers are not homogeneous. They experience differing patterns of symptoms requiring attention of prevention programmers and clinicians. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in [International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction](#)

15. The role of serotonin in drug use and addiction.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0166-4328 (Apr 25, 2014)

Author(s): Muller, Christian P; Homberg, Judith R

Abstract: The use of psychoactive drugs is a wide spread behaviour in human societies. The systematic use of a drug requires the establishment of different drug use-associated behaviours which need to be learned and controlled. However, controlled drug use may develop into compulsive drug use and addiction, a major psychiatric disorder with severe consequences for the individual and society. Here we review the role of the serotonergic (5-HT) system in the establishment of drug use-associated behaviours on the one hand and the transition and maintenance of addiction on the other hand for the drugs: cocaine,

amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA (ecstasy), morphine/heroin, cannabis, alcohol, and nicotine. Results show a crucial, but distinct involvement of the 5-HT system in both processes with considerable overlap between psychostimulant and opioidergic drugs and alcohol. A new functional model suggests specific adaptations in the 5-HT system, which coincide with the establishment of controlled drug use-associated behaviours. These serotonergic adaptations render the nervous system susceptible to the transition to compulsive drug use behaviours and often overlap with genetic risk factors for addiction. Altogether we suggest a new trajectory by which serotonergic neuroadaptations induced by first drug exposure pave the way for the establishment of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

16. Don Jon in Internet hell.

Citation: PsycCRITIQUES, 2014, vol./is. 59/20(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2014)

Author(s): Lothstein, Leslie M; Boonstra, John

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the film, Don Jon, directed by Joseph Gordon-Levitt. Don Jon (originally titled Don Jon's Addiction at the Sundance Film Festival) is a serious movie about current trends in sex and romantic love. The movie focuses on the polarities of sex and gender conflicts in male-female relationships in an era when film media and the Internet have become the purveyors and replacements for one's erotic imagination, as well as possible impediments to genuine intimacy and love. For some, the movie is simply about male porn addiction and female romantic sexual addiction at a time when one in every four people on the Internet is viewing porn and classes in porn are taught in respectable colleges and universities in the United States and abroad. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Electronic Collection

Subject Headings: [*Internet](#)
[*Pornography](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Trends](#)
[Films](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Love](#)
[Role Conflicts](#)
[Romance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Victimization, substance use, and sexual aggression in male adolescent sexual offenders.

Citation: Criminal Justice and Behavior, May 2014, vol./is. 41/5(635-649), 0093-8548;1552-3594 (May 2014)

Author(s): Marini, Victoria A; Leibowitz, George S; Burton, David L; Stickle, Timothy R

Correspondence Address: Leibowitz, George S.: Department of Social Work, University of Vermont, 443 Waterman Building, 85 South Prospect St., Burlington, VT, US, 05405, George.Leibowitz@uvm.edu

Institution: University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Department of Social Work, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Smith College School for Social Work, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Psychology, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Relations among childhood victimization, substance use prior to the commission of a sexual offense, and force used during a sexual offense were examined in a sample of residentially based, male juvenile sex offenders (n = 406; Mage = 16.6). Marshall and Marshall's (2000) theory of sex offending proposes that childhood victimization, among other factors, creates a vulnerability to offend, which when paired with disinhibition (e.g., from substance use) may lead to sexual offending. Guided by this theory, we examined whether substance use prior to the commission of a sexual offense mediated the relation between trauma and force used in sexual offending. Six mediation analyses were used to examine subtypes of childhood victimization and the effects of cumulative victimization. Results provided support for partial mediation of substance use prior to a sexual offense on the effects of cumulative victimization on force used during a sexual offense. Theoretical and clinical implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Perpetrators](#)
[*Sex Offenses](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Emotional Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. The affordable care act and treatment for "Substance Use Disorders:" Implications of ending segregated behavioral healthcare.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, May 2014, vol./is. 46/5(541-545), 0740-5472 (May 2014)

Author(s): McLellan, A. Thomas; Woodworth, Abigail Mason

Correspondence Address: McLellan, A. Thomas, tmclellan@tresearch.org

Institution: Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA, US; Treatment Research Institute, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The Affordable Care Act (2010) and the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act (2008) are expected to transform substance abuse prevention and treatment in the United States. In this paper, we outline the potential disruption to the existing specialty care delivery system, and describe the opportunities for treatment providers and health services researchers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mental Health Parity](#)
[Health Care Delivery](#)
[Health Care Psychology](#)
[Health Care Policy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

19. Predictors of HIV-risk sexual behavior: Examining lifetime sexual and physical abuse histories in relation to substance use and psychiatric problem severity among ex-offenders.

Citation: Journal of the American Psychiatric Nurses Association, March 2014, vol./is. 20/2(138-146), 1078-3903;1532-5725 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Majer, John M; Rodriguez, Jaclyn; Bloomer, Craig; Jason, Leonard A

Correspondence Address: Majer, John M.: Social Sciences Department, Harry S. Truman College, 1145 W. Wilson Ave., Chicago, IL, US, 60640, jmajer@ccc.edu

Institution: Harry S. Truman College, Chicago, IL, US; DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US; DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US; DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Lifetime histories of sexual and physical abuse have been associated with increased HIV-risk sexual behavior, and some studies have identified other variables associated with these relationships. However, there is a dearth of literature that has critically examined abuse histories and HIV-risk sexual behavior in relation to these other variables. Objectives: Predictors of HIV-risk sexual behavior were analyzed among a sample of ex-offenders who were completing inpatient substance dependence treatment to identify factors related to increases in HIV-risk sexual behavior beyond that of abuse histories. Design: Hierarchical linear regression was conducted to examine sociodemographic characteristics, recent substance use, and current psychiatric problem severity in addition to lifetime histories of sexual/physical abuse in a cross-sectional design. Results: Gender, substance use, and psychiatric problem severity predicted increases in HIV-risk sexual behavior beyond what was predicted by abuse histories. Proportionately more women than men reported abuse histories. In addition, significantly more unprotected sexual than safer sexual practices were observed, but differences in these practices based on lifetime abuse histories and gender were not significant. Conclusions: Findings suggest recent substance use and current psychiatric problem severity are greater risk factors for HIV-risk sexual behavior than lifetime abuse histories among persons who have substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminals](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Physical Abuse](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Psychiatric Patients](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Sexual Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Depression, loneliness and Internet addiction: How important is low self-control?

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, May 2014, vol./is. 34/(284-290), 0747-5632 (May 2014)

Author(s): Ozdemir, Yalcin; Kuzucu, Yasar; Ak, Serife

Correspondence Address: Ozdemir, Yalcin: Adnan Menderes University, Faculty of Education, Department of Counseling and Guidance, Merkez Kampus Aytepe, Aydin, Turkey, 09010, yalcinozd@yahoo.com

Institution: Adnan Menderes University, Faculty of Education, Department of Counseling and Guidance, Aydin, Turkey; Adnan Menderes University, Faculty of Education, Department of Counseling and Guidance, Aydin, Turkey; Adnan Menderes University, Faculty of Education, Department of Computer Education and Instructional Technology, Aydin, Turkey

Language: English

Abstract: This study aimed to explore both the direct and indirect relationships between depression, loneliness, low self-control, and Internet addiction in a sample of Turkish youth, based on

a cognitive-behavioral model of generalized problematic Internet use. Data for the present study were collected from 648 undergraduate students with a mean age of 22.46years (SD = 2.45). Participants completed scales for depression, loneliness, self-control and Internet addiction. Structural equation modeling was used to test the model in which depression and loneliness predicted Internet addiction through low self-control. The findings revealed that of the two factors, only loneliness was related to Internet addiction through low self-control. The results are discussed in terms of the cognitive-behavioral model of generalized problematic Internet use, and implications for practice are considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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](#)
[*Loneliness](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Self Control](#)
Source: PsycINFO

21. Constantly connected-The effects of smart-devices on mental health.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, May 2014, vol./is. 34/(267-272), 0747-5632 (May 2014)
Author(s): Harwood, Joshua; Dooley, Julian J; Scott, Adrian J; Joiner, Richard
Correspondence Address: Harwood, Joshua, 58 Wellington Road, Enfield, United Kingdom, EN1 2PH, Joshua.harwood@bath.edu
Institution: University of Bath, Department of Psychology, Bath, United Kingdom; Cuyahoga County Court Psychiatric Clinic, Cleveland, OH, US; Edith Cowan University, School of Law and Justice, Joondalup, WAU, Australia; University of Bath, Department of Psychology, Bath, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: A number of studies have demonstrated the mental health implications of excessive Internet-browsing, gaming, texting, emailing, social networking, and phone calling. However, no study to date has investigated the impact of being able to conduct all of these activities on one device. A smart-device (i.e., smart-phone or tablet) allows these activities to be conducted anytime and anywhere, with unknown mental health repercussions. This study investigated the association between smart-device use, smart-device involvement and mental health. Two-hundred and seventy-four participants completed an online survey comprising demographic questions, questions concerning smart-device use, the Mobile Phone Involvement Questionnaire, the Internet Addiction Test and the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales. Higher smart-device involvement was significantly associated with higher levels of depression and stress but not anxiety. However, smart-device use was not significantly associated with depression, anxiety or stress. These findings suggest that it is the nature of the relationship a person has with their smart-device that is predictive of depression and stress, rather than the extent of use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Mobile Devices](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Stress](#)
[Online Social Networks](#)
[Cellular Phones](#)
Source: PsycINFO

22. The relationship between life stress and smartphone addiction on taiwanese university student: A mediation model of learning self-Efficacy and social self-Efficacy.

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, May 2014, vol./is. 34/(49-57), 0747-5632 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Chiu, Shao-I
- Correspondence Address:** Chiu, Shao-I., No. 212, Sec. 9, Yanping N. Rd., Shilin Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan, 111, shaoi.chiu@msa.hinet.net
- Institution:** Center for General Education, Taipei College of Maritime Technology, Taipei City, Taiwan
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Although numerous studies have examined factors that influence smartphone addiction, few have analyzed the potential protective factors inherent in individuals that may benefit future intervention programs for smartphone addiction. Thus, this study established a model for analyzing the mediating effect that learning self-efficacy and social self-efficacy have on the relationship between university students' perceived life stress and smartphone addiction. Sampling 387 Taiwanese university students, we distributed scales surveying for university students' life stress, learning self-efficacy, social self-efficacy, and smartphone addiction. Data retrieved from the scales were analyzed using structural equation modeling (SEM). The SEM path analysis yielded the following results: (1) Academic stress had negative predictive power for social and learning self-efficacies, and interpersonal relationship stress had negative predictive power for social self-efficacy. (2) Social self-efficacy had positive predictive power for smartphone addiction. (3) Family and emotional stresses had positive predictive power for smartphone addiction. Generally, the results of this study could be used to significantly predict the life stresses that influenced university students' smartphone addiction. In addition, social self-efficacy can be considered a cognitive mechanism that mediates the relationships between academic stress and smartphone addiction and between interpersonal relationship stress and smartphone addiction. Finally, we discussed the research results and offered relevant suggestions for schools, university students, and future studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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](#)
[*Mediation](#)
[*Self Efficacy](#)
[*Stress](#)
[*Cellular Phones](#)
[College Students](#)
[Protective Factors](#)
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

23. Corrigendum to "Young adults' trajectories of ecstasy use: A population based study".

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, May 2014, vol./is. 39/5(1018-1019), 0306-4603 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Smirnov, Andrew; Najman, Jake M; Hayatbakhsh, Reza; Plotnikova, Maria; Wells, Helene; Legosz, Margot; Kemp, Robert
- Correspondence Address:** Smirnov, Andrew: QADREC, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston Rd, Herston, QLD, Australia, 4006, a.smirnov@uq.edu.au
- Institution:** Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and

Education Centre, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; Crime and Misconduct Commission, Fortitude Valley, QLD, Australia; Crime and Misconduct Commission, Fortitude Valley, QLD, Australia; Drug Harm Reduction Branch, Health Protection Directorate, Queensland Health, Division of the Chief Health Officer, Herston, QLD, Australia

Language:

English

Abstract:

Reports an error in "Young adults' trajectories of Ecstasy use: A population based study" by Andrew Smirnov, Jake M. Najman, Reza Hayatbakhsh, Maria Plotnikova, Helene Wells, Margot Legosz and Robert Kemp (*Addictive Behaviors*, 2013[Nov], Vol 38[11], 2667-2674). In the original article, the time frame for recent Ecstasy dependence, while correctly defined in the Methods section of the article, was incorrectly defined within the Results and Discussion sections. The corrections are present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-31526-009). Young adults' Ecstasy use trajectories have important implications for individual and population-level consequences of Ecstasy use, but little relevant research has been conducted. This study prospectively examines Ecstasy trajectories in a population-based sample. Data are from the Natural History Study of Drug Use, a retrospective/prospective cohort study conducted in Australia. Population screening identified a probability sample of Ecstasy users aged 19-23 years. Complete data for 30 months of follow-up, comprising 4 time intervals, were available for 297 participants (88.4% of sample). Trajectories were derived using cluster analysis based on recent Ecstasy use at each interval. Trajectory predictors were examined using a generalized ordered logit model and included Ecstasy dependence (World Mental Health Composite International Diagnostic Instrument), psychological distress (Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale), aggression (Young Adult Self Report) and contextual factors (e.g. attendance at electronic/dance music events). Three Ecstasy trajectories were identified (low, intermediate and high use). At its peak, the high-use trajectory involved 1-2 days Ecstasy use per week. Decreasing frequency of use was observed for intermediate and high-use trajectories from 12 months, independently of market factors. Intermediate and high-use trajectory membership was predicted by past Ecstasy consumption (>70 pills) and attendance at electronic/dance music events. High-use trajectory members were unlikely to have used Ecstasy for more than 3 years and tended to report consistently positive subjective effects at baseline. Given the social context and temporal course of Ecstasy use, Ecstasy trajectories might be better understood in terms of instrumental rather than addictive drug use patterns. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication:

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

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*[Drug Dependency](#)
 *[Drug Usage](#)
 *[Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[Distress](#)
[Marketing](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)**24. Cannabis use and neurocognitive functioning in a non-clinical sample of users.****Citation:***Addictive Behaviors*, May 2014, vol./is. 39/5(994-999), 0306-4603 (May 2014)**Author(s):**

Thames, April D; Arbid, Natalie; Sayegh, Philip

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Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: With the recent debates over marijuana legalization and increases in use, it is critical to examine its role in cognition. While many studies generally support the adverse acute effects of cannabis on neurocognition, the non-acute effects remain less clear. The current study used a cross-sectional design to examine relationships between recent and past cannabis use on neurocognitive functioning in a non-clinical adult sample. Method: One hundred and fifty-eight participants were recruited through fliers distributed around local college campuses and the community. All participants completed the Brief Drug Use History Form, the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Disorders, and neurocognitive assessment, and underwent urine toxicology screening. Participants consisted of recent users (n = 68), past users (n = 41), and non-users (n = 49). Results: Recent users demonstrated significantly ($p < .05$) worse performance than non-users across cognitive domains of attention/working memory (M = 42.4, SD = 16.1 vs. M = 50.5, SD = 10.2), information processing speed (M = 44.3, SD = 7.3 vs. M = 52.1, SD = 11.0), and executive functioning (M = 43.6, SD = 13.4 vs. M = 48.6, SD = 7.2). There were no statistically significant differences between recent users and past users on neurocognitive performance. Frequency of cannabis use in the last 4 weeks was negatively associated with global neurocognitive performance and all individual cognitive domains. Similarly, amount of daily cannabis use was negatively associated with global neurocognitive performance and individual cognitive domains. Conclusions: Our results support the widespread adverse effects of cannabis use on neurocognitive functioning. Although some of these adverse effects appear to attenuate with abstinence, past users' neurocognitive functioning was consistently lower than non-users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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: *Cognition
*Drug Abstinence
*Drug Usage
*Intelligence Quotient
*Premorbidity

Source: PsycINFO

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

25. Reward and punishment sensitivity and alcohol use: The moderating role of executive control.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2014, vol./is. 39/5(945-948), 0306-4603 (May 2014)

Author(s): Jonker, Nienke C; Ostafin, Brian D; Glashouwer, Klaske A; van Hemel-Ruiter, Madelon E; de Jong, Peter J

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Institution: Department of Clinical Psychology and Experimental Psychopathology, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands; Department of Clinical Psychology and Experimental Psychopathology, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands; Department of Clinical Psychology and Experimental Psychopathology, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands; Department of Clinical Psychology and Experimental Psychopathology, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands; Department of Clinical Psychology and Experimental Psychopathology, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Reward sensitivity and to a lesser extent punishment sensitivity have been found to explain individual differences in alcohol use. Furthermore, many studies showed that

addictive behaviors are characterized by impaired self-regulatory processes, and that individual differences related to alcohol use are moderated by executive control. This is the first study that explores the potential moderating role of executive control in the relation between reward and punishment sensitivity and alcohol use. Participants were 76 university students, selected on earlier given information about their alcohol use. Half of the participants indicated to drink little alcohol and half indicated to drink substantial amounts of alcohol. As expected, correlational analyses showed a positive relationship between reward sensitivity and alcohol use and a negative relation between punishment sensitivity and alcohol use. Regression analysis confirmed that reward sensitivity was a significant independent predictor of alcohol use. Executive control moderated the relation between punishment sensitivity and alcohol use, but not the relation between reward sensitivity and alcohol use. Only in individuals with weak executive control punishment sensitivity and alcohol use were negatively related. The results suggest that for individuals with weak executive control, punishment sensitivity might be a protective factor working against substantial alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Punishment](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[Individual Differences](#)
[Sensitization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

26. Combinations of prescription drug misuse and illicit drugs among young adults.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2014, vol./is. 39/5(941-944), 0306-4603 (May 2014)

Author(s): Kelly, Brian C; Wells, Brooke E; Pawson, Mark; LeClair, Amy; Parsons, Jeffrey T

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Institution: Purdue University, Dept. of Sociology, West Lafayette, IN, US; Center for HIV Educational Studies & Training, New York, NY, US; Center for HIV Educational Studies & Training, New York, NY, US; Center for HIV Educational Studies & Training, New York, NY, US; Center for HIV Educational Studies & Training, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Prescription drug misuse remains a critical drug trend. Data indicate that young adults in nightlife scenes misuse prescription drugs at high rates. As such, continued surveillance of the patterns of prescription drug misuse among young adults is necessary, particularly assessments that spotlight specific areas of risk, such as polydrug use. Methods: Prevalence and correlates of recent combinations of prescription drugs and other substances among urban young adults recruited at nightlife venues using time-space sampling are assessed via prevalence estimates and logistic regression analyses. Results: Overall, 16.4% of the sample reported combining illicit drug use with prescription drug misuse. Of those who reported any prescription drug misuse, 65.9% used prescription drugs in combination with at least one of the illicit drugs assessed. The most common combination was marijuana, followed by alcohol, cocaine, ecstasy, and psychedelics. Being male and identifying as gay, lesbian, or bisexual predicted the combination of prescription drugs with ecstasy, cocaine, and psychedelics. Conclusions: Rates of combining alcohol and illicit drug use with prescription drug misuse were high, especially among men and those identified as a sexual minority. These rates are alarming in light of the host of negative health outcomes associated with combining prescription and illicit drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Polydrug Abuse](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

27. Friendship group position and substance use.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2014, vol./is. 39/5(923-933), 0306-4603 (May 2014)

Author(s): Osgood, D. Wayne; Feinberg, Mark E; Wallace, Lacey N; Moody, James

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Institution: Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, US; Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, US; Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, US; Duke University, Durham, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: This paper examines how an adolescent's position relative to cohesive friendship groups in the school-wide social network is associated with alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use. We extend prior research in this area by refining the categories of group positions, using more extensive friendship information, applying newer analytic methods to identify friendship groups, and making strategic use of control variables to clarify the meaning of differences among group positions. We report secondary analyses of 6th through 9th grade data from the PROSPER study, which include approximately 9500 adolescents each year from 27 school districts and 368 school grade cohort friendship networks. We find that core members of friendship groups were more likely to drink than isolates and liaisons, especially in light of their positive social integration in school, family, and religious contexts. Isolates were more likely to use cigarettes than core members, even controlling for all other factors. Finally, liaisons were more likely to use marijuana than core members. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Friendship](#)
[*High School Students](#)
[*Peers](#)
[*Social Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

28. Parenting under the influence: The effects of opioids, alcohol and cocaine on mother-child interaction.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2014, vol./is. 39/5(897-900), 0306-4603 (May 2014)

Author(s): Slesnick, Natasha; Feng, Xin; Brakenhoff, Brittany; Brigham, Gregory S

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Institution: Department of Human Sciences, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US; Department of Human Sciences, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US; Department of Human Sciences, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US; Maryhaven, Columbus, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Nearly 20% of adults receiving treatment for a substance use disorder live with their minor children (Stanger et al., 1999) and women in drug use treatment are twice as likely as men to have children in their household (Wechsberg et al., 1998). Parental drug use impacts the family through reduced family resources such as money and food, and researchers consistently note parenting deficits among substance users (Solis, Shadur, Burns, & Hussong, 2012). Little is known about differences in parenting and mother-child interaction among mothers with different drugs of choice or among mothers of older children, between 8 and 16 years. This study reports the findings from a sample of treatment seeking opioid, alcohol and cocaine using mothers and their 8-16-year-old child. Findings from a mother-child observational task and self-reported parenting measure indicated less undermining autonomy and higher mother maternal acceptance among opioid compared to alcohol addicted mothers. African American mothers were observed to have fewer negative interactional behaviors than Whites and both African American mothers and children self-reported higher firm control and maternal acceptance. Overall, mothers appeared to struggle with effective discipline with older versus younger children. Findings offer useful information to clinicians seeking to effectively tailor their interventions to women and children who present with different drugs of abuse, race/culture and developmental stage of child. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Mother Child Relations](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Parenting Style](#)
[Observation Methods](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

29. Impact of research network participation on the adoption of buprenorphine for substance abuse treatment.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2014, vol./is. 39/5(889-896), 0306-4603 (May 2014)

Author(s): Rieckmann, Traci R; Abraham, Amanda J; Kovas, Anne E; McFarland, Bentson H; Roman, Paul M

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Language: English

Abstract: There is a growing body of research supporting the use of buprenorphine and other medication assisted treatments (MATs) for the rapidly accelerating opioid epidemic in the United States. Despite numerous advantages of buprenorphine (accessible in primary care, no daily dosing required, minimal stigma), implementation has been slow. As the field progresses, there is a need to understand the impact of participation in practitioner-scientist research networks on acceptance and uptake of buprenorphine. This paper examines the impact of research network participation on counselor attitudes toward buprenorphine addressing both counselor-level characteristics and program-level variables using hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) to account for nesting of counselors within treatment programs. Using data from the National Treatment Center Study, this project compares privately funded treatment programs (N = 345) versus programs

affiliated with the National Institute on Drug Abuse Clinical Trials Network (CTN) (N = 198). Models included 922 counselors in 172 CTN programs and 1203 counselors in 251 private programs. Results of two-level HLM logistic (Bernoulli) models revealed that counselors with higher levels of education, larger caseloads, more buprenorphine-specific training, and less preference for 12-step treatment models were more likely to perceive buprenorphine as acceptable and effective. Furthermore, buprenorphine was 50% more likely to be perceived as effective among counselors working in CTN-affiliated programs as compared to private programs. This study suggests that research network affiliation positively impacts counselors' acceptance and perceptions of buprenorphine. Thus, research network participation can be utilized as a means to promote positive attitudes toward the implementation of innovations including medication assisted treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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: [*Counselor Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Program Development](#)
[*Research and Development Participation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

30. Psychometric development of the Problematic Pornography Use Scale.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2014, vol./is. 39/5(861-868), 0306-4603 (May 2014)

Author(s): Kor, Ariel; Zilcha-Mano, Sigal; Fogel, Yehuda A; Mikulincer, Mario; Reid, Rory C; Potenza, Marc N

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Language: English

Abstract: Despite the increased social acceptance and widespread use of pornography over the past few decades, reliable and valid instruments assessing problematic use of pornography are lacking. This paper reports the findings of three studies aimed at developing and validating a new scale measuring problematic pornography use. The Problematic Pornography Use Scale (PPUS) items showed high internal consistency, convergent validity, and construct validity. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses revealed four core factors relating to proposed domains of problematic pornography use. High PPUS scores were positively correlated with measures of psychopathology, low self-esteem and poor attachment. Although PPUS scores were related to other behavioral addictions, problematic pornography use as operationalized in the current paper appears to be uniquely distinguished from features of behavioral addictions relating to gambling and Internet use. Findings highlight the potential use of the PPUS for future research and possible clinical applications by defining problematic pornography use as a behavioral addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)

*Test Construction
 *Test Reliability
 *Test Validity
 Pornography
 Rating Scales

Source: PsycINFO

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

31. Correlates of nonmedical use of stimulants and methamphetamine use in a national sample.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2014, vol./is. 39/5(829-836), 0306-4603 (May 2014)

Author(s): Chen, Lian-Yu; Strain, Eric C; Alexandre, Pierre Kebreau; Alexander, G. Caleb; Mojtabai, Ramin; Martins, Silvia S

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Institution: Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Despite chemical similarities, ADHD stimulants and methamphetamine have distinct use patterns in the community. This study compared the characteristics of nonmedical ADHD stimulants users and methamphetamine users in a household sample. Methods: In data from the 2009-2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, adult and adolescent stimulant users were categorized into three mutually exclusive subgroups: nonmedical ADHD stimulant users only (STM users), methamphetamine users (METH users), and both nonmedical ADHD stimulant and methamphetamine users (STM/METH users). Multivariate logistic regression analyses identified the substance comorbidity, mental health, and deviant behavior characteristics associated with these three groups. Results: Compared to adolescent STM users, STM/METH users were more likely to be female, younger and uninsured while METH users were more likely to be younger, in a minority group and from a higher-income family. Compared to adult STM users, METH and STM/METH users were more likely to be male, older, uninsured, no longer married, and to be from rural areas. Adolescent METH users were more likely than STM users to report illegal drug use while adult METH users were less likely to report prescription drug use than their STM user counterparts. Overall, adult and adolescent STM/METH users were more likely to report substance use, mental health problems and deviant behaviors compared to STM users. Conclusion: The characteristics of STM users differ from METH and STM/METH users, and their associations with substance use and psychiatric comorbidities differ by age. Findings have implications for understanding the risks for stimulant use in different age subgroups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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
 *Drug Abuse
 *Methamphetamine
 *Prescription Drugs
 Antisocial Behavior
 Mental Health

Source: PsycINFO

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

32. Cortico-amygdala coupling as a marker of early relapse risk in cocaine-addicted individuals.

- Citation:** Frontiers in Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 5/, 1664-0640 (Feb 27, 2014)
- Author(s):** McHugh, Meredith J; Demers, Catherine H; Salmeron, Betty Jo; Devous, Michael D Sr.; Stein, Elliot A; Adinoff, Bryon
- Correspondence Address:** McHugh, Meredith J.: Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIH, 251 Bayview Boulevard, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, meredith.mchugh@nih.gov
- Institution:** Neuroimaging Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Neuroimaging Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Neuroimaging Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Avid Radiopharmaceuticals, Philadelphia, PA, US; Neuroimaging Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; VA North Texas Health Care System, Dallas, TX, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Addiction to cocaine is a chronic condition characterized by high rates of early relapse. This study builds on efforts to identify neural markers of relapse risk by studying resting-state functional connectivity (rsFC) in neural circuits arising from the amygdala, a brain region implicated in relapse-related processes including craving and reactivity to stress following acute and protracted withdrawal from cocaine. Whole-brain resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging connectivity (6 min) was assessed in 45 cocaine-addicted individuals and 22 healthy controls. Cocaine-addicted individuals completed scans in the final week of a residential treatment episode. To approximate preclinical models of relapse-related circuitry, separate seeds were derived for the left and right basolateral (BLA) and corticomедial (CMA) amygdala. Participants also completed the Iowa Gambling Task, Wisconsin Card Sorting Test, Cocaine Craving Questionnaire, Obsessive-Compulsive Cocaine Use Scale and Personality Inventory. Relapse within the first 30 days post-treatment (n = 24) was associated with reduced rsFC between the left CMA and ventromedial prefrontal cortex/ rostral anterior cingulate cortex (vmPFC/rACC) relative to cocaine-addicted individuals who remained abstinent (non-relapse, n = 21). Non-relapse participants evidenced reduced rsFC between the bilateral BLA and visual processing regions (lingual gyrus/cuneus) compared to controls and relapsed participants. Early relapse was associated with fewer years of education but unrelated to trait reactivity to stress, neurocognitive and clinical characteristics or cocaine use history. Findings suggest that rsFC within neural circuits implicated in preclinical models of relapse may provide a promising marker of relapse risk in cocaine-addicted individuals. Future efforts to replicate the current findings and alter connectivity within these circuits may yield novel interventions and improve treatment outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: McHugh, Demers, Salmeron, Devous Sr, Stein and Adinoff; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Amygdala](#)
[*Biological Markers](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Cingulate Cortex](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. How many people have alcohol use disorders? Using the harmful dysfunction analysis to reconcile prevalence estimates in two community surveys.

Citation: Frontiers in Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 5/, 1664-0640 (Feb 3, 2014)
Author(s): Wakefield, Jerome C; Schmitz, Mark F
Correspondence Address: Wakefield, Jerome C.: Silver School of Social Work, New York University, 1 Washington Square North, New York, NY, US, 10003, jerome.wakefield@nyu.edu
Institution: Silver School of Social Work, New York University, New York, NY, US; School of Social Work, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, US
Language: English
Abstract:

Community prevalence rates of alcohol use disorders (AUDs) provided by epidemiological studies using DSM-based diagnostic criteria pose several challenges: the rates appear implausibly high to many epidemiologists; they do not converge across similar studies; and, due to low service utilization by those diagnosed as disordered, they yield estimates of unmet need for services so high that credibility for planning purposes is jeopardized. For example, two early community studies using DSM diagnostic criteria, the Epidemiologic Catchment Area Study (ECA) and the National Comorbidity Survey (NCS), yielded lifetime AUD prevalence rates of 14 and 24%, respectively, with NCS unmet need for services 19% of the entire population. Attempts to address these challenges by adding clinical significance requirements to diagnostic criteria have proven unsuccessful. Hypothesizing that these challenges are due to high rates of false-positive diagnoses of problem drinking as AUDs, we test an alternative approach. We use the harmful dysfunction (HD) analysis of the concept of mental disorder as a guide to construct more valid criteria within the framework of the standard out-of-control model of AUD. The proposed HD criteria require harm and dysfunction, where harm can be any negative social, personal, or physical outcome, and dysfunction requires either withdrawal symptoms or inability to stop drinking. Using HD criteria, ECA and NCS lifetime prevalences converge to much-reduced rates of 6 and 6.8%, respectively. Due to higher service utilization rates, NCS lifetime unmet need is reduced to 3.4%. Service use and duration comparisons suggest that HD criteria possess increased diagnostic validity. Moreover, HD criteria eliminate 90% of transient teenage drinking from disorder status. The HD version of the out-of-control model thus potentially resolves the three classic prevalence challenges while offering a more rigorous approach to distinguishing AUDs from problematic drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[Drug Withdrawal](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Latent classes of substance use in adolescent cannabis users: Predictors and subsequent substance-related harm.

Citation: Frontiers in Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 5/, 1664-0640 (Feb 7, 2014)
Author(s): Fallu, Jean-Sebastien; Briere, Frederic N; Janosz, Michel

Correspondence Address: Fallu, Jean-Sebastien: Ecole de Psychoeducation, Universite de Montreal, C.P. 6128, Succursale Centre-Ville, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H3C 3J7, jean-sebastien.fallu@umontreal.ca

Institution: Ecole de Psychoeducation, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; School Environment Research Group, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Ecole de Psychoeducation, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Cannabis use is highly prevalent in late adolescence, but not all users experience significant negative consequences. Little information is available to identify the substance use patterns and risk factors of users who are at greater risk of experiencing negative consequences. In this prospective study, we aimed to empirically identify latent classes of substance use in adolescent cannabis users and to examine how these classes relate to antecedent psychosocial predictors and subsequent substance-related outcomes. The sample was recruited from 68 high schools in Quebec and consisted of 1618 participants who reported using cannabis in grade 10. We used latent class analysis to empirically identify classes of users based on the age of onset, frequency, and typical quantity of cannabis and other substance use, as well as substance mixing behaviors. We then compared classes in terms of (a) sociodemographic and psychosocial predictors in grades 7-8 and (b) substance-related consequences in grade 11. Four distinct classes were identified: Late-Light Users (28%); Late-Heavy + Polydrug Users (14%); Early-Moderate Users (33%); Early-Heavy + Polydrug Users (26%). Late-Light Users reported the lowest levels of substance use, while Early-Heavy + Polydrug Users reported the highest levels. Intermediate levels of substance use were found in the other two classes. Sex, age, delinquency, peer delinquency, school bonding, parental monitoring, and parental conflict all helped to differentiate classes. Class membership predicted substance-related harm, with greater consequences in early- and late-onset heavy using classes. In light of results, in addition to age and sex, screening and intervention for risky cannabis use among adolescents should focus on school bonding in order to target the most risky late-onset adolescents and on peer delinquency in order to target the most risky early-onset ones. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)
[School Based Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Multiple information sources and consequences of conflicting information about medicine use during pregnancy: A multinational internet-based survey.

Citation: Journal of Medical Internet Research, February 2014, vol./is. 16/2(304-314), 1438-8871 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Hameen-Anttila, Katri; Nordeng, Hedvig; Kokki, Esa; Jyrkka, Johanna; Lupattelli, Angela; Vainio, Kirsti; Enlund, Hannes

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Language: English

- Abstract:** Background: A wide variety of information sources on medicines is available for pregnant women. When using multiple information sources, there is the risk that information will vary or even conflict. Objective: The objective of this multinational study was to analyze the extent to which pregnant women use multiple information sources and the consequences of conflicting information, and to investigate which maternal sociodemographic, lifestyle, and medical factors were associated with these objectives. Methods: An anonymous Internet-based questionnaire was made accessible during a period of 2 months, on 1 to 4 Internet websites used by pregnant women in 5 regions (Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Northern Europe, Americas, Australia). A total of 7092 responses were obtained (n = 5090 pregnant women; n = 2002 women with a child younger than 25 weeks). Descriptive statistics and logistic regression analysis were used. Results: Of the respondents who stated that they needed information, 16.16% (655/4054) used one information source and 83.69% (3393/4054) used multiple information sources. Of respondents who used more than one information source, 22.62% (759/3355) stated that the information was conflicted. According to multivariate logistic regression analysis, factors significantly associated with experiencing conflict in medicine information included being a mother (OR 1.32, 95% CI 1.11-1.58), having university (OR 1.33, 95% CI 1.09-1.63) or other education (OR 1.49, 95% CI 1.09-2.03), residing in Eastern Europe (OR 1.52, 95% CI 1.22-1.89) or Australia (OR 2.28, 95% CI 1.42-3.67), use of 3 (OR 1.29, 95% CI 1.04-1.60) or > 4 information sources (OR 1.82, 95% CI 1.49-2.23), and having > 2 chronic diseases (OR 1.49, 95% CI 1.18-1.89). Because of conflicting information, 43.61% (331/759) decided not to use medication during pregnancy, 30.30% (230/759) sought a new information source, 32.67% (248/759) chose to rely on one source and ignore the conflicting one, 25.03% (190/759) became anxious, and 2.64% (20/759) did nothing. Factors significantly associated with not using medication as a consequence of conflicting information were being pregnant (OR 1.75, 95% CI 1.28-2.41) or experiencing 3-4 health disorders (OR 1.99, 95% CI 1.10-3.58). Women with no chronic diseases were more likely not to take medicines than women with > 2 chronic diseases (OR 2.22, 95% CI 1.47-3.45). Factors significantly associated with becoming anxious were > 4 information sources (OR 2.67, 95% CI 1.70-4.18) and residing in Eastern Europe (OR 0.57, 95% CI 0.36-0.90). Conclusions: Almost all the pregnant women used multiple information sources when seeking information on taking medicines during pregnancy and one-fifth obtained conflicting information, leading to anxiety and the decision not to use the medication. Regional, educational, and chronic disease characteristics were associated with experiencing conflicting information and influenced the decision not to use medication or increased anxiety. Accurate and uniform teratology information should be made more available to the public. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Originally published in the Journal of Medical Internet Research (<http://www.jmir.org>), 20.02.2014. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work, first published in the Journal of Medical Internet Research, is properly cited. The complete bibliographic information, a link to the original publication on <http://www.jmir.org/>, as well as this copyright and license information must be included.; HOLDER: Katri Hameen-Anttila, Hedvig Nordeng, Esa Kokki, Johanna Jyrkka, Angela Lupattelli, Kirsti Vainio, Hannes Enlund
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Information Seeking](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[Information Dissemination](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Journal of Medical Internet Research*

36. Behavioral addiction in American law: The future and the expert's role.

Citation:	Behavioral addictions: Criteria, evidence, and treatment., 2014(361-372) (2014)
Author(s):	Willick, Daniel H
Language:	English
Abstract:	(from the chapter) This chapter identifies existing law where behavioral addiction is relevant to court decisions. It is these areas of the law that are most likely to be impacted by the DSM-5 recognition of behavioral addiction as a diagnostic category. Although it is difficult to predict future legal developments or to harmonize the distinct bodies of American federal law and the laws of the 50 states, a discussion of the potential legal significance of behavioral addiction has value. Guidance is provided by reviewing existing law that has considered or may consider behavioral addiction as a relevant legal issue. Because the legal decisions to be discussed typically considered expert testimony by psychotherapists, the chapter concludes with a discussion of expert testimony in such cases. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings:	*Addiction *Adjudication *Expert Testimony *Laws *Legal Processes
Source:	PsycINFO

37. Meditation and spirituality-based approaches for addiction.

Citation:	Behavioral addictions: Criteria, evidence, and treatment., 2014(343-360) (2014)
Author(s):	Shankar, Sri Sri Ravi; Rosenberg, Kenneth Paul; Dhawan, Anju; Vedamurthachar, Achar
Institution:	The Art of Living Foundation, Ved Vignan Mahavidyapeeth, Bangalore, India; Cornell University Medical Center, Psychiatry Department, New York, NY, US; National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, AIIMS, New Delhi, India; Centre for Addiction Medicine, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, India
Language:	English
Abstract:	(from the chapter) Addiction is among the most vexing social and medical problems of our era. Medications are effective, although access, costs, stigma, side effects, and health risks may deter utilization. Likewise, professional psychotherapy helps yet is unaffordable and unavailable to most. And, even when empirically based treatments can be accessed, relapse, mortality, and morbidity are the rule with addictive disorders. Therefore, there is an urgent need for new, affordable, and accessible treatment options. "Alternative" or complementary medical and spiritual approaches are promising and are associated with excellent patient acceptance. A 2001 study of the American population revealed that the majority of the respondents (67.7%) had used some sort of alternative medical approach in their lifetime (Kessler et al., 2001). There appears to be an upward trend toward acceptance and utilization (Frass et al., 2012). This chapter addresses 12-step programs and then yoga and meditation, an alternative or complementary form of mind-body medicine, to (1) examine the evidence for utilizing yoga and meditation, (2) encourage further research, (3) integrate practices that are found to be effective, and (4) provide informed choices to practitioners and patients based on the clinical consensus and research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings:	*Addiction *Meditation *Spirituality *Yoga Psychotherapy

Twelve Step Programs
Mind Body Therapy

Source: PsycINFO

38. Exercise addiction.

Citation: Behavioral addictions: Criteria, evidence, and treatment., 2014(317-342) (2014)

Author(s): Berczik, Krisztina; Griffiths, Mark D; Szabo, Attila; Kurimay, Tamas; Urban, Robert; Demetrovics, Zsolt

Institution: Department of Clinical Psychology and Addiction, Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Nottingham Trent University, Psychology Division, Nottingham, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry and Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Saint John Hospital, Budapest, Hungary; Institute for Health Promotion and Sport Sciences, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Department of Personality and Health Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Department of Clinical Psychology and Addiction, Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Since the 1970s, it has been recognized that there can be negative consequences of excessive exercising (Berczik et al., 2012). Taking into consideration the favorable effects of exercise, Glasser (1976) introduced the concept of "positive addiction" into the psychological literature. Glasser attempted to pinpoint these beneficial effects of physical exercise and the positive dose-response relationship between exercise and health, in contrast to substance use and other addictions that bear a negative dose-response relationship in terms of behavioral outcomes. However, Morgan (1979) questioned Glasser's conceptualization because psychiatric case studies had shown that exaggerated exercise could lead not only to physical injury, but also to the negligence of the most paramount everyday responsibilities such as work, personal relationships, and family life. In these extreme clinical cases, the overuse of exercise was conceptualized as a new form of addiction (Morgan, 1979). In a more recent review of behavioral addiction, Griffiths (1996) questioned the criteria for positive addiction and argued that Glasser's (1976) criteria bore little resemblance to the accepted signs or components of addictions. Based on his observations, Morgan (1979) presented arguments that the most typical symptoms of addiction could also be applied to excessive exercising, primarily through the presence of withdrawal symptoms, detrimental social consequences, and several other negative effects such as disturbed psychological functioning. Because of these negative consequences, Morgan viewed exercise addiction as a behavioral dysfunction and negative addiction, in contrast to Glasser's concept of positive addiction. Although this connotation is still used occasionally in the literature, more uniform terminologies, such as exercise addiction have started to be used (e.g., Berczik et al., 2012). In addition to exercise addiction, several other terms are used as an alternative to this term. The most popular among these is perhaps exercise dependence (Cockerill & Riddington, 1996; Hausenblas & Symons Downs, 2002a). Nevertheless, some scholars refer to the condition as obligatory exercising (Pasman & Thompson, 1988) and exercise abuse (Davis, 2000), while in the media the condition is often described as compulsive exercise (Dalle Grave, Calugi, & Marchesini, 2008). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Addiction
*Exercise

Source: PsycINFO

39. Compulsive buying disorder.

Citation: Behavioral addictions: Criteria, evidence, and treatment., 2014(285-315) (2014)

Author(s): Racine, Emma; Kahn, Tara; Hollander, Eric

Institution: Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, US; Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, US; Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Leading up to the publication of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5) in May 2013, many researchers debated how exactly to classify impulse control disorders (ICDs). Are these unique and singular disorders that operate independently from one another? Or are they primarily secondary to and comorbid with other disorders? Do they overlap and have similar brain circuitry as other disorders? What would this mean for their classification? In the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR), ICDs were grouped into a category called "Impulse Control Disorders Not Otherwise Specified" (American Psychiatric Association, 2000), a title that suggests a vague understanding of many of these ICDs. Many of the disorders that fall under Impulse Control Disorders-NOS, however, are composed of symptoms that are specific and well understood. This begs the question of whether these ICDs were properly represented under the ICD-NOS category, or whether they would be better categorized under other categories that more accurately describe their nature. This chapter explores compulsive buying disorder (CBD) as one of these ICDs that does have particular presenting characteristics, as well as a disorder that also has clear overlap with behavioral addictions. This chapter seeks to understand the complexities of trying to classify a disorder like CBD that shares characteristics with different groups of disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Consumer Behavior](#)
[*Impulse Control Disorders](#)
[*Psychodiagnostic Typologies](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Picking up the pieces: Helping partners and family members survive the impact of sex addiction.

Citation: Behavioral addictions: Criteria, evidence, and treatment., 2014(267-284) (2014)

Author(s): Carnes, Stefanie; Lee, Mari A

Institution: International Institute for Trauma and Addiction Professionals, Carefree, AZ, US; Growth Counseling Services, Glendora, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter we highlight some of the unique considerations involved in family therapy for sex addiction. This includes an overview of the partner's experience, along with clinical recommendations. Later in the chapter, the impact on children is also discussed. Unfortunately, there is a dearth of research literature that focuses on the family members' response to sex addiction and evidence-based treatments; however, the limited research available is included here. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Family Members](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Sexual Partners](#)
[Childhood Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. The tyranny of love: Love addiction-An anthropologist's view.

Citation: Behavioral addictions: Criteria, evidence, and treatment., 2014(237-265) (2014)

Author(s): Fisher, Helen E

Institution: Center for Human Evolutionary Studies, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter maintains that romantic love is a natural addiction (Brown, in Frascella et al., 2010) that evolved from mammalian antecedents at the basal radiation of the hominid clade some 4.4 million years ago in conjunction with the evolution of serial social monogamy and clandestine adultery-hallmarks of the human reproductive strategy (Fisher, 1998, 2004, 2011). Its purpose was to motivate our forebears to focus their mating time and energy on a single partner at a time, thus initiating the formation of a pair bond to rear their young together as a team (Fisher, 1992, 1998, 2011; Fisher et al., 2006, 2011). The chapter discusses the traits associated with both positive and negative love addiction; it traces the evolution of love addictions to their likely origins; it proposes a theory for the biopsychological foundations of different types of love addiction; and it offers some scientifically based suggestions for treatment of individuals suffering from rejection addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Love](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Theory of Evolution](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Biopsychosocial Approach](#)
[Social Acceptance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Sex addiction: An overview.

Citation: Behavioral addictions: Criteria, evidence, and treatment., 2014(215-236) (2014)

Author(s): Rosenberg, Kenneth Paul; O'Connor, Suzanne; Carnes, Patrick

Institution: Cornell University Medical Center, Psychiatry Department, New York, NY, US; Arizona School of Professional Psychology, Argosy University, Phoenix, AZ, US; The Meadows, Wickenburg, AZ, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The American Society of Addiction Medicine and the International Classification of Diseases believe that Sex Addiction exists (ASAM, 2010; World Health Organization, 2007). Psychiatric organizations, such as the American Psychiatric Association and the American Academy for Addiction Psychiatry, are more circumspect. While guild and professional organizations battle it out, many clinicians find that the addiction model applies to a subset of patients who may exist on a continuum that includes impulsive-compulsive sexual behaviors, hypersexual patterns, and, in its most compulsive form, Sex Addiction. It is anticipated that as psychiatric research improves our understanding, studies will support the existence of Sex Addiction and related disorders as painful and serious disorders. There is no one-size-fits-all treatment approach, but rather health care providers are encouraged to practice good psychiatric, medical, and psychological care while focusing on the addictive cycle in order to restore the patient's mental, physical, and sexual health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Sexual Addiction Disorders](#)
[Experimentation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. New directions in the pharmacological treatment of food addiction, overeating, and obesity.

- Citation:** Behavioral addictions: Criteria, evidence, and treatment., 2014(185-213) (2014)
- Author(s):** Davis, Amelia A; Edge, Paula J; Gold, Mark S
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter has addressed how overeating, obesity, and food addiction are multifactorial—a combination of genetics, environmental, and cultural factors, and comorbid psychiatric problems. From dopamine reward deficiency system to leptin deficiency system to serotonin and norepinephrine deficiency, new avenues of research offer novel ways in which to treat patients with food addiction and obesity. The food addiction hypothesis, a theory that certain highly palatable foods are addictive to certain individuals similarly to substance dependence, is a new and exciting foundation for research and treatment. Although food addiction and obesity are not mutually inclusive, there appears to be some overlap between the two as well as with binge eating disorder. The traditional appetite suppressing drugs are effective for short-term weight loss but less effective for chronic, consistent weight loss that is maintained over time. Besides pharmacotherapy, bariatric surgery has been one of the most successful treatments for obesity for individuals with a BMI > 40 kg/m² or BMI > 35 kg/m² with medical complications, but there are risks and "down sides" to the procedure. Many new pharmacological treatments are currently being developed or have recently been released, including combination treatments, such as Qysmia, which is a combination of topiramate and low-dose phentermine, and Contrave, which is a combination of bupropion and naltrexone, an opioid antagonist and treatment for addiction. Another medication, tesofensine, is a combined norepinephrine-serotonin-dopamine reuptake, and lorcaserin targets the serotonin 5HT_{2C} receptor in the brain, which is thought to act by inducing satiety. Food addiction, overeating, and obesity provide an exciting avenue for new research and public health policy that will likely have an important impact on many individuals and future generations because obesity has become a global epidemic for which new treatments are continuing to be researched and developed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Eating Behavior](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[Eating Disorders](#)
[Bariatric Surgery](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

44. Food addiction: Evidence, evaluation, and treatment.

- Citation:** Behavioral addictions: Criteria, evidence, and treatment., 2014(143-184) (2014)
- Author(s):** Yau, Yvonne H. C; Gottlieb, Carrie D; Krasna, Lindsay C; Potenza, Marc N
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Private Practice, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) Recent findings have strengthened the case for food addiction. Support for various components of a food addiction model comes from data documenting common neural features with SUDs including in pathways involved in reward sensitivity,

conditioned learning, and cognitive control. In particular, certain foods (e.g., hyperpalatable foods rich in carbohydrates or fats, or their combination) may possess enhanced motivational properties in a manner analogous to drugs of abuse and may be more likely to lead to addictive eating patterns. These findings may serve to validate the perception of food addiction in patients and inform psychotherapeutic, psychoeducational, pharmacological, and other treatments for chronic food cravings, compulsive overeating, and/or binge eating. Studying the relationship between food addiction and obesity, particularly exploring the behavioral and psychopathological responses to food consumption, offers useful information for maintaining weight loss and preventing obesity. Screening for food addiction using standardized self-reported measures such as the Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS) has the potential to identify people with eating difficulties that may compromise their weight management efforts. While the YFAS has been demonstrated to be a reliable and valid measure of food addiction (Davis et al., 2011; Gearhardt et al., 2009b), it has yet to be widely adopted, and food addiction often remains overlooked in clinical settings. Large-scale prevention and treatment programs for food addiction (like those for substance addiction) will require participation from the medical community; unfortunately, physicians, nurses, psychologists and other clinicians currently receive little or no training in the management of overeating behaviors. It is premature to reject the concept of food addiction, and existing findings are compelling to warrant further epidemiological and clinical research. The development of empirically validated, efficacious, and tolerable treatments is needed. This process will likely be facilitated by an improved understanding of the mechanisms underlying food addiction and by identification of mediators and moderators of outcome. Future research should include a focus on food addiction in humans, and such research should involve the development of improved prevention, treatment, and policy efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Food](#)
[Conditioning](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Obesity](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Cognitive Control](#)
[Weight Loss](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Social networking addiction: An overview of preliminary findings.

Citation: Behavioral addictions: Criteria, evidence, and treatment., 2014(119-141) (2014)

Author(s): Griffiths, Mark D; Kuss, Daria J; Demetrovics, Zsolt

Institution: International Gaming Research Unit, Psychology Division, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom; International Gaming Research Unit, Psychology Division, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom; Department of Clinical Psychology and Addiction, Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The aim of this chapter was to present an overview of the emergent empirical research relating to social networking addiction. The scientific literature addressing the addictive qualities of social networks on the Internet is scarce, but an increasing number of studies of variable quality have been published over the last few years. It is recommended that researchers assess factors that are specific to SNS addiction, including the pragmatics, attraction, communication, and expectations of SNS use because they may predict the etiology of SNS addiction as based on the addiction specificity etiology framework (Sussman, et al., 2011). Due to the scarcity of research in this domain with a specific focus on SNS addiction specificity and comorbidity, further empirical research is necessary. Whether social networking addiction exists is debatable

depending on the definition of addiction used, but there is clearly evidence that a minority of social network users experience addiction-like symptoms as a consequence of their excessive use. Studies endorsing only a few potential addiction criteria are not sufficient for establishing clinically significant addiction status. Similarly, significant impairment and negative consequences that discriminate addiction from mere abuse were generally not assessed. Thus, future studies have great potential in addressing the emergent phenomenon of SNS addiction by means of applying better methodological designs, including more representative samples, and using more reliable and valid addiction scales so that current gaps in empirical knowledge can be filled. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Internet](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Internet addiction disorder: Overview and controversies.

Citation: Behavioral addictions: Criteria, evidence, and treatment., 2014(99-117) (2014)

Author(s): Weinstein, Aviv; Curtiss Feder, Laura; Rosenberg, Kenneth Paul; Dannon, Pinhas

Institution: Department of Behavioral Sciences, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Ariel University, Ariel, Israel; Private Practice, Wellesley, MA, US; Cornell University Medical Center, Psychiatry Department, New York, NY, US; Sackler School of Medicine, Tel Aviv, Israel

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) At least three subtypes of Internet addiction have been identified: excessive gaming, sexual preoccupations, and socializing (i.e., e-mail or text messaging). All the variants share the following four components: (1) excessive use, often associated with a loss of sense of time or a neglect of basic drives; (2) withdrawal, including feelings of anger, tension, and/or depression when the computer is inaccessible; (3) tolerance, including the need for better computer equipment, more software, or more hours of use; and (4) adverse consequences, including arguments, lying, poor achievement, social isolation, and fatigue. There is debate as to whether IAD stands as its own diagnosis or is more a product of other existing disorders such as anxiety, depression, ADHD, or impulse-control disorders. There is growing evidence that Internet addiction is a behavioral addiction, yet the patho-physiological mechanisms underlying Internet addiction remain under investigation. The few published treatment studies for IAD are based on interventions and strategies used in the treatment of substance use disorders adapted to this population. Although it is premature to recommend any evidence-based treatment of Internet addiction, preliminary studies suggest that psychological treatment such as cognitive behavior therapy and pharmacological interventions such as bupropion or SSRIs seem promising, and the field of behavioral addictions will benefit from current and future research in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[Computer Games](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[Computer Mediated Communication](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Problematic online gaming.

Citation: Behavioral addictions: Criteria, evidence, and treatment., 2014(61-97) (2014)

Author(s): Kiraly, Orsolya; Nagygyorgy, Katalin; Griffiths, Mark D; Demetrovics, Zsolt

Institution: Department of Clinical Psychology and Addiction, Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Department of Clinical Psychology and Addiction, Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary; Nottingham Trent University, Psychology Division, Nottingham, United Kingdom; Department of Clinical Psychology and Addiction, Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Examining the empirical evidence, one can argue that online game addiction can be defined as one type of behavioral addiction (Demetrovics & Griffiths, 2012; Grant, Potenza, Weinstein, & Gorelick, 2010), a specific group of mental and behavioral disorders that had not been present yet in DSM-IV (American Psychiatric Association, 1994) or ICD-10 (World Health Organization, 1994) but has recently been included in DSM-5 (American Psychiatric Association, 2013a) as the second part of the "Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders" section. At present, the sole behavior in this new category on behavioral addictions is problematic gambling disorder. However, Internet gaming disorder has also been included in DSM-5's Section III (American Psychiatric Association, 2013b), with a list of proposed diagnostic criteria similar to factors discussed throughout this chapter, to encourage research to determine whether this particular condition should be added to the manual as a disorder in the future. Nevertheless, the authors of this chapter propose to use the name problematic online gaming. This term describes both the quintessence of the phenomenon (i.e., not only that the behavior is excessive, but gaming-related problems are also expected to be present), while avoiding the notion of dependency or disorder. The reason is that the precise future definition and diagnostic criteria need to be clarified and agreed upon on the basis of DSM-5. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Behavioral addiction: The nexus of impulsivity and compulsivity.

Citation: Behavioral addictions: Criteria, evidence, and treatment., 2014(19-34) (2014)

Author(s): Cuzen, Natalie L; Stein, Dan J

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa; Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The aim of this chapter is to present the constructs of impulsivity and compulsivity, and examine how these constructs relate to behavioral addictions. The discussion begins with a brief outline of what is understood by "impulsivity" and "compulsivity" and then proceeds to explore how the constructs may relate to each other. With this in mind, the authors introduce the concept of behavioral addiction, which falls on the border between impulsivity and compulsivity. Here, kleptomania (one of the behavioral addictions) is used to illustrate the overlap between impulsivity and compulsivity. Finally, a summary is presented of the current cognitive-affective clinical neuroscience literature in an ABC model of compulsive-impulsive behaviors, which has practical implications for the treatment of these conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Compulsions](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)

[*Kleptomania](#)
[*Clinical Neuroscience](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. An introduction to behavioral addictions.

Citation: Behavioral addictions: Criteria, evidence, and treatment., 2014(1-17) (2014)

Author(s): Rosenberg, Kenneth Paul [Ed]; Curtiss Feder, Laura [Ed]

Institution: Cornell University Medical Center, Psychiatry Department, New York, NY, US; Private Practice, Wellesley, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This book starts with a discussion of the overlapping factors of impulsivity and compulsivity in behavioral addictions, as illustrated by kleptomania (DSM-5 classified as an impulse control disorder but also understood clinically as a behavioral addiction). The text then addresses gambling, Internet (i.e., online gaming, Internet addiction, and social networking addiction), food, sex, love, shopping (i.e., compulsive buying disorder), and exercise addictions. We have included a chapter that presents the evidence for spiritual approaches, from 12-step fellowships to meditation and breathing techniques derived from yoga. We conclude with a chapter on the legal implications of the new diagnoses. The authors define each behavioral addiction according to criteria specific to that disorder-more possible in some cases of behavioral addiction than others based on the current research and consensus-and then discuss the current epidemiological and theoretical literature and the contemporary "best practices" for assessment and treatment. Most of the chapters include case vignettes to bring these disorders to life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Impulse Control Disorders](#)
[Compulsions](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Kleptomania](#)
[Legal Processes](#)
[Spirituality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Behavioral addictions: Criteria, evidence, and treatment.

Citation: Behavioral addictions: Criteria, evidence, and treatment., 2014 (2014)

Author(s): Rosenberg, Kenneth Paul [Ed]; Curtiss Feder, Laura [Ed]

Institution: Cornell University Medical Center, Psychiatry Department, New York, NY, US; Private Practice, Wellesley, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Behavioral addictions was a term recently introduced by the DSM-5. There is ongoing debate over when a behavior represents an addiction and which types of behaviors might fall into this category. Behavioral Addictions: Criteria, Evidence, and Treatment focuses on addictions that currently have the most research support, including behaviors relating to gambling, the Internet, food, sex, shopping, and exercise. This book reviews research on how particular behavioral addictions are defined and understood, including clinical criteria, epidemiology, common comorbidities, differential diagnoses, and treatment recommendations. Clinical vignettes are used to further illustrate each disorder. Utilizing a biopsychosocial medical model, each chapter explains how biological, psychological, and sociocultural factors influence the development of the given disorder, and how they may inform treatment. Chapters also address the overlapping factors of impulsivity and compulsivity and debate whether an orthogonal

model of understanding these traits is more suitable than considering them along a single spectrum. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Differential Diagnosis](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Treatment](#)
 Compulsions
 Exercise
 Food
 Impulsiveness
 Internet Addiction
 Pathological Gambling
 Sexual Addiction
 Shopping

Source: PsycINFO

51. Multiple compulsive behaviors in multiple system atrophy: The importance of predisposition to addiction.

Citation: Parkinsonism & Related Disorders, March 2014, vol./is. 20/3(355-357), 1353-8020 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Cilia, Roberto; Siri, Chiara; Colombo, Aurora; Pezzoli, Gianni

Correspondence Address: Cilia, Roberto: Parkinson Institute, Istituti Clinici di Perfezionamento, via Bignami 1, Milan, Italy, 20126, roberto.cilia@icp.mi.it

Institution: Parkinson Institute, Istituti Clinici di Perfezionamento, Milan, Italy; Parkinson Institute, Istituti Clinici di Perfezionamento, Milan, Italy; Parkinson Institute, Istituti Clinici di Perfezionamento, Milan, Italy; Parkinson Institute, Istituti Clinici di Perfezionamento, Milan, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of a 65 year old patient with urinary incontinence with concomitant incomplete bladder emptying and erectile dysfunction, along with R.E.M. sleep behavior disorder. After two years, he started to experience difficulties in walking and posture abnormalities. At first presentation levodopa dose was 400 mg/day and his neurological examination revealed hypomimia, hypophonia, moderate bilateral bradykinesia and muscle rigidity, abnormal posture with Pisa syndrome, shuffling gait with start hesitation, reduced postural reflexes, no features of cerebellar or pyramidal involvement. After a few weeks, he selfincreased levodopa to 1000 mg/day and ropinirole to 8 mg/day without medical approval, fulfilling criteria for DDS. The increase led to orofacial dyskinesias. During this period, he developed compulsive water drinking; an episode was so severe that it caused electrolyte imbalance, fever and delirium, with admission to an emergency department. He died of pneumonia at 72. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Erectile Dysfunction](#)
[*Sleep Disorders](#)
[*Urinary Incontinence](#)
 Addiction

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Parkinsonism and Related Disorders](#)

52. Toward the development of preventive interventions to reduce HRSB, HIV/AIDS, and multiple problem behaviors.

Citation: Prevention Science, February 2014, vol./is. 15/Suppl 1(S81-S83), 1389-4986;1573-6695 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Botvin, Gilbert J; Griffin, Kenneth W

Correspondence Address: Botvin, Gilbert J.: Division of Prevention and Health Behavior, Department of Public Health, Weill Cornell Medical College, 402 East 67th Street, New York, NY, US, 10065, gjbotvin@med.cornell.edu

Institution: Division of Prevention and Health Behavior, Department of Public Health, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, US; Division of Prevention and Health Behavior, Department of Public Health, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article discusses, the articles which were featured in the current issue of Prevention Science. This supplemental issue helps advance the field by focusing on preventive interventions for children and adolescents, and the potential for long-term effects on drug abuse and health-risking sexual behaviors (HRSB) in the late adolescent and young adult years. It not only expands our understanding of the etiology and prevention of HRSB and HIV/AIDS but also has important implications for the development of interventions capable of widespread dissemination and an impact on multiple health risk behaviors. The six papers included in the Supplemental Issue represent a broad range of intervention strategies and methods, supported by diverse theoretical frameworks, and focus on target populations that vary in terms of demographic characteristics and level of baseline risk. One paper focuses on a school-based intervention targeting early aggressive behavior in children. Two papers focus on universal interventions targeting drug use and associated risk factors using either a combined school- and family-based intervention implemented during childhood or a family based intervention implemented during early adolescence. One paper focuses on universal and targeted interventions implemented during childhood to address conduct problems using both school- and family-based approaches. Two others involve selective family-based interventions implemented either alone during childhood or as part of a multilevel strategy combining universal, selective, and indicated approaches implemented during early adolescence. The interventions were tested using different study designs, research methods, and data analysis approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Etiology](#)
[HIV](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in [Prevention Science](#)

53. Prevention science supplemental issue commentary promoting healthy sexual practices: What we have learned from 100 years of work.

Citation: Prevention Science, February 2014, vol./is. 15/Suppl 1(S78-S80), 1389-4986;1573-6695 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Capaldi, Deborah M

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Institution: Oregon Social Learning Center, Eugene, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article discusses the studies presented in the current issue of Prevention Science. The studies presented here make exemplary use of prior preventive interventions to address the issue of promotion of long-term health by prevention of sexual risk behaviors. The findings of these studies provide very encouraging evidence that prevention of conduct problems and substance use using a variety of approaches and with differing populations can have multiple benefits stretching into adulthood. In particular, findings reinforce the fact that universal early interventions addressing root causes of such behaviors can be one of the most powerful and cost-effective approaches, considering the savings related to public health and crime avoidance that accumulate over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for Prevention Research; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Early Intervention](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Safe Sex](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in [Prevention Science](#)

54. Trajectories of risk for early sexual activity and early substance use in the Fast Track prevention program.

Citation: Prevention Science, February 2014, vol./is. 15/Suppl 1(S33-S46), 1389-4986;1573-6695 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Conduct Problems Prevention Research Group

Corporate/Institutional Author: Conduct Problems Prevention Research Group

Language: English

Abstract: Children who exhibit early-starting conduct problems are more likely than their peers to initiate sexual activity and substance use at an early age, experience pregnancy, and contract a sexually-transmitted disease [STD], placing them at risk for HIV/AIDS. Hence, understanding the development of multi-problem profiles among youth with early-starting conduct problems may benefit the design of prevention programs. In this study, 1,199 kindergarten children (51 % African American; 47 % European American; 69 % boys) over-sampled for high rates of aggressive-disruptive behavior problems were followed through age 18. Latent class analyses (LCA) were used to define developmental profiles associated with the timing of initiation of sexual activity, tobacco and alcohol/drug use and indicators of risky adolescent sex (e.g. pregnancy and STD). Half of the high-risk children were randomized to a multi-component preventive intervention (Fast Track). The intervention did not significantly reduce membership in the classes characterized by risky sex practices. However, additional analyses examined predictors of poor outcomes, which may inform future prevention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for Prevention Research; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)
[AIDS](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Pregnancy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in *Prevention Science*

55. The impact of the good behavior game, a universal classroom-based preventive intervention in first and second grades, on high-risk sexual behaviors and drug abuse and dependence disorders into young adulthood.

- Citation:** Prevention Science, February 2014, vol./is. 15/Suppl 1(S6-S18), 1389-4986;1573-6695 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Kellam, Sheppard G; Wang, Wei; Mackenzie, Amelia C. L; Brown, C. Hendricks; Ompad, Danielle C; Or, Flora; Ialongo, Nicholas S; Poduska, Jeanne M; Windham, Amy
- Correspondence Address:** Kellam, Sheppard G.: Department of Mental Health, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, 624 N. Broadway, Room 786, Baltimore, MD, US, 21205, skellam@jhsph.edu
- Institution:** Department of Mental Health, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics, College of Public Health, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US; Division of Reproductive Biology, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, US; Center for Prevention Implementation Methodology, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, FL, US; Department of Nutrition, Food Studies and Public Health, Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development, New York University, New York, NY, US; Department of Mental Health, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Mental Health, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, US; American Institutes for Research, Baltimore, MD, US; American Institutes for Research, Baltimore, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The Good Behavior Game (GBG), a method of teacher classroom behavior management, was tested in first- and second-grade classrooms in 19 Baltimore City Public Schools beginning in the 1985-1986 school year. The intervention was directed at the classroom as a whole to socialize children to the student role and reduce aggressive, disruptive behaviors, confirmed antecedents of a profile of externalizing problem outcomes. This article reports on the GBG impact on the courses and interrelationships among aggressive, disruptive behavior through middle school, risky sexual behaviors, and drug abuse and dependence disorders through ages 19-21. In five poor to lower-middle class, mainly African American urban areas, classrooms within matched schools were assigned randomly to either the GBG intervention or the control condition. Balanced assignment of children to classrooms was made, and teachers were randomly assigned to intervention or control. Analyses involved multilevel growth mixture modeling. By young adulthood, significant GBG impact was found in terms of reduced high-risk sexual behaviors and drug abuse and dependence disorders among males who in first grade and through middle school were more aggressive, disruptive. A replication with the next cohort of first-grade children with the same teachers occurred during the following school year, but with minimal teacher mentoring and monitoring. Findings were not significant but generally in the predicted direction. A universal classroom-based prevention intervention in first- and second-grade classrooms can reduce drug abuse and dependence disorders and risky sexual behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for Prevention Research; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Classrooms](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Externalization](#)
[Teachers](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in *Prevention Science*

56. Does early intervention prevent health-risking sexual behaviors related to HIV/AIDS?

Citation: Prevention Science, February 2014, vol./is. 15/Suppl 1(S1-S5), 1389-4986;1573-6695 (Feb 2014)

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

Correspondence Address: Reider, Eve E.: Prevention Research Branch (PRB), Division of Epidemiology Services and Prevention Research (DESPR), National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), 6001 Executive Boulevard, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892, ereider@mail.nih.gov

Institution: Prevention Research Branch (PRB), Division of Epidemiology Services and Prevention Research (DESPR), National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Bethesda, MD, US; Prevention Research Branch (PRB), Division of Epidemiology Services and Prevention Research (DESPR), National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Bethesda, MD, US; Prevention Research Branch (PRB), Division of Epidemiology Services and Prevention Research (DESPR), National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this Supplemental Issue is to expand the knowledge base on health risking sexual behaviors (HRSB) through examining the long-term effects of prevention interventions delivered early in life on outcomes in adolescence or young adulthood. Thus, the questions that inspired this supplement are the following: (1) Do drug abuse prevention interventions delivered in childhood have unintended positive effects on HRSB related to HIV/ AIDS in adolescence and young adulthood? (2) If so, what is the nature of the effect (e.g., direct, indirect effect), for whom (gender, race) and under what conditions (e.g., level of risk and level of intervention)? (3) What are the mechanisms of effect of these early childhood interventions on proximal and distal mediators that protect adolescents and young adults at risk for HRSB from HIV/AIDS? The answers to these questions will help to determine whether intervening early in life on proximal and distal mediators for drug abuse is an important intervention strategy for the prevention of acquisition and transmission of HIV infection. These answers will also improve our understanding of the role of drug abuse prevention in the etiology of HIV-related HRSB. In sum, this Supplemental Issue seeks to determine whether there is sufficient support to conclude that drug abuse prevention interventions delivered during childhood do prevent HIV-related HRSB and for which populations, at what ages and at what levels of intervention. Finally, this Supplemental Issue will elucidate the next steps for research in this area. It is noted that the ability to ask these questions is serendipitous. None of these studies was conceived as a longitudinal study lasting into the adult years or as an intervention to prevent HRSB. Thus, it is fortuitous that these investigator-initiated longitudinal followup studies of prevention interventions were able to be funded and that the research scientists were able to engage participants over long periods. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for Prevention Research (outside the USA); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Early Intervention](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[Etiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in *Prevention Science*

57. Metabotropic glutamate receptor 3 is associated with heroin dependence but not depression or schizophrenia in a Chinese population.

- Citation:** PLoS ONE, January 2014, vol./is. 9/1, 1932-6203 (Jan 31, 2014)
- Author(s):** Jia, Wei; Zhang, Rui; Wu, Bin; Dai, Zun-xiao; Zhu, Yong-sheng; Li, Ping-ping; Zhu, Feng
- Correspondence Address:** Zhu, Yong-sheng, zhuyongsheng3000@aliyun.com
- Institution:** Methadone Maintenance Treatment Clinic, Xi'an Mental Health Center, Xi'an, China; Methadone Maintenance Treatment Clinic, Xi'an Mental Health Center, Xi'an, China; Methadone Maintenance Treatment Clinic, Xi'an Mental Health Center, Xi'an, China; Methadone Maintenance Treatment Clinic, Xi'an Mental Health Center, Xi'an, China; Forensic Department, Xi'an Jiaotong University College of Medicine, Xi'an, China; Center for Translational Medicine, First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an, Xi'an, China; Center for Translational Medicine, First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an, Xi'an, China
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Metabotropic glutamate receptor subtype 3 (mGluR3, encoded by GRM3) plays important roles in the pathophysiology of schizophrenia, depression, and drug dependence. GRM3 polymorphisms were reported to be associated with prefrontal activity, cognitive shifting, and memory capability in healthy subjects, as well as susceptibility to schizophrenia and depression. The goal of this study was to replicate the association of GRM3 with schizophrenia and depression and to explore GRM3's potential association with heroin dependence (HD) in a Chinese population. Seventeen SNPs throughout the GRM3 gene were genotyped using MALDI-TOF within the MassARRAY system, and the allele and genotype distributions were compared between 619 healthy controls and 433 patients with schizophrenia, 409 patients with major depression, and 584 unrelated addicts. We found that GRM3 polymorphisms modulate the susceptibility to HD but do not significantly influence the risk for schizophrenia or depression. An increased risk of HD was significantly associated with the minor alleles of two GRM3 SNPs, including the T allele of rs274618 (Odds ratio (OR) = 1.631, 95% confidence interval (95%CI): 1.317-2.005), the T allele of rs274622 (OR = 1.652, 95% CI: 1.336-2.036), compared with the major alleles. The addicts carrying the minor allele of rs274618 or rs274622 had a shortened duration for transition from first use to dependence (DTFUD) in comparison to homozygote for major allele ($P < 0.0001$ for each SNP using log rank test). Additionally, a 6-SNP haplotype within 59 region of the GRM3 including the minor alleles of the two aforementioned SNPs was significantly associated with an increased risk of HD ($P = 0.00001$, OR = 1.668, 95% CI: 1.335-2.084). Our data indicated that GRM3 polymorphisms do not contribute to genetic susceptibility to schizophrenia and depression, but they confer an increased risk of HD in a Chinese population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.; HOLDER: Jia et al.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Glutamate Receptors](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Schizophrenia](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [PLoS One](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [PLoS ONE](#)

58. Establishing a link between attention deficit disorder/attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and childhood physical abuse.

- Citation:** Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma, February 2014, vol./is. 23/2(188-198), 1092-6771;1545-083X (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Fuller-Thomson, Esme; Mehta, Rukshan; Valeo, Angela
- Correspondence Address:** Fuller-Thomson, Esme: Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto, 246 Bloor St. W., Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 1A1, esme.fuller.thomson@utoronto.ca
- Institution:** Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Ryerson University, Toronto, ON, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Attention deficit disorder and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorders (ADD/ADHD) are found in approximately 5% to 10% of school-aged children. This study examined whether childhood physical abuse was associated with ADD/ADHD. Data were derived from a population-based sample of 13,054 adults from the 2005 Canadian Community Health Survey. We used logistical regression analysis in 2 models, both of which had ADD/ADHD as the criterion variable. There were 7 times higher odds of ADD/ADHD among those who reported they had been abused after controlling for several potential mediating factors, including age, race, gender, and 3 other types of adverse childhood experiences (parental divorce, parental addictions, and long-term parental unemployment) in comparison to those who were not abused. The results of this analysis show a strong link between childhood abuse and ADD/ADHD, an association that requires further study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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](#)
[*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Hyperkinesia](#)
[*Physical Abuse](#)
[Child Abuse](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

59. Intention to adopt a text message-based mobile coaching service to help stop smoking: Which explanatory variables?

- Citation:** International Journal of Technology and Human Interaction (IJTHI), 2013, vol./is. 9/4(1-19), 1548-3908;1548-3916 (2013)
- Author(s):** Cacho-Elizondo, Silvia; Shahidi, Niousha; Tossan, Vesselina
- Institution:** IPADE Business School, Mexico City, Mexico; EDC Paris Business School, Centre de Recherche en Entrepreneuriat, Ecole des Dirigeants et Createurs d'Entreprise, Paris, France; CNAM, Lirsa, France
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Cell phones make it possible to offer coaching services through text/video messages, to support users trying to break addictions. Given that use of such services is still low in France, it is important to have greater understanding of what leads users to adopt them. Therefore, the authors propose and validate an explanatory model for the intention to adopt a mobile coaching service to help people to stop smoking. This article uses the concepts of vicarious innovativeness, social influence, perceived monetary value, perceived enjoyment, and perceived irritation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Copying or distributing in print or electronic forms without written permission of IGI Global is prohibited.; HOLDER: IGI Global; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Messages](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Cellular Phones](#)
[*Coaching](#)
[Creativity](#)
[Social Marketing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Understanding homelessness, mental health and substance abuse through a mixed-methods longitudinal approach.

Citation: Health Sociology Review, December 2013, vol./is. 22/4(389-399), 1446-1242 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Rayburn, Rachel L

Institution: Department of Public Policy, Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne, IN, US

Language: English

Abstract: This manuscript outlines the multiple methods utilized in a long-term follow-up of a non-traditional population: Homeless substance abusers in New Orleans. This article addresses qualitative mental health research by outlining steps taken to explore both qualitative and quantitative data sources. By way of qualitative and quantitative methods, this research examines the life course of a sample of New Orleans homeless substance abusers from the time they entered into treatment (1991) until the present and observes the quality of their social bonds and their long-term outcomes. By making use of mixed methods, this research gives a more thorough understanding of mental health, specifically examined through homelessness and substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: eContent Management Pty Ltd.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[Poverty](#)
[Sociology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

61. Predictors of high level of hostility among homeless men on parole.

Citation: Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, February 2014, vol./is. 53/2(95-115), 1050-9674;1540-8558 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Nyamathi, Adeline; Salem, Benissa; Farabee, David; Hall, Elizabeth; Zhang, Sheldon; Khalilifard, Farinaz; Faucette, Mark; Leake, Barbara

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Institution: School of Nursing, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; School of Nursing, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Integrated Substance Abuse Program, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Integrated Substance Abuse Program, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Sociology, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA, US; School of Nursing, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US;

Amity Foundation, Los Angeles, CA, US; School of Nursing, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: High levels of hostility present a formidable challenge among homeless ex-offenders. This cross-sectional study assessed correlates of high levels of hostility using baseline data collected on recently-released male parolees (n = 472; age 18-60) participating in a randomized trial focused on prevention of illicit drug use and recidivism. Predictors of high levels of hostility included greater depressive symptomatology, lower self-esteem, having a mother who was treated for alcohol/drugs, belonging to a gang, more tangible support, having used methamphetamine and having a history of cognitive difficulties. These findings highlight the need to understand predictors of hostility among recently released homeless men and how these predictors may relate to recidivism. Research implications are discussed, as these findings will shape future nurse-led harm reduction and community-based interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hostility](#)
[*Parole](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)
[Homeless](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Neurocognitive functioning in compulsive buying disorder.

Citation: Annals of Clinical Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 26/1(57-63), 1040-1237;1547-3325 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Derbyshire, Katherine L; Chamberlain, Samuel R; Odlaug, Brian L; Schreiber, Liana R. N; Grant, Jon E

Correspondence Address: Derbyshire, Katherine L.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, 5841 S Maryland Avenue, MC 3077, Chicago, IL, US, 60637, kderbyshire@uchicago.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Public Health, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark; Division of Epidemiology and Community Health, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Compulsive buying (CB) is a fairly common behavioral problem estimated to affect 5.8% of the population. Although previous research has examined the clinical characteristics of CB, little research has examined whether people with CB manifest cognitive deficits. Methods: Twenty-three non-treatment-seeking compulsive buyers (mean age, 22.3 + 3.5; 60.9% female) and 23 age- and sex-matched healthy controls (mean age, 21.1 + 3.4, 60.9% female) underwent neurocognitive assessment. We predicted that the following cognitive domains would be impaired in CB: spatial working memory (Spatial Working Memory test), response inhibition (Stop-Signal Task), cognitive flexibility (Intra-Extra Dimensional Set Shift task), and decision making (Cambridge Gambling Task). Results: Compared with controls, individuals with CB exhibited significant impairments in response inhibition (P = .043), risk adjustment during decision making (P = .010), and spatial working memory (P = .041 total errors; P = .044 strategy scores). Deficits were of large effect size (Cohen's d, 0.6 to 1.05). Conclusions: These pilot data suggest that individuals with CB experience problems in

several distinct cognitive domains, supporting a likely neurobiological overlap between CB and other putative behavioral and substance addictions. These findings may have implications for shared treatment approaches as well as how we currently classify and understand CB. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Disorders](#)
[*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Neurocognition](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Response Inhibition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. How I became addicted to simulations and games.

Citation: Simulation & Gaming, February 2014, vol./is. 45/1(5-22), 1046-8781;1552-826X (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Powers, Richard B

Correspondence Address: Powers, Richard B., P.O. Box 276, Portland, OR, US, 97134, rbpelk@gmail.com

Institution: Portland State University, Portland, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Three outstanding teachers stimulated my interest in alternative methods of education and made me receptive to simulations and games. At my first gaming conference, I discovered the value of simulations and games by playing games rather than by listening to lectures. I found the spirit of play and cooperation at NASAGA and ISAGA conferences refreshing and my games owe a considerable debt to the experienced gamers I met there. My experience facilitating games has taught me that allowing a few players to judge the work of their peers using subjective criteria leads to negative emotions, which may cancel any potential benefits of a game. I have also learned that the NEW COMMONS GAME, which illustrates the tragedy of the commons, may leave players feeling helpless and fatalistic about solving real-world commons problems. Several strategies are presented that counter negative feelings and instill optimism in players that commons problems can be solved. Recent developments in the video gaming community provide grounds for optimism about the future of educational gaming. However, it is imperative that video game designers who have an educational goal incorporate the knowledge that educational gamers have acquired over the past 50 years, such as the need for debriefing. A hypothetical, long-term, large-scale game is described that has the potential to educate students campuswide about how a commons resource can be sustained for the benefit of all. In addition, if the game is conducted across semesters or years, players' responsibility to future generations of players could be studied and enhanced. However, the hypothetical game would require revising current thinking about debriefing. A brief description of the games I have designed is included. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Simulation Games](#)
[*Teaching Methods](#)
[Aesthetics](#)
[Debriefing \(Psychological\)](#)
[Future](#)
[Judgment](#)
[Strategies](#)
[Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. The impact of mindfulness on AIDS stigma: Evidence from drug abuser.

Citation: Chinese Journal of Clinical Psychology, December 2013, vol./is. 21/6(1004-1007), 1005-3611 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Geng, Liu-Na; Zhao, Qun

Correspondence Address: Geng, Liu-Na: Department of Psychology, School of Social and Behavior Sciences, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China, 210023, genghuna@nju.edu.cn

Institution: Department of Psychology, School of Social and Behavior Sciences, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China; Department of Psychology, School of Social and Behavior Sciences, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China

Language: Chinese

Abstract: Objective: This study aimed to investigate the impact of mindfulness on drug abuser's stigma towards AIDS Methods: The stigma on AIDS was measured before and after mindfulness intervention in the experimental group and control group. 170 female drug abusers were randomly assigned into high-mindful and low-mindful group, and then they were asked to sort the photos of HIV carriers and normal individuals according to specific criterion. Oral-report questionnaire and Brief Implicit Association Test to used to investigate the implicit and explicit stigma on AIDS. Results: Subjects held implicit AIDS stigma, $t = 8.53$, $P < 0.01$; And implicit and explicit AIDS stigma was not significantly correlated, $r = 0.098$, $P > 0.05$. Intervention of mindfulness to implicit AIDS stigma had a significant impact, $t = 2.49$, $P < 0.05$; Intervention of mindfulness to explicit AIDS stigma had a very significant impact, $t = 2.64$, $P < 0.01$. Conclusion: Mindfulness intervention can reduce HIV stigma. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *AIDS
*Drug Abuse
*HIV
*Stigma
Mindfulness

Source: PsycINFO

65. Study of the characteristics of irrational beliefs, social support and their relationship with symptoms in obsessive compulsive disorder patients.

Citation: Chinese Journal of Clinical Psychology, December 2013, vol./is. 21/6(950-952), 1005-3611 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Huang, Fang-Fang; Li, Zhan-Jiang; Han, Hai-Ying; Xiong, Hong-Fang

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Institution: Beijing Key Laboratory of Diagnosis and Treatment of Mental Disorders, Department of Clinical Psychology, Beijing Anding Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing, China; Beijing Key Laboratory of Diagnosis and Treatment of Mental Disorders, Department of Clinical Psychology, Beijing Anding Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing, China; Beijing Key Laboratory of Diagnosis and Treatment of Mental Disorders, Department of Clinical Psychology, Beijing Anding Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing, China; Beijing Key Laboratory of Diagnosis and Treatment of Mental Disorders, Department of Clinical Psychology, Beijing Anding Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing, China; Beijing Key Laboratory of Diagnosis and Treatment of Mental Disorders, Department of Clinical Psychology, Beijing Anding Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing, China

Language: Chinese

Abstract: Objective: To explore the etiological factors of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) by investigating characteristics of irrational beliefs, social support and their relationship with symptoms of OCD. Methods: 80 OCD patients and 40 normal participants were assessed

with Irrational Beliefs Scale (IBS) and Social Support Rating Scale (SSRS). Logistic regression analysis and multiple stepwise regression analysis were applied to examine the relationship between clinical symptoms and the irrational beliefs and social support. Results: The scores of all the sub-scales in the irrational beliefs in the patient group were significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) than control group, the scores of objective support and subjective support in the patient group were also significantly lower than control group ($P < 0.05$). The demandingness is the risk factor for OCD ($OR = 1.149$, $P < 0.05$). The severity of obsessive compulsive symptoms was positively correlated with the level of low frustration tolerance ($= 0.404$, $P < 0.01$). The severity of depression and anxiety were positively correlated with the level of low frustration tolerance ($= 0.558$, $P < 0.01$) and utilization of support ($= -0.363$, $P < 0.01$). Conclusion: OCD patients have more irrational beliefs and less social support, relative to the controls. The demandingness is the risk factor of OCD. The severity of obsessive compulsive symptoms can be predicted by low frustration tolerance, and the depression and anxiety symptoms were influenced by low frustration tolerance and utilization of support in the OCD patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Irrational Beliefs](#)
[*Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)
[AIDS](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Patients](#)
[Stigma](#)
[Mindfulness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Mediating effect of trait impulsivity between negative affect and internet overuse in college students.

Citation: Chinese Journal of Clinical Psychology, December 2013, vol./is. 21/6(942-945), 1005-3611 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Xu, Yuan-Chao; Yang, Yu-Ping; Wu, Da-Xing

Correspondence Address: Xu, Yuan-Chao: Changsha University, Changsha, China, 410022

Institution: Changsha University, Changsha, China; Changsha University, Changsha, China; Changsha University, Changsha, China

Language: Chinese

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the internet overuse prevalence rate among college students, discuss the relationship among impulsivity, negative affect and internet overuse, and explore impulsivity's mediating effect. Methods: 1044 college students were asked to complete the IADQ (Internet overuse Diagnosis Questionnaire), IAT (Internet Addiction Test), BIS-II (Barratt Impulsiveness Seale), DASS-21 (Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale). Results: The prevalence rate of internet overuse among college students was 6.7%; the internet overuse group had a significant higher BIS-11, DASS-21 total and subscales score than control group ($P < 0.05$); The IADQ, IAT scores were positively correlated with BIS-11, DASS-21 total and subscales score Significantly ($P < 0.01$); Depression and non-planning score could predictive IADQ score, BIS-11, DASS-21 total score could predictive IAT score; The effect of negative affect on internet overuse was partially mediated by impulsivity, and the mediating effect made up 43.57% ,52.91% of the total effect. Conclusion: Internet overuse was closely related to impulsivity and negative affect; impulsivity serves as a mediator variable between negative affect and internet overuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Major Depression
Positive and Negative Symptoms

Source: PsycINFO

67. Tramadol abuse in a binge pattern in a young depressed woman.

Citation: European Addiction Research, February 2014, vol./is. 20/2(82-86), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Ferrari, Anna; Tiraferri, Ilaria; Palazzoli, Federica; Licata, Manuela

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Tramadol is a central analgesic with a unique pharmacological profile in that it is an opioid agonist and an inhibitor of serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake. We describe a case of abuse of tramadol in a binge pattern in a young woman who had initially received the prescription of tramadol as an analgesic as needed. Case Description: The patient had no history of drug or alcohol abuse, but suffered from depression. Over time, she had increased the doses up to 30 ml of tramadol 100 mg/ml oral solution a week. She took the drug in consecutive 'pinches', from afternoon to evening. Tramadol improved her mood, gave her euphoria, but also caused constipation and urinary retention. Detoxification was carried out by partial replacement with tramadol 100 mg extended release and gradual reduction of the number of pinches. The patient found it hard to follow the program because of withdrawal symptoms of an opioid type and especially because of the worsening of depression. Conclusion: The action of tramadol on the monoaminergic system is believed to be a factor that limits abuse liability and gives advantageous antidepressant-like properties, but it also involves the risk of inducing abuse of the analgesic to improve mood as if it were a stimulant. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Drug Dosages
*Major Depression
*Norepinephrine
*Tramadol
Opiates

Source: PsycINFO

68. Assessment of problematic internet use by the Compulsive Internet Use Scale and the Internet Addiction Test: A sample of problematic and pathological gamblers.

Citation: European Addiction Research, February 2014, vol./is. 20/2(75-81), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Guertler, Diana; Rumpf, Hans-Juergen; Bischof, Anja; Kastirke, Nadin; Petersen, Kay Uwe; John, Ulrich; Meyer, Christian

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Language: English

Abstract: This study aims to analyze psychometric properties and validity of the Compulsive Internet Use Scale (CIUS) and the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) and, second, to determine a threshold for the CIUS which matches the IAT cut-off for detecting problematic Internet use. A total of 292 subjects with problematic or pathological gambling (237 men, 55 women) aged 14-63 years and with private Internet use for at least 1 h per working or weekend day were recruited via different recruitment channels. Results include that both scales were internally consistent (Cronbach's = 0.9) and had satisfactory convergent validity ($r = 0.75$; 95% CI 0.70-0.80). The correlation with duration of private Internet use per week was significantly higher for the CIUS ($r = 0.54$) compared to the IAT ($r = 0.40$). Among all participants, 25.3% were classified as problematic Internet users based on the IAT with a cut-off > 40 . The highest proportion of congruent classified cases results from a CIUS cut-off > 18 (sensitivity 79.7%, specificity 79.4%). However, a higher cut-off (> 21) seems to be more appropriate for prevalence estimation of problematic Internet use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Risk factors of -hydroxybutyrate overdosing.

Citation: European Addiction Research, February 2014, vol./is. 20/2(66-74), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Korf, Dirk J; Nabben, Ton; Benschop, Annemieke; Ribbink, Kim; van Amsterdam, Jan G. C

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Language: English

Abstract: The aim of this study was to identify in recreational drug users the factors which increase the risk of overdosing (OD) with -hydroxybutyrate (GHB). A purposive sample of 45 experienced GHB users was interviewed, equally divided into three groups (never OD, occasional OD, and repeat OD). The repeat OD group scored highest on many risk factors regarding GHB use, the occasional OD group scored intermediate, and the never OD group scored lowest. Participants, whether or not they had overdosed on GHB, most often perceived GHB use (e.g. using more GHB than usual, using GHB doses too closely together) as the main reason for GHB OD, and many participants who had overdosed on

GHB reported that they had taken more GHB than usual at their most recent occasion of GHB OD. No significant differences in co-use of GHB with other substances were found between the three groups. Our findings indicate that using GHB in the company of groups of friends probably reduces, but does not eliminate, the risk of OD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Overdoses](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Gamma Hydroxybutyrate](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Risk perception and emotional coping: A pathway for behavioural addiction?

Citation: European Addiction Research, February 2014, vol./is. 20/2(49-58), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Rougemont-Bucking, Ansgar; Grivel, Jeremy

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Language: English

Abstract: This article summarizes current concepts of the working memory with regard to its role within emotional coping strategies. In particular, it focuses on the fact that the limited capacity of the working memory to process now-relevant information can be turned into an advantage, when the individual is occupied by dealing with unpleasant emotion. Based on a phenomenon known as dual-task interference (DTI), this emotion can be chased by intense arousal due to clearly identifiable external stressors. Thus, risk perception might be used as a 'DTI inductor' that allows avoidance of unpleasant emotion. Successful mastery of risk adds a highly relevant dopaminergic component to the overall experience. The resulting mechanism of implicit learning may contribute to the development of a behavioural addiction. Besides its putative effects in the development of a behavioural addiction, the use of DTI might be of a more general interest for the clinical practice, especially in the field of psychotherapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Implicit Learning](#)
[*Interference \(Learning\)](#)
[*Risk Perception](#)
[*Short Term Memory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Vulnerability to smokeless tobacco use among those dependent on alcohol or illicit drugs.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, February 2014, vol./is. 16/2(216-223), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Redner, Ryan; White, Thomas J; Harder, Valerie S; Higgins, Stephen T

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction: Individuals dependent on alcohol or illicit drugs are vulnerable to cigarette smoking and related adverse health outcomes. Less research has been conducted regarding whether these same groups are vulnerable to smokeless tobacco (ST) use. The goal of this study is to examine vulnerability to ST use among individuals with other drug dependence. Methods: Utilizing the most recent (2011) National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NDSUH), we determined odds ratios (ORs) for current cigarette smoking and ST use among those with current alcohol, cocaine, heroin, and marijuana dependence, adjusting for relevant sociodemographic characteristics. Vulnerability to cigarette smoking was assessed to confirm that alcohol and illicit drug dependence were associated with increased smoking in these data sets, as shown in prior studies. Identical analyses were completed in the 2009 and 2010 NSDUH to assess generality. Results: Odds for current cigarette smoking were increased for each category of dependence ($p < .0005$): alcohol (OR with 99% CI = 3.30 [2.58, 4.21]), cocaine (OR = 4.50 [1.53, 13.20]), heroin (OR = 7.84 [1.92, 32.03]), and marijuana (OR = 3.55 [2.59, 4.88]). Odds for current ST use were also increased among those with alcohol dependence (OR = 1.56 [1.06, 2.30], $p = .003$) but not illicit drug dependence. Generality of the findings was confirmed in the 2009 and 2010 NSDUH. Conclusions: Consistent with earlier reports, alcohol and illicit drug dependence are associated with robust increases in risk for cigarette smoking. In the case of alcohol dependence, but not illicit drug dependence, this vulnerability also extends to ST use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved. For permissions, please e-mail: journals.permissions@oup.com.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Smokeless Tobacco](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

72. Internet addiction among elementary and middle school students in China: A nationally representative sample study.

- Citation:** Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, February 2014, vol./is. 17/2(111-116), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Li, Yajun; Zhang, Xinghui; Lu, Furong; Zhang, Qin; Wang, Yun
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and Learning, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China; National Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China

Language:

English

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to examine the prevalence of Internet addiction in a nationally representative sample of Chinese elementary and middle school students and to investigate Internet addiction among Internet users with different usages. The data were from the National Children's Study of China (NCSC) in which 24,013 fourth-to ninth-grade students were recruited from 100 counties in 31 provinces in China. Only 54.2% of the students had accessed the Internet. According to the criteria of Young's Diagnostic Questionnaire (YDQ), an eight-item instrument, the prevalence of Internet addiction in the total sample was 6.3%, and among Internet users was 11.7%. Among the Internet users, males (14.8%) and rural students (12.1%) reported Internet addiction more than females (7.0%) and urban students (10.6%). The percentage of Internet addicts in elementary school students (11.5%) was not significantly lower than the percentage of middle school students (11.9%). There was no statistically significant difference between the four geographical regions (9.6%, 11.5%, 12.3%, 11.1%) characterized by different levels of economy, health, education, and social environment. As the frequency of Internet use and time spent online per week increased, the percentage of Internet addicts increased. When considering the location and purpose of Internet use, the percentage of Internet addicts was highest in adolescents typically surfing in Internet cafes (18.1%) and playing Internet games (22.5%). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Elementary School Students
 *Internet Addiction
 *Middle School Students
 *Social Environments
 *Internet Usage

Source:

PsycINFO

73. The influence of personality, parental behaviors, and self-esteem on internet addiction: A study of Chinese college students.

Citation:

Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, February 2014, vol./is. 17/2(104-110), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Feb 2014)

Author(s):

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Language:

English

Abstract:

A survey of 2,095 college students in five major cities in China was conducted to examine the influence of personality, parental behaviors, and self-esteem on Internet addiction. We found that psychoticism and neuroticism were both positively related to Internet addiction. The influence of parental behaviors on Internet addition was also significant. However, fathers' and mothers' behaviors had different impacts on their children's likelihood of being addicted to the Internet. Specifically, we found that fathers' rejection and overprotection, and mothers' rejection would increase the risk for Internet addiction. Furthermore, the influence of emotional warmth from parents on Internet addiction was partially mediated by self-esteem. Finally, we found that parental behaviors of mothers and fathers affected males and females differently in terms the risk of being

addicted to the Internet. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *College Students
 *Internet Addiction
 *Neuroticism
 *Self Esteem
 Parental Attitudes
Source: PsycINFO

74. Psychometric validation of a German version of the Compulsive Internet Use Scale.

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, February 2014, vol./is. 17/2(99-103), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Wartberg, Lutz; Petersen, Kay-Uwe; Kammerl, Rudolf; Rosenkranz, Moritz; Thomasius, Rainer

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Language: English

Abstract: Excessive Internet use and Internet addiction are currently increasing in many industrial nations. Verified and validated measuring instruments could contribute to a better understanding of this still quite recent development. The aim of this survey was to investigate the psychometric properties of a German version of the Compulsive Internet Use Scale (CIUS). We surveyed a representative German quota sample of 1,723 adolescents aged between 14 and 17 years, as well as one parent each, with standardized questionnaires. In addition, adolescents and parents were asked whether the media use by the youth was considered problematic or excessive, and whether it led to arguments at home. We conducted confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) with maximum likelihood estimation to examine the factorial validity of the German CIUS, as well as reliability and correlation analyses. The results of the CFA indicate good psychometric properties for the German version of the CIUS. They appear in line with the findings for the original version of the questionnaire. Furthermore, the CIUS showed high internal consistency, and we found significant correlations between the "CIUS-summary score" and different ratings of problems with the media usage by the youth and the parents. The German version of the CIUS seems to be a valid and suitable diagnostic tool for measuring problematic to pathological Internet use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Internet Addiction
 *Psychometrics
 *Test Reliability
 *Test Validity
 *Internet Usage
 Foreign Language Translation
 Rating Scales

Source: PsycINFO

75. Prevalence of problematic mobile phone use in British adolescents.

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, February 2014, vol./is. 17/2(91-98), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Lopez-Fernandez, Olatz; Honrubia-Serrano, Luisa; Freixa-Blanxart, Montserrat; Gibson, Will

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Language: English

Abstract: The problematic use of mobile phones among adolescents has not been widely studied. There are very few instruments for assessing potential technological addiction to mobile phones, or for categorizing different types of users or uses. The most widely used scale is the Mobile Phone Problem Use Scale (MPPUS), which is used to study adult populations, and has been applied in various forms in international contexts. The aims of this study were to adapt the Spanish version of this scale (MPPUSA) to British adolescents, and then to estimate the prevalence of possible problematic users. A questionnaire was administered to a sample of 1,529 secondary school pupils aged between 11 and 18 years, with 1,026 completed questionnaires being collected. The analysis showed that the factor and construct validity and reliability were comparable to those obtained in previous studies. The prevalence of problematic users among the students was 10%, and the typical problematic user tended to be an adolescent between 11 and 14 years old, studying in a public school, who considered themselves to be an expert user of this technology, who made extensive use of his/her mobile phone, and who attributed the same problem of use among their peers. These users presented notable scores in all the symptoms covered by the scale used to assess problematic use. In conclusion, the adaptation of the MPPUSA as a screening scale for British adolescents presents good sensitivity and specificity for detecting the main addictive symptoms proposed in this validated version. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Communication Systems](#)
[*Cellular Phones](#)
[Public School Education](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. Decision rules for GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyric acid) detoxification: A vignette study.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2014, vol./is. 135/(146-151), 0376-8716 (Feb 1, 2014)

Author(s): Kamal, Rama M; van Iwaarden, Sjacco; Dijkstra, Boukje A. G; de Jong, Cornelis A. J

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Objective: The purpose of routine alcohol screening is to identify patients who may benefit from brief intervention, but patients who also have alcohol and other substance use disorders (AUD/SUD) likely require more intensive interventions. This study sought to determine the prevalence of clinically documented AUD/SUD among VA outpatients with unhealthy alcohol use identified by routine screening. **Methods:** VA patients 18-90 years who screened positive for unhealthy alcohol use (AUDIT-C > 3 women; > 4 men) and were randomly selected for quality improvement standardized medical record review (6/06-6/10) were included. Gender-stratified prevalences of clinically documented AUD/SUD (diagnosis of AUD, SUD, or alcohol-specific medical conditions, or VA specialty addictions treatment on the date of or 365 days prior to screening) were estimated and compared across AUDIT-C risk groups, and then repeated across groups further stratified by age. **Results:** Among 63,397 eligible patients with unhealthy alcohol use, 25% (n = 2109) women and 28% (n = 15,199) men had documented AUD/SUD (p < 0.001). The prevalence of AUD/SUD increased with increasing AUDIT-C risk, ranging from 13% (95% CI 13-14%) to 82% (79-85%) for women and 12% (11-12%) to 69% (68-71%) for men in the lowest and highest AUDIT-C risk groups, respectively. Patterns were similar across age groups. **Conclusions:** One-quarter of all patients with unhealthy alcohol use, and a majority of those with the highest alcohol screening scores, had clinically recognized AUD/SUD. Healthcare systems implementing evidence-based alcohol-related care should be prepared to offer more intensive interventions and/or effective pharmacotherapies for these patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information:

Annual Meeting of Academy Health. 2010. A preliminary version of this work was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Age Differences](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Screening](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Outpatients](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)**78. A simulative comparison of respondent driven sampling with incentivized snowball sampling- The "strudel effect".****Citation:**

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2014, vol./is. 135/(71-77), 0376-8716 (Feb 1, 2014)

Author(s):

Gyarmathy, V. Anna; Johnston, Lisa G; Caplinskiene, Irma; Caplinskas, Saulius; Latkin, Carl A

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Respondent driven sampling (RDS) and incentivized snowball sampling (ISS) are two sampling methods that are commonly used to reach people who inject drugs (PWID). Methods: We generated a set of simulated RDS samples on an actual sociometric ISS sample of PWID in Vilnius, Lithuania ("original sample") to assess if the simulated RDS estimates were statistically significantly different from the original ISS sample prevalences for HIV (9.8%), Hepatitis A (43.6%), Hepatitis B (Anti-HBc 43.9% and HBsAg 3.4%), Hepatitis C (87.5%), syphilis (6.8%) and Chlamydia (8.8%) infections and for selected behavioral risk characteristics. Results: The original sample consisted of a large component of 249 people (83% of the sample) and 13 smaller components with 1-12 individuals. Generally, as long as all seeds were recruited from the large component of the original sample, the simulation samples simply recreated the large component. There were no significant differences between the large component and the entire original sample for the characteristics of interest. Altogether 99.2% of 360 simulation sample point estimates were within the confidence interval of the original prevalence values for the characteristics of interest. Conclusions: When population characteristics are reflected in large network components that dominate the population, RDS and ISS may produce samples that have statistically non-different prevalence values, even though some isolated network components may be under-sampled and/or statistically significantly different from the main groups. This so-called "strudel effect" is discussed in the paper. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Injections](#)
[Sampling \(Experimental\)](#)
[Simulation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

79. Adolescent illicit drug use and subsequent academic and psychosocial adjustment: An examination of socially-mediated pathways.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2014, vol./is. 135/(45-51), 0376-8716 (Feb 1, 2014)

Author(s): Briere, Frederic N; Fallu, Jean-Sebastien; Morizot, Julien; Janosz, Michel

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Questions remain regarding the consequences of illicit drug use on adolescent adjustment and the nature of mechanisms that may explain these consequences. In this study, we examined whether early-onset illicit drug use predicts subsequent academic and psychosocial adjustment and whether associations are socially-mediated by decreased school engagement and increased peer deviancy. Method: 4885 adolescents were followed throughout secondary school. We used regressions to determine whether illicit drug use in grade 7 predicted academic achievement, school dropout, depressive symptoms, and conduct problems in grades 10-11, adjusting for

potential confounders. We used path analysis to test whether significant associations were mediated by school engagement and peer deviancy in grade 8. Results: Illicit drug use predicted conduct problems and school dropout, but not academic achievement and depressive symptoms. The association between illicit drug use and conduct problems was fully mediated by increased peer deviancy. The association between illicit drug use and school dropout was partially mediated by increased peer deviancy, but remained mostly direct. No indirect association via decreased school engagement was found. Examination of reverse pathways revealed that conduct problems and academic achievement in grade 7 predicted drug use in grades 10-11. These associations were mediated by peer deviancy and school engagement (conduct problems only). Conclusion: Adolescent illicit drug use influences the risk of school dropout and conduct problems in part by contributing to deviant peer affiliation. Reciprocal social mediation characterizes the association between drug use and conduct problems. A reverse mechanism best explains the association with academic achievement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Student Engagement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

80. Cognitive control in alcohol use disorder: Deficits and clinical relevance.

Citation: Reviews in the Neurosciences, February 2014, vol./is. 25/1(1-24), 0334-1763 (Feb 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Cognitive control refers to the internal representation, maintenance, and updating of context information in the service of exerting control over thoughts and behavior. Deficits in cognitive control likely contribute to difficulty in maintaining abstinence in individuals with alcohol use disorders (AUD). In this article, we define three cognitive control processes in detail (response inhibition, distractor interference control, and working memory), review the tasks measuring performance in these areas, and summarize the brain networks involved in carrying out these processes. Next, we review evidence of deficits in these processes in AUD, including both metrics of task performance and functional neuroimaging. Finally, we explore the clinical relevance of these deficits by identifying predictors of clinical outcome and markers that appear to change (improve) with treatment. We observe that individuals with AUD experience deficits in some, but not all, metrics of cognitive control. Deficits in cognitive control may predict clinical outcome in AUD, but more work is necessary to replicate findings. It is likely that performance on tasks requiring cognitive control improves with abstinence, and with some psychosocial and medication treatments. Future work should clarify which aspects of cognitive control are most important to target during treatment of AUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Distraction](#)
[Interference \(Learning\)](#)
[Response Inhibition](#)
[Short Term Memory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Gabapentin for substance use disorders: Is it safe and appropriate?

Citation: Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services, February 2014, vol./is. 52/2(13-16), 0279-3695 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Howland, Robert H

Correspondence Address: Howland, Robert H.: University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213, HowlandRH@upmc.edu

Institution: University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Gabapentin is effective for the treatment of alcohol dependence and can be used for treating anxiety, insomnia, headaches, and/or pain in patients who have comorbid substance use disorders (SUDs) or who are at high risk of substance abuse. Deaths from unintentional drug overdoses are increasing, are the leading cause of injury death in the United States, and are mostly attributable to prescription drugs, in particular opioid agents. Compared to other psychotropic drugs, gabapentin is not especially harmful or lethal. Gabapentin misuse is possible, similar to other medications not typically considered drugs of abuse, but it should be considered safe and appropriate for use in patients with all types of SUDs, including patients who take opioid drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: SLACK Incorporated

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

82. Measuring slips and lapses when they occur-Ambulatory assessment in application to cognitive failures.

Citation: Consciousness and Cognition: An International Journal, February 2014, vol./is. 24/(1-11), 1053-8100 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Lange, Stefanie; Sus, Heinz-Martin

Correspondence Address: Lange, Stefanie: Faculty of Humanities, Department of Psychology I, Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg, Universitätsplatz 2, Magdeburg, Germany, 39106, stefanie.lange@ovgu.de

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Department of Psychology I, Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany; Faculty of Humanities, Department of Psychology I, Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Cognitive failures are lapses in attention, cognition, and actions that everybody experiences in everyday life. Self-reports are mainly used for assessment but those instruments are memory-biased and more related to personality aspects than to actual behavior. Ambulatory assessment is already used for capturing emotions or addictive behavior, but not yet for cognitive failures. The newly developed Questionnaire for Cognitive Failures in Everyday Life (KFA) was applied via mobile phones (electronic KFA) wherein an acoustic signal asked participants (N = 91, 60-76 years) 4 times daily to answer 13 questions for 1 week. The new instrument showed satisfying reliability and was compared with a self-report method (Cognitive Failures Questionnaire; Broadbent, Cooper, Fitzgerald, and Parkes, 1982) in terms of correlations with cognitive abilities (working memory capacity, short-term memory, switching ability, and reasoning), personality traits, and demographical aspects. Although further validation is needed, first results are promising and eKFA enriches cognitive failures research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[*Short Term Memory](#)
[*Task Switching](#)
[Measurement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Deep brain stimulation of the nucleus accumbens and its usefulness in severe opioid addiction.

Citation: Molecular Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 19/2(145-146), 1359-4184;1476-5578 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Kuhn, J; Moller, M; Treppmann, J. F; Bartsch, C; Lenartz, D; Gruendler, T. O. J; Maarouf, M; Brosig, A; Barnikol, U. B; Klosterkotter, J; Sturm, V

Correspondence Address: Kuhn, J., jens.kuhn@uk-koeln.de

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; IGG-Group, Division of Addiction Research, Grevenbroich, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Functional Neurosurgery and Stereotaxy, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Max Planck Institute for Neurological Research, Cologne, Germany; Department of Functional Neurosurgery and Stereotaxy, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Max Planck Institute for Neurological Research, Cologne, Germany; Institute of Neuromodulation, Research Center Juelich, Juelich, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Functional Neurosurgery and Stereotaxy, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a study that describes deep brain stimulation (DBS) induced sustained heroin abstinence in two therapy resistant opioid addicted patients treated during the piloting phase to clinical trial. DBS of the nucleus accumbens (NAcc) has been recently reported to modulate substance-induced dysfunction and to promote an alteration of addictive behavior. Inclusion was based on long time heroin addiction according to DSM-IV, at least one detoxification without a prolonged phase of abstinence and long time opiate replacement therapy with a constant dose of levomethadone. On the basis of the findings, the study hypothesizes that NAcc DBS facilitates heroin and methadone abstinence by

promoting neuroplastic changes in dopaminergic neurons. It remains unclear whether the observed beneficial effects allow a generalization to other forms of substance addictions. Although the achieved abstinence from heroin in the patients is highly promising, clinical studies with larger samples are needed to further support this hypothesis, and to evaluate accumbal DBS as a cost effective treatment option for otherwise treatment resistant drug addiction. Herein, emphasis must be placed on the patients' pattern of comorbid drug consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Trials](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Deep Brain Stimulation](#)
[Neurons](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. Review of Loving someone with PTSD: A practical guide to understanding and connecting with your partner after trauma.

Citation: International Journal of Emergency Mental Health, 2013, vol./is. 15/4(307-308), 1522-4821 (2013)

Author(s): Matsakis, Aphrodite T

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Loving Someone with PTSD: A Practical Guide to Understanding and Connecting with Your Partner after Trauma edited by Daniel Clark (2014). The purpose of this book is to assist caregivers in coping with their partner's posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and the related impacts on the relationship itself. The author offers hope to caregivers, reminding them that PTSD is a diagnosis, not the whole person. Throughout the book, the author includes thought-provoking questions or exercises to assist the reader in applying the presented material to their personal relationships. Also included in the book are several pages of organizations, websites, and additional readings organized by topics such as addiction, anger, depression and suicide, relationships and self-care. The book is recommended to mental health professionals, chaplains, and others working with traumatized individuals and their family members. The book could be effectively used by either the partner individually, or by both members of the couple. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Family Members](#)
[*Love](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Medical Diagnosis](#)
[Mental Health Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Alcoholism and conditional reasoning: Difficulties in specific mental domains or in the general use of heuristics?

Citation: Psychologica Belgica, 2013, vol./is. 53/4(3-16), 0033-2879 (2013)

Author(s): Astorga, Miguel Lopez

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Institution: Institute of Humanistic Studies "Juan Ignacio Molina", University of Talca, Talca, Chile

Language: English

Abstract: A recent study states that alcoholics manifest conditional reasoning problems in certain specific mental domains, particularly in the domain of social interactions and in the domain in charge of precautions in hazardous situations. Nonetheless, given that the existence of such domains is questioned in different papers, a reinterpretation of the results of said study, in the light of a theoretical framework more widely accepted, might be needed. That is the aim of this paper, which will be based mainly on the dual-process theory and which will offer a critical review of both the Social contracts theory and the hazard management theory. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Inductive Deductive Reasoning](#)
[*Social Interaction](#)
[Hazards](#)
[Heuristics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. Do alcohol and marijuana use decrease the probability of condom use for college women?

Citation: Journal of Sex Research, February 2014, vol./is. 51/2(145-158), 0022-4499;1559-8519 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Walsh, Jennifer L; Fielder, Robyn L; Carey, Kate B; Carey, Michael P

Correspondence Address: Walsh, Jennifer L.: Centers for Behavioral and Preventive Medicine, Miriam Hospital, Coro West, Suite 309, 164 Summit Avenue, Providence, RI, US, 02906, jennifer_walsh@brown.edu

Institution: Centers for Behavioral and Preventive Medicine, Miriam Hospital, Providence, RI, US; Centers for Behavioral and Preventive Medicine, Miriam Hospital, Providence, RI, US; Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, School of Public Health, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Centers for Behavioral and Preventive Medicine, Miriam Hospital, Providence, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol and marijuana use are thought to increase sexual risk taking, but event-level studies conflict in their findings and often depend on reports from a limited number of people or on a limited number of sexual events per person. With event-level data from 1,856 sexual intercourse events provided by 297 college women (Mage = 18 years; 71% White), we used multilevel modeling to examine associations between alcohol and marijuana use and condom use as well as interactions involving sexual partner type and alcohol-sexual risk expectancies. Controlling for alternative contraception use, partner type, regular levels of substance use, impulsivity and sensation seeking, and demographics, women were no more or less likely to use condoms during events involving drinking or heavy episodic drinking than during those without drinking. However, for drinking events, there was a negative association between number of drinks consumed and condom use; in addition, women with stronger alcohol-sexual risk expectancies were marginally less likely to use condoms when drinking. Although there was no main effect of marijuana use on condom use, these data suggest marijuana use with established romantic partners may increase risk of unprotected sex. Intervention efforts should target expectancies and emphasize the dose-response relationship of drinks to condom use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Condoms](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)

*Marijuana Usage
 *Sexual Risk Taking
 Probability
 Sensation Seeking
 Sexual Partners

Source: PsycINFO

87. Identifying childhood characteristics that underlie premorbid risk for substance use disorders: Socialization and boldness.

Citation: Development and Psychopathology, February 2014, vol./is. 26/1(141-157), 0954-5794;1469-2198 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Hicks, Brian M; Iacono, William G; McGue, Matt

Correspondence Address: Hicks, Brian M.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, 4250 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109, brianhic@umich.edu

Institution: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Minnesota, MB, US; University of Minnesota, MB, US

Language: English

Abstract: We utilized a longitudinal twin study (N = 2,510) to identify the child characteristics present prior to initiation of substance use that best predicted later substance use disorders. Two independent traits accounted for the majority of premorbid risk: socialization (conformity to rules and conventional values) and boldness (sociability and social assurance, stress resilience, and thrill seeking). Low socialization was associated with disruptive behavior disorders, parental externalizing disorders, and environmental adversity and exhibited moderate genetic (0.45) and shared environmental influences (0.30). Boldness was highly heritable (0.71) and associated with less internalizing distress and environmental adversity. In combination, these traits exhibited robust associations with adolescent and young adult substance use disorders (R = .48 and .50, respectively) and incremental prediction over disruptive behavior disorders, parental externalizing disorders, and environmental adversity. The results were replicated in an independent sample. Socialization and boldness offer a novel conceptualization of underlying risk for substance use disorders that has the potential to improve prediction and theory with implications for basic research, prevention, and intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Premorbidity
 Child Attitudes
 Socialization
 Stress

Source: PsycINFO

88. Precursors of adolescent substance use from early childhood and early adolescence: Testing a developmental cascade model.

Citation: Development and Psychopathology, February 2014, vol./is. 26/1(125-140), 0954-5794;1469-2198 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Sitnick, Stephanie L; Shaw, Daniel S; Hyde, Luke W

Correspondence Address: Sitnick, Stephanie L.: University of Pittsburgh, 210 South Bouquet Street, 4109 Sennott Square, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15260, sls151@pitt.edu

Institution: University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined developmentally salient risk and protective factors of adolescent substance use assessed during early childhood and early adolescence using a sample of 310 low-income boys. Child problem behavior and proximal family risk and protective factors (i.e., parenting and maternal depression) during early childhood, as well as child and family factors and peer deviant behavior during adolescence, were explored as potential precursors to later substance use during adolescence using structural equation modeling. Results revealed that early childhood risk and protective factors (i.e., child externalizing problems, mothers' depressive symptomatology, and nurturant parenting) were indirectly related to substance use at the age of 17 via risk and protective factors during early and middle adolescence (i.e., parental knowledge and externalizing problems). The implications of these findings for early prevention and intervention are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Behavior Problems](#)
[Structural Equation Modeling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. How to encourage smokers to participate in web-based computer-tailored smoking cessation programs: A comparison of different recruitment strategies.

Citation: Health Education Research, February 2014, vol./is. 29/1(23-40), 0268-1153;1465-3648 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Stanczyk, N. E.; Bolman, C; Smit, E. S; Candel, M. J. J. M; Muris, J. W. M; de Vries, H

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Institution: Department of Health Promotion, School for Public Health and Primary Care (CAPHRI), Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands; Department of Psychology, Open University of the Netherlands, Heerlen, Netherlands; Department of Health Promotion, School for Public Health and Primary Care (CAPHRI), Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands; Department of Methodology and Statistics, School for Public Health and Primary Care (CAPHRI), Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands; Department of Family Medicine, School for Public Health and Primary Care (CAPHRI), Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands; Department of Health Promotion, School for Public Health and Primary Care (CAPHRI), Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: The reach, retention and costs of four strategies aimed to recruit smokers for participation in a computer-tailored smoking cessation intervention was explored. The study was part of a randomized controlled trial whereby 832 respondents were randomized to three conditions. Smokers were invited by general practitioners (GPs), newspapers, Internet and other strategies (i.e. mailing organizations) to take part. ANOVA's/Chi-square tests explored sample differences. Logistic regression analyses investigated differences between the samples regarding retention and smoking behaviour. Smokers recruited via GPs (N = 144) had a lower educational level and suffered more from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease compared with respondents recruited via Internet (N = 307) ($\chi^2 = 11.554$, $df = 3$, $P = 0.009$). Less motivated respondents recruited by GPs were more likely to return to study compared with the less motivated respondents recruited by 'other recruitment' strategies ($\chi^2 = 6.416$, $df = 3$, $P = 0.093$). Highly addicted respondents recruited from newspapers (N = 213) were less likely to make a quit attempt compared with highly addicted respondents recruited by GPs (OR = 0.334, $P = 0.035$). Females from newspapers were less likely to remain abstinent compared with the GP sample (OR = 0.337, $P = 0.005$). Recruitment via GPs showed highest costs. Recruitment strategy

influenced the type of smokers. Group differences were associated with different patterns of quitting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Computer Assisted Instruction Strategies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Health Education Research](#)

90. Exploring the feasibility of text messaging to support substance abuse recovery among youth in treatment.

Citation: Health Education Research, February 2014, vol./is. 29/1(13-22), 0268-1153;1465-3648 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Gonzales, Rachel; Anglin, M. Douglas; Glik, Deborah C

Correspondence Address: Gonzales, Rachel: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90095, rachelmg@ucla.edu

Institution: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US; School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This exploratory study examined treatment involved youth opinions about (i) the utility of using text messaging to support recovery behaviors after treatment; (ii) important types of text messages that could help youth self-manage their substance use behaviors after treatment; and (iii) programmatic or logistical areas associated with text messaging programs. Eight focus groups were conducted with 67 youth (aged 12-24) enrolled in outpatient and residential publicly funded substance abuse treatment programs around Los Angeles County, California. Results highlight that 70% of youth positively endorsed text messaging as a viable method of intervention during aftercare, 20% expressed ambivalent feelings, and 10% conveyed dislike. Thematic data exploration revealed seven themes related to the types of text messages youth recommend for helping youth avoid relapse after treatment, including positive appraisal (90%), lifestyle change tips (85%), motivational reinforcing (80%), coping advice (75%), confidence boosters (65%), inspiration encouragement (55%), and informational resources (50%). Youth opinions about key logistical features of text messaging programs, including frequency, timing, sender, and length are also examined. Findings offer insight for the development and enhancement of recovery support interventions with substance abusing youth. Results imply text messaging may serve as a promising opportunity for recovery support for young people with substance abuse problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Messages](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[*Cellular Phones Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Health Education Research](#)

91. Animal model of methylphenidate's long-term memory-enhancing effects.

- Citation:** Learning & Memory, February 2014, vol./is. 21/2(82-89), 1072-0502 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Carmack, Stephanie A; Howell, Kristin K; Rasaei, Kleou; Reas, Emilie T; Anagnostaras, Stephan G
- Correspondence Address:** Anagnostaras, Stephan G.: Molecular Cognition Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, CA, US, 92093-0109, stephana@ucsd.edu
- Institution:** Molecular Cognition Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, CA, US; Molecular Cognition Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, CA, US; Molecular Cognition Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, CA, US; Program in Neurosciences, University of California, San Diego, CA, US; Molecular Cognition Laboratory, Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Methylphenidate (MPH), introduced more than 60 years ago, accounts for two-thirds of current prescriptions for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Although many studies have modeled MPH's effect on executive function, almost none have directly modeled its effect on long-term memory (LTM), even though improvement in LTM is a critical target of therapeutic intervention in ADHD. We examined the effects of a wide range of doses of MPH (0.01-10 mg/kg, i.p.) on Pavlovian fear learning, a leading model of memory. MPH's effects were then compared to those of atomoxetine (0.1-10 mg/kg, i.p.), bupropion (0.5-20 mg/kg, i.p.), and citalopram (0.01-10 mg/kg, i.p.). At low, clinically relevant doses, MPH enhanced fear memory; at high doses it impaired memory. MPH's memory-enhancing effects were not confounded by its effects on locomotion or anxiety. Further, MPH-induced memory enhancement seemed to require both dopamine and norepinephrine transporter inhibition. Finally, the addictive potential of MPH (1 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg) was compared to those of two other psychostimulants, amphetamine (0.005 mg/kg and 1.5 mg/kg) and cocaine (0.15 mg/kg and 15 mg/kg), using a conditioned place preference and behavioral sensitization paradigm. We found that memory-enhancing effects of psychostimulants observed at low doses are readily dissociable from their reinforcing and locomotor activating effects at high doses. Together, our data suggest that fear conditioning will be an especially fruitful platform for modeling the effects of psychostimulants on LTM in drug development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This article is distributed exclusively by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press for the first 12 months after the full-issue publication date (see <http://learnmem.cshlp.org/site/misc/terms.xhtml>). After 12 months, it is available under a Creative Commons License (Attribution- NonCommercial 3.0 Unported), as described at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>.; HOLDER: Carmack et al.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Methylphenidate](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)
[*Executive Function](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Conditioned Fear](#)
[Long Term Memory](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

92. The future of drug courts.

- Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2014, vol./is. 32/1(100-103), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2014)
- Author(s):** Gallagher, John R
- Correspondence Address:** Gallagher, John R.: Indiana University, School of Social Work, Northside Hall 420, 1700 Mishawaka Avenue, P.O. Box 7111, South Bend, IN, US, 46634, johngall@iupui.edu

Institution: Indiana University, School of Social Work, South Bend, IN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Drug Courts and Coercion in the Justice System: Judging Addicts* by Tiger R. (2013). Criminal justice systems continue to seek effective and efficient ways to address the proliferation of arrests associated with illicit drug use. In this new book, the author presents the findings from her research on drug courts, focusing specifically on implications related to the effectiveness and efficiency of drug courts, the current role and future of drug courts in our society, and the impact drug courts have on social policy and criminal justice practice. Throughout the book, the author critically evaluates some of the major underpinnings of drug courts, such as the effectiveness of coercive substance abuse treatment, the ideology that substance abuse is a brain disease, and the belief that substance abuse is best treated through total abstinence, as compared to harm reduction. The author traditional drug court beliefs that total abstinence and coerced substance abuse treatment are necessary for recovery by discussing alternative approaches to the treatment of substance use disorders, such as harm reduction. The book is recommended for readers who are interested in critically evaluating the role of drug courts in the criminal justice system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adjudication](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

93. Feasibility and usefulness of the peer-run course "Recovery Is Up to You," for people with addiction problems: A qualitative study.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2014, vol./is. 32/1(79-91), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): van Gestel-Timmermans, J. A. W. M; Brouwers, E. P. M

Correspondence Address: Brouwers, E. P. M.: Tilburg University, P.O. Box 90153, Tilburg, Netherlands, 5000 LE, e.p.m.brouwers@uvt.nl

Institution: Knowledge Centre for Self-Help & Consumer Expertise, Tilburg, Netherlands; Tilburg University, Department of Tranzo, Tilburg, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: "Recovery Is Up to You," a 12-week peer-run group experience for persons with major psychiatric problems, has had positive effects on important elements of recovery: empowerment, hope, and self-efficacy beliefs. Determining if such an experience would be equally efficacious for persons with addiction problems is the focus of this study. The 12-week course was experienced by eight groups of persons with addiction problems and the outcome, measured in terms of the response of participants and of the group leaders, was a favorable one as the course was found to be supportive of the recovery process, providing the participants and peer group leaders alike with new perspectives on meaningful living. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Knowledge Centre for Self-Help and Consumer Expertise

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Peers](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Empowerment](#)

[Hope](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

94. Medications for alcohol use disorders in a primary care practice-based research network implementation study.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2014, vol./is. 32/1(58-66), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Wessell, Andrea M; Nemeth, Lynne S; Jenkins, Ruth G; Ornstein, Steven M; Miller, Peter M

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Language: English

Abstract: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism recommendations encourage clinicians to consider the use of alcohol medications (ARx), acamprosate, disulfiram, naltrexone, or topiramate, for patients with alcohol use disorders (AUD). These recommendations have not yet been implemented in U.S. primary care practices. This mixed-methods substudy reports overall ARx use and facilitators to ARx use observed during a group-randomized trial in 19 practices. Nine percent of patients with a documented AUD diagnosis (n = 149 patients) received an ARx prescription. Facilitators to ARx use were exposure to evidence, limited referral options, receptive patients, successful outcomes, low cost of oral naltrexone, and familiarity with topiramate. Findings may affect the development of future primary care implementation programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Primary Health Care Practice](#)
[Research and Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

95. A realist evaluation of a community-based addiction program for urban Aboriginal people.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2014, vol./is. 32/1(33-57), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Davey, Caitlin J; McShane, Kelly E; Pulver, Ariel; McPherson, Cheryl; Firestone, Michelle; Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres, Toronto, ON, Canada

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Corporate/Institutional Author: Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres, Toronto, ON, Canada

Institution: Department of Psychology, Ryerson University, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Psychology, Ryerson University, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Psychology, Ryerson University, Toronto, ON, Canada; Centre for Research on Inner City Health, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada; Dalla Lana School of Public Health, Health and Behavioural Sciences Division, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: The current project conducted an evaluation of a community-based addiction program in Ontario, Canada, using a realist approach. Client-targeted focus groups and staff questionnaires were conducted to develop preliminary theories regarding how, for whom, and under what circumstances the program helps or does not help clients. Individual interviews were then conducted with clients and caseworkers to refine these theories. Psychological mechanisms through which clients achieved their goals were related to client needs, trust, cultural beliefs, willingness, self-awareness, and self-efficacy. Client, staff, and setting characteristics were found to affect the development of mechanisms and outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Community Services](#)
[*Indigenous Populations](#)
[Awareness](#)
[Evaluation](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

96. Addiction-related cognitive impairment in substance use disorder treatment: Behavioral suggestions for addictions treatment practitioners.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2014, vol./is. 32/1(19-32), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Hill, Thomas Keith; Colistra, Angela Louisa

Correspondence Address: Colistra, Angela Louisa: Webster University College of Arts and Sciences, 124 Verdae Blvd. Suite 400, Greenville, SC, US, 29607, angelacolistra04@webster.edu

Institution: University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, US; College of Arts and Sciences, Webster University, Greenville, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Research associates addiction-related cognitive impairment (CI) with poorer treatment outcomes, making it a variable of concern to substance use disorder (SUD) treatment practitioners. Addiction-related CI can appear indistinguishable from symptoms of mild traumatic brain injury (TBI). An overview of research on the occurrence of addiction-related CI and indications from SUD treatment and the literature on acquired and traumatic brain injury and offers indications from SUD and TBI literature for how to adapt SUD interventions to the treatment of clients with addiction-related CI. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[General Practitioners](#)
[Traumatic Brain Injury](#)

Source: PsycINFO

97. Editorial.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2014, vol./is. 32/1(1-2), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): McGovern, Thomas F

Correspondence Address: McGovern, Thomas F., thomas.mcgovern@ttuhsc.edu

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial provides an overview of the present issue of Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly (ATQ). This issue is in keeping with the established tradition of the ATQ as it looks at the dynamics of Motivational Interviewing and of behavioral approaches to cognitive impairment as they affect recovery, at the use of medication and of community resources in meeting client or patient needs, and at the significance of supervision and peer run groups in treatment outcomes. One of the articles provide an elegant insight into the inner workings of motivational interviewing, connecting the role of empathy with change talk as it affects change in the recovery process. Another article examine the effects of alcohol intake on hypertension, relating intake to diastolic blood pressure levels. Finally, book reviews examine the future of drug courts and the controversy around the legalizing of marijuana, bring this issue to a conclusion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Clients](#)
[Needs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

98. Social anxiety and substance use.

Citation: Social anxiety: Perceptions, emotional and triggering symptoms and treatment., 2013(91-126) (2013)

Author(s): Melonashi, Erika

Correspondence Address: Melonashi, Erika, Emelonashi@yahoo.com

Institution: European University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The use and abuse with substances represents an important health concern. Research studies have made efforts to identify factors involved in the initiation, maintenance, and abuse with substances. Comorbidity rates between substance use disorders and psychiatric symptoms (e.g., social anxiety) suggest the involvement of the later in the etiology of the disorder. The purpose of this chapter was to critically evaluate research on the relationship between substance use/abuse and social anxiety. The chapter provides a discussion of both theoretical frameworks (e.g., cognitive affective theories, social learning theories) as well as relevant empirical studies in trying to understand this relationship. Finally, the main gaps in research are discussed, and suggestions for future studies and implications for treatment are presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Social Anxiety](#)
[Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

99. How therapeutic communities work: Specific factors related to positive outcome.

Citation: International Journal of Social Psychiatry, November 2013, vol./is. 59/7(636-645), 0020-7640;1741-2854 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Pearce, Steve; Pickard, Hanna

Correspondence Address: Pearce, Steve: Complex Needs Service, Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust, Manzil Way, Oxford, United Kingdom, OX4 1XE, steve.pearce@psych.ox.ac.uk

Institution: Complex Needs Service, Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust, Oxford, United Kingdom; All Souls College, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Therapeutic communities (TCs) are becoming increasingly widespread as a form of treatment for entrenched mental health problems, particularly addictions and personality disorders, and are equally used in educational, prison and learning disability settings. Despite growing evidence for their effectiveness, little research has been conducted to establish how TCs work to produce positive outcomes. We hypothesize that there are two specific factors that in combination contribute to TC effectiveness: the promotion of a sense of belongingness and the capacity for responsible agency. Although both factors are found in other therapeutic approaches and are important to the psychosocial aspects of psychiatric care more generally, we argue that their combination, extent and emphasis are unique to TCs. Material: Drawing on social and experimental psychology, we: (1) review research on a sense of belongingness and the capacity for responsible agency; (2) establish the mechanisms by which TCs appear to promote them; (3) draw lessons for TC practice; and (4) suggest why they may contribute to positive outcome. Discussion: A sense of belongingness is correlated with improved self-esteem and overall well-being. The capacity for responsible agency is central to behavioural change. TCs are typically used in fields where positive outcome requires both personal growth and behavioural change. We suggest that TCs are uniquely placed to demand such growth and change of their members because the sense of belongingness engendered by TC methods protects against the risks engendered by this demand. Conclusion: Empirically informed, evidence-driven research is necessary to understand how TCs work and how TC practice can be improved. This understanding may offer lessons for the improvement of psychosocial aspects of psychiatric care more generally. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Responsibility](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
[*Agency](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [International Journal of Social Psychiatry](#)

100. The role of the immune system in chronic pain comorbidities.

Citation: Pain comorbidities: Understanding and treating the complex patient., 2012(137-155) (2012)

Author(s): Grace, Peter M; Watkins, Linda R; Hutchinson, Mark R

Correspondence Address: Grace, Peter M.: Department of Psychology, University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, CO, US, 80309, petergrace@colorado.edu

Institution: Discipline of Pharmacology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia; Department of Psychology, University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Discipline of Physiology, School of Medical Sciences, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) As will be discussed and introduced in this chapter, it is now clear that inflammatory mechanisms contribute to the chronic pain comorbidities of depression, anxiety, and opioid abuse. The common mechanistic link between these comorbid diseases suggests that these conditions are cooccurring on "fertile ground," rather than one disease driving the other. Clearly, distinct and separable neuroanatomical features are responsible for each disease, but perhaps the immune mechanisms that are common to conditions affecting the nervous system, owing to the ever-present glia, form common major risk factors for these diseases. The following discussion of the immune basis for chronic pain comorbidities will comprise two sections. The first will cover the evidence for an immune component to depression and anxiety, followed by a discussion of the mechanisms by which cytokines contribute to these conditions, given their similarities. The second section will discuss the evidence supporting immune mechanisms of drug abuse- opioid reward and dependence in particular-followed by a summary of these mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Immune System](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. Role transitions in emerging adulthood are associated with smoking among Hispanics in Southern California.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, November 2013, vol./is. 15/11(1948-1951), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Allem, Jon-Patrick; Soto, Daniel W; Baezconde-Garbanati, Lourdes; Unger, Jennifer B

Correspondence Address: Allem, Jon-Patrick, 2001 N. Soto Street, 3rd Floor Mail, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90032, allem@usc.edu

Institution: Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Smoking initiation seldom occurs after emerging adulthood, making prevention critical during this phase of the life course. Among emerging adults, Hispanics have an especially high risk for cigarette use. Emerging adulthood scholars suggest role transitions commonly experienced by this age group may lead to substance use including cigarette experimentation and/or progression, contributing to the high smoking rates exhibited by Hispanics. Methods: Hispanic emerging adults (aged 18-24) completed surveys indicating which of a comprehensive list of role transitions they had experienced in the past year. Separate logistic regression models explored the association between each individual role transition and smoking in the past 30 days, controlling for age and gender and using a Bonferonni correction. Results: Among the sample of emerging adults (n = 1,390), 41% were male, the average age was 21, and about 21% reported cigarette use in the past 30 days. Losing a job, becoming a family member's caregiver, starting to date someone new, experiencing a breakup, being arrested, and becoming addicted to illicit drugs and/or alcohol were all associated with smoking. Conclusions: The stress associated with navigating through changes in critical periods of the life course may lead some emerging adults to smoke. Future research should be directed toward determining what specific mechanisms make these transitional processes risk factors for smoking. These determinations could prove critical if effective prevention programs are to be

designed that lead to a decrease in the smoking prevalence among Hispanic emerging adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved. For permissions, please e-mail: journals.permissions@oup.com.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Life Span](#)
[*Roles](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Family Members](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

102. Age-related differences in the disposition of nicotine and metabolites in rat brain and plasma.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, November 2013, vol./is. 15/11(1839-1848), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Vieira-Brock, Paula L; Andrenyak, David M; Nielsen, Shannon M; Fleckenstein, Annette E; Wilkins, Diana G

Correspondence Address: Vieira-Brock, Paula L.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Utah, 30 South 2000 East, L. S. Skaggs Hall, Room 115, Salt Lake City, UT, US, 84112, paula.brock@utah.edu

Institution: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, US; Center for Human Toxicology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, US; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, US; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, US; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Studies have evaluated the behavioral and neurochemical impact of nicotine administration in rodents. However, the distribution of nicotine and metabolites in rat brain and plasma as a function of age has not been investigated. This is a significant issue because human adolescents have a greater risk for developing nicotine addiction than adults, and reasons underlying this observation have not been fully determined. Thus, in this present study, we evaluated the impact of the transition from adolescence (postnatal day [PND 40]) to adulthood (PND 90) on nicotine distribution in rats. Methods: PND 40, 60, and 90 rats received a single injection of (-) nicotine (0.8 mg/kg, subcutaneously). Liquid chromatography tandem-mass spectrometry was used to measure concentration of nicotine and metabolites in selected biological matrices. Results: Nicotine, cotinine, and normicotine were detected in rat striata and frontal cortex 30 min, 1 hr, 2 hr, and 4 hr after a single administration. These and several additional metabolites (nicotine-1'-oxide, cotinine-N-oxide, norcotinine, and trans-3'-hydroxycotinine) were also detected in plasma at these same timepoints. The mean concentration of nicotine in brain and plasma was lower in PND 40 versus PND 90 rats. In contrast, the mean concentration of normicotine was higher in the plasma and brain of PND 40 versus PND 90 rats. Conclusions: Nicotine and metabolite distribution differs between adolescent and adult rats. These data suggest that adolescent rats metabolize nicotine to some metabolites faster than adult rats. Further studies are needed to investigate the potential correlation between age, drug distribution, and nicotine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved. For permissions, please e-mail: journals.permissions@oup.com.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Age Differences
*Blood Plasma
*Brain
*Metabolites
*Nicotine
Rats

Source: PsycINFO

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

103. Beliefs and perceptions toward quitting waterpipe smoking among cafe waterpipe tobacco smokers in Bahrain.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, November 2013, vol./is. 15/11(1816-1821), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Borgan, Saif M; Marhoon, Zaid A; Whitford, David L

Correspondence Address: Whitford, David L.: Department of Family and Community Medicine, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Medical University of Bahrain, PO Box 15503, Adliya, Bahrain, dwhitford@rcsi-mub.com

Institution: Department of Family and Community Medicine, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Medical University of Bahrain, Adliya, Bahrain; Department of Family and Community Medicine, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Medical University of Bahrain, Adliya, Bahrain; Department of Family and Community Medicine, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Medical University of Bahrain, Adliya, Bahrain

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: There is a rising prevalence of waterpipe smoking worldwide, but still a paucity of information on perceptions toward quitting waterpipe use. We set out to establish the beliefs and perceptions of cafe waterpipe smokers toward quitting waterpipe smoking in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Methods: A cross-sectional study. A random sample of 20 of 91 cafes serving waterpipe tobacco in Bahrain was taken. A questionnaire was administered in each cafe to 20 participants aged 18 and above. Results: Three hundred eighty participants completed questionnaires from waterpipe smokers. Eighty-four percent of participants were Bahraini and 71% had a university degree. Mean age was 28.9 years. Average age of waterpipe smoking initiation was 20.3 years. The majority of waterpipe users chose flavored tobacco. Sixty-one percent smoked waterpipe tobacco daily with a mean smoking time of 2.6 hr/day. Seventy-two percent considered waterpipe tobacco as harmful as or more harmful than cigarettes, but 67% considered cigarettes as more addictive. Eighty-two percent stated that they could quit waterpipe at any time, but only 40% were interested in quitting. Interest in quitting smoking was related to 4 variables: a physician mentioning the need to quit smoking, being non-Bahraini, having a family with a hostile attitude toward waterpipe smoking, and not considering oneself "hooked" on waterpipe tobacco. Conclusions: Waterpipe smokers in Bahrain cafes are frequent and high users. Health professionals must consider waterpipe smoking in all consultations and health promotion messages. A partnership between health professionals and disapproving members of families may be an effective strategy in encouraging waterpipe smokers to quit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved. For permissions, please e-mail: journals.permissions@oup.com.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Adult Attitudes
*Health Promotion
*Perception
*Smoking Cessation

[*Tobacco Smoking Messages](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

104. Alcohol and drug dependence: Not part of youth psychiatry?

Citation: Australasian Psychiatry, February 1997, vol./is. 5/1(40-41), 1039-8562;1440-1665 (Feb 1997)

Author(s): Sellman, Doug; Craig, Brian; Watkins, Bill

Institution: National Centre for Treatment Development, Christchurch, New Zealand; National Centre for Treatment Development, Christchurch, New Zealand; National Centre for Treatment Development, Christchurch, New Zealand

Language: English

Abstract: In this letter the authors note an article in the December issue of Australian Psychiatry which describes the outline of the new Centre for Young People's Mental Health being set up in Victoria. It is commendable that such a lot of psychiatric sense is being brought to bear on this hitherto neglected group of people (i.e. the 15-25 'youth' group). However, the authors were greatly concerned that so little attention is being given to alcohol and drug dependence in the service model. Their experience is that alcohol and drug disorders are not only common but are vital to identify and work with as part of general psychiatric work with adolescents. It is hard to understand why a mental health service would be developed to provide programs for relatively uncommon (albeit important) disorders such as eating disorders and not provide the same type of programs for alcohol and drug abuse/dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychiatry](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. Epidemiology of Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and HIV infections among intravenous drug users in Jerusalem, Israel.

Citation: AIDS and tuberculosis: Public health aspects., 2012(117-126) (2012)

Author(s): Chemtob, Daniel; Gurevitz, Maxim; Levitt, Shabtai; Basudo-Manor, Niva; Shufman, Emmy; Maayan, Shlomo

Correspondence Address: Maayan, Shlomo: AIDS Center, Department of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Hadassah University Hospital, Jerusalem, Israel, 91000, shlomo_m@netvision.net.il

Institution: Department of Tuberculosis and AIDS, Public Health Services, Ministry of Health, Jerusalem, Israel; AIDS Center of Jerusalem, Department of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Hadassah University Hospital, Ein Kerem, Jerusalem, Israel; Jemsalem Methadone Clinic (MAMI), Jerusalem, Israel; Department of Tuberculosis and AIDS, Public Health Services, Ministry of Health, Jerusalem, Israel; Jerusalem Institute for Treatment of Substance Abuse, Jerusalem, Israel; AIDS Center of Jerusalem, Department of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Hadassah University Hospital, Jerusalem, Israel

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The demography and drug use practices in Israel are changing partly due to immigration. We wanted to look at the prevalence of blood home viruses among intravenous drug users (IDU) and non-IDU and compare to previous surveys done at the

same centers. A cross-sectional survey of all 233 illicit drug users attending two drug rehabilitation centers in Jemsalem. Antibodies to HBV, HCV and HIV were measured and questionnaires related to drug use and sexual practices given. Results: 200 (85.8%) were males. Most cases (210-90%) were of Mediterranean origin, 23 (10%) of East European origin. 87 (37.3%) were IDU and more frequent in individual from East European origin (78.3%) than Mediterranean origin (32.9%) ($p < 0.0001$). East European origin drug users comprised 20.6% of all injectors, but only 3.4 % of non-injectors ($p < 0.001$). Compared to an earlier survey, the fraction of IDU almost doubled. We found an HCV prevalence of 24.5% (55.5% among IDU, 6.3% in non-IDU, $p < 0.001$); HBV: 32.2% (38.3% among IDU, 29.1% in non-IDU-NS); HIV: 1.3% (3.4% among IDU, 0% in non-IDU). Exposure to HCV and HBV was significantly related to the intensity of drug injections ($p < 0.0002$). Despite that the number of IDU almost doubled between the studies, the level of blood born viruses (HBV and HCV) stayed almost similar. Drug use patterns in Jerusalem in 1995-1996 suggested a shift towards IDU, mostly among individuals of East European origin. This may contribute to high rates of HCV and HBV infections in the future within this population group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*HIV](#)
[Immigration](#)

Source: PsycINFO

106. Treatment of substance-related disorders.

Citation: Essentials of clinical psychopharmacology (3rd ed.), 2013(673-691) (2013)

Author(s): Cornish, James W; McNicholas, Laura F; O'Brien, Charles P

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) A variety of well-developed and well-studied treatments for opiate-dependent patients are available; these include detoxification from opioids; maintenance therapy; and effective, if not well-accepted, relapse prevention pharmacotherapies. However, even though opioid dependence is probably the most widely studied area of drug abuse, we can "cure" only a small percentage of patients seeking help. We must be content with assisting the rest of this patient population to improve their lives and the lives of their families while they continue to deal with the effects of ongoing opioid dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Detoxification](#)
[Maintenance Therapy](#)
[Relapse Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

107. Topiramate.

Citation: Essentials of clinical psychopharmacology (3rd ed.), 2013(507-519) (2013)

Author(s): McElroy, Susan L; Keck, Paul E Jr.

Institution: Lindner Center of HOPE, Mason, OH, US; Lindner Center of HOPE, Mason, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Topiramate was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of epilepsy in 1996 and for migraine prevention in 2004. Reports appealing in the late 1990s of the drug having potential beneficial effects in bipolar disorder led Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceutical Research and Development (PRD), the discoverer and manufacturer of topiramate, to conduct a large clinical study program of topiramate in the treatment of acute bipolar mania. Controlled trials of the drug in bipolar adults with manic symptoms failed to demonstrate significant separation between the topiramate and placebo groups. However, topiramate has been shown in placebo-controlled trials to be efficacious in several neuropsychiatric conditions often comorbid with bipolar disorder, including binge-eating disorder (BED), bulimia nervosa, alcohol dependence, borderline personality disorder (BPD), psychotropic-associated weight gain, and obesity, in addition to migraine headache. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Bulimia](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Epilepsy](#)
[*Migraine Headache](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Borderline Personality Disorder](#)

Source: PsycINFO

108. Behavioral couples therapy for substance-abusing parents.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(469-486) (2013)

Author(s): Kelley, Michelle L; Klostermann, Keith; Henson, James M

Institution: Department of Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA, US; Department of Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA, US; Department of Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter focuses on behavioral couples therapy for substance-abusing parents. Parental substance use can affect children in many ways. First, exposure to maternal alcoholism and illicit drugs in utero may cause physical and central nervous system insult to the developing fetus that may result in long-term developmental consequences. Second, some behaviors such as alcohol abuse appear to be moderately heritable. Finally, considerable research has shown that family contexts characterized by parental drug or alcohol use may lead to ineffective parenting practice. In some cases, parental substance use may result in impaired parent behavior or discipline, and in other instances, inadequate child-monitoring. Although not mutually exclusive, the focus of this chapter is on children who reside with one or more substance-abusing parents for part or all of their childhoods and who often experience concomitant family factors associated with parental substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Couples Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

[Central Nervous System](#)
[Parental Characteristics](#)
[Parenting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

109. Fathers Too! Building parent interventions for substance-abusing men.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(447-468) (2013)

Author(s): McMahan, Thomas J

Correspondence Address: McMahan, Thomas J.: Yale University School of Medicine, Connecticut Mental Health Center, West Haven Mental Health Clinic, 270 Center Street, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, thomas.mcmahan@yale.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Yale Child Study Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter aims to build parent interventions for substance-abusing men. Fathers Too! is a semi-structured, gender-specific, individual psychotherapy designed to improve father-child relationships that is currently being- developed for men enrolled in substance abuse treatment. Building upon the intrinsic motivation of men to be a better father, the intervention focuses on (a) ways substance use can interfere with self-defined goals to be a more effective parent, and (b) ways fathering can support self-defined goals to establish abstinence. The intervention is based on a developmental-ecological perspective on the parenting of substance abusing men, and it emphasizes the integration pf therapeutic techniques to help men realize their goal to improve their relationship with a specific child. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Individual Psychotherapy](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[Father Child Relations](#)
[Fathers](#)
[Intrinsic Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

110. Working with states of mindlessness in substance-abusing mothers with personality disturbance.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(434-446) (2013)

Author(s): Baradon, Tessa; Daum, Minna

Institution: Anna Freud Centre, London, England; Anna Freud Centre, London, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter has described non-mentalizing states of mind in personality-disordered, substance-abusing mothers as a developmental deficit. Two clinical vignettes-a baby of four months and his mother, and a six-year-old boy and his mother-were presented. These illustrated the to-and-fro between states of mindlessness in the mother, the child's response, and the mother's non-reflective response to the child's behavior-leading to escalating negative affects in each. The therapeutic work is conceptualized as the therapist holding on to and applying her own mind to help mother and child give meaning to (mentalize) their experiences of the self and the other. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)

*Mental Disorders
 *Personality Disorders
 Mothers

Source: PsycINFO

111. Mothering from the inside out: A mentalization-based individual therapy for mothers with substance use disorders.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(407-433) (2013)

Author(s): Suchman, Nancy E; DeCoste, Cindy; Ordway, Monica Roosa; Bers, Susan

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Yale Child Study Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Yale University School of Nursing, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter presents a short-term, supportive, individual psychodynamic therapy for mothers with substance use disorders, called Mothering from the Inside Out (MIO). This therapy emphasizes the development of the capacity for mentalizing. MIO was originally developed for mothers enrolled in outpatient substance-abuse treatment caring for children aged newborn to three in order to (a) provide a positive first experience in a therapeutic relationship, (b) carefully assess the mother's psychological functioning and the child's developmental status, and (c) begin a process of helping mothers make sense of their own and their children's emotional experiences. In this chapter, we describe the MIO intervention and its conceptual basis, review completed research on the intervention's efficacy and mechanisms of change, and discuss implications for future development and dissemination. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Individual Psychotherapy
 Intervention
 Mothers
 Psychodynamics
 Treatment
 Mentalization

Source: PsycINFO

112. Interventions with adolescent and young adult mothers.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(386-406) (2013)

Author(s): Magidson, Jessica F; Garber, Jessica L; Lejuez, C. W

Institution: Department of Psychology, Center for Addictions Personality and Emotion Research, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US; Department of Psychology, Center for Addictions Personality and Emotion Research, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US; Department of Psychology, Center for Addictions Personality and Emotion Research, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter aims to provide an overview of the specific vulnerabilities of this group, as well as a discussion of components of empirically supported interventions that may provide a potential framework to inform age-appropriate intervention development. The first section outlines specific developmental considerations unique to adolescent and young adult mothers. The second section presents a detailed overview of the very few treatment models designed for pregnant and/or

parenting adolescents and young adults with substance use problems. Empirical evidence is presented where available, and particular attention is focused on the specific components of these intervention programs that are tailored specifically to the adolescent and young adult age group. In the final sections, recommendations are provided to guide future directions of work in this area, drawing from the evidence reviewed throughout the chapter, as well as components of integrated parenting and , substance use interventions developed for adult mothers that may be useful for future application to younger mothers. Rather than implying that these interventions could be simply extended to the adolescent and young adult populations without modification, the adult interventions are reviewed through a developmental lens, and only components that match the specific vulnerabilities of adolescent and young adult substance using mothers are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Intervention](#)
[Adolescent Mothers](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mothers](#)
[Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
[Parenting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

113. Intervention with mothers who abuse alcohol and drugs: How relationship and motivation affect the process of change in an evidence-based model.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(365-385) (2013)

Author(s): Grant, Therese M; Huggins, Janet E

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Fetal Alcohol and Drug Unit, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Fetal Alcohol and Drug Unit, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The purpose of this chapter is to describe the defining principles and key clinical practices that distinguish PCAP. We will explain how PCAP integrates MI strategies into the relational work we do with the clients while taking into account their roles and experiences as mothers. We will also describe PCAP's approach to supporting the paraprofessional case managers in this work that is so often characterized by frustration and burnout. Our intent is to inform interventionists working with this special population of substance-abusing mothers and their children, and to provide guidance to researchers interested in studying this hard-to-reach population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[Mothers](#)
[Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

114. Children exposed to parental substance abuse who are placed in foster care: An attachment perspective.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(344-364) (2013)

Author(s): Kalland, Mirjam; Sinkkonen, Jari

Institution: Faculty of Social Science, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; Department of Child Psychiatry, University of Turku, Turku, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter will first review empirical literature on the risk and protective factors associated with child placement in foster care, with particular attention to research on children who have been removed from the care of parents due to the parents' substance abuse. Next, findings from a small study examining attachment characteristics and relationships in foster families will be presented, including two case vignettes. Based on these and other, previous findings from this research team, we conclude with specific recommendations for developing optimal foster care services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Foster Care](#)
[*Social Workers](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)
[Protective Factors](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

115. Psychoanalytic-attachment-oriented group intervention for substance-abusing mothers and their infants: Transference, secure base and secondary attachment to the "Group Mother"

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(321-343) (2013)

Author(s): Punamaki, Raija-Leena; Belt, Ritva

Institution: School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland; Department of Child Psychiatry, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, we first review the central principles of psychoanalytic and attachment theories that guide the development of a mother-infant group intervention with substance abusing mother-infant pairs. This method was created as an integral part of network services for substance-using women in Finland. We then describe the practical issues and therapeutic elements of the group intervention, and discuss specific substance abuse related issues such as regulating difficult emotions and preventing the transfer of traumatic experiences and relapsing into drugs. The group therapeutic- and substance abuse-related topics are illustrated by clinical vignettes from the groups. Finally, we give preliminary results on the efficacy of the mother-infant group intervention to improve dyadic interaction and maternal relational representations and mental health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Group Intervention](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Mothers](#)
[Psychotherapeutic Transference](#)

Source: PsycINFO

116. Attachment and biobehavioral catch-up: An attachment-based intervention for substance using mothers and their infants.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(303-320) (2013)

Author(s): Bick, Johanna; Bernard, Kristin; Dozier, Mary

Institution: Child Study Center, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, US; Department of Psychology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Attachment and Biobehavioral Catch-up was developed as an intervention to enhance parenting among high-risk mothers and their young children. The intervention focuses on several issues that have been found to be problems among substance-using mothers. Although the intervention does not address substance use specifically, we think that enhancing mothers' motivation to parent effectively and helping parenting become a more rewarding endeavor serves as a strong motivator for reducing substance use. This intervention has been shown effective in changing children's ability to trust in their mothers and in their ability to regulate physiology in a randomized controlled study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Mother Child Relations](#)
[Mothers](#)
[Parenting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

117. Mentalizing-based intervention with mother-baby dyads.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(282-302) (2013)

Author(s): Pajulo, Marjukka; Kalland, Mirjam

Institution: Department of Child Psychiatry, University of Turku, Turku, Finland; Faculty of Social Science, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter aims to provide great need for theoretically driven and accurately focused interventions among psychosocial high-risk groups. We propose that the concept of parental reflective functioning has especially strong relevance for substance abusing mother- baby couples and their treatment. In the model described above, intervention has been designed for mothers who have a particularly severe substance-addiction problems during pregnancy and in the perinatal phase. The mothers are intensively supported in investing in their child instead of substances, with the idea of "resetting" the focus of the reward system by intensively facilitating and enhancing the mother's satisfaction with positive interaction experiences with her baby and with being a parent. The individual is supposed to become less focused on her craving for the substance/drug and more on her preoccupation with and investment in the infant. It seems that, with many of the mothers, the intervention has had a significant impact, both in terms of abstinence and the quality of their parenting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Intervention](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Dyads](#)
[Mothers](#)
[Mentalization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

118. Interventions for children of substance-using parents.

Citation:	Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(235-257) (2013)
Author(s):	Minear, Susan; Zuckerman, Barry
Institution:	Department of Pediatrics, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US; Department of Pediatrics, Boston Medical Center, Boston, MA, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	(from the chapter) This chapter presents an approach to caring for pediatric and other child health professionals who work with children affected by parental substance use. The chapter is divided into two sections: 1) perinatal intervention for newborns exposed to alcohol and drugs in utero and 2) developmentally focused care for young children in the primary care setting. We stress the importance of relationships: mother and infant, clinician and mother, father to mother, and child to clinician. We will also explore the roles of extended family members, as they may have important protective or counterproductive influences on the child's development. This chapter is written for child health caregivers: doctors, nurses, nurse practitioners, social workers, early intervention providers, lactation specialists, day-care providers, child life specialists, and researchers, in hopes that the information presented here will stimulate ideas for intervention and further study. The term "clinician" refers to any one of these professionals. Our objectives are threefold: 1) to articulate the medical and developmental problems experienced by children of substance using parents; 2) to propose medically and developmentally appropriate interventions; and 3) to identify areas where additional' research is required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings:	*Intervention *Pediatrics Drug Abuse Parents Prenatal Exposure
Source:	PsycINFO

119. Pre- and perinatal intervention for substance using mothers.

Citation:	Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(211-234) (2013)
Author(s):	Boukydis, Zack
Institution:	Department of Pediatrics, Semmelweis Medical School, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary
Language:	English
Abstract:	(from the chapter) This chapter discusses "neurobehavioral assessment" approach to talking with parents and infants has evolved into a context for dyadic consultation. The intervention consultations presented in this chapter did not occur in isolation; rather, they were structurally integrated with each woman's "program," which included individual and group counseling. As the drug counselors participated in in-service training and reflective supervision of their own, they became, more adept in a co-therapeutic modality that supported women in recovery, their early parenting, and the early attachment relationship. The evaluation of the prenatal and perinatal interventions presented in this chapter gave some indication of possible benefits. In the past neurobehavioral consultations in early infancy have been associated with improvement in mother-infant interaction. The next stage of evaluating these interventions that emphasize observing the infant and attending to evolving maternal representations should include ongoing observation and assessment of mother-infant interaction and the attachment relationship. Presently, two demonstration programs are being developed that expand, on the current ultrasound consultation and neonatal consultation with substance-using women and their infants. Hopefully, both

protocols with address unanswered questions about how, for whom, and under what circumstances the intervention is useful and effective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Mother Child Relations](#)
[*Perinatal Period](#)
[*Parenting](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Inservice Training](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

120. The impact of parental addiction on child development.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(195-210) (2013)

Author(s): Salo, Saara; Flykt, Marjo

Institution: Department of Child Psychiatry, Small Children Open-Care Unit, Helsinki University Central Hospital, Helsinki, Finland; Department of Child Psychiatry, Small Children Open-Care Unit, Helsinki University Central Hospital, Helsinki, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses children who experience either prenatal or postnatal exposure to parental addiction are at risk for a range of emotional, academic, and developmental problems. They are more likely to be at risk for disruptions on early interaction and insecure or disorganized attachment formation, to score lower on cognitive and other achievement tests especially after infancy, to experience difficulties in attentional control and emotion regulation, as well as in later social cognitive skills, and to suffer from psychiatric disorders. These children may from the very beginning behave in ways that are challenging for biological or foster parents to manage, which can lead to inconsistent caregiving and multiple alternative care placements. Positive social and emotional child development generally has been linked to family settings in which caregivers are nurturing and daily routines are predictable. However, such circumstances are often missing in the homes of children living with parental addiction. As a result, extra supports and interventions are needed to help children to maximize their natural potential despite their home environments. Intervention strategies need to be developmentally, tuned to specifically address the cognitive, motor as well as emotional delays evident in the children of substance using parents. They also need to focus on the emotional parent-child relationship as well as on other aspects of parental psychic well-being and family dynamics in order to increase the number of protective factors, such as the involvement of other supportive adults (e.g., extended family members, mentors, clergy, teachers, neighbors), that may help mitigate the impact of parental addiction on child developmental outcome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Childhood Development](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
[Parental Characteristics](#)
[Prenatal Exposure](#)
[Well Being](#)

Source: PsycINFO

121. Bio-psychosocial characteristics of parenting women with substance use disorders.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(185-194) (2013)

Author(s): Kaltenbach, Karol

Institution: Department of Pediatrics, Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter aims to focus on pregnant and parenting women who suffer from substance use disorders, a very complex and difficult challenge to those concerned with improving the environment of care for their children. At the micro-level, the foremost concern is the immediate safety of the child, whereas at a macro-level, one must understand both the breadth and the depth of issues that need to be considered in order for any necessary improvement to occur. Therefore, there is often a tension between systems such as child welfare, who are driven by a mission to protect the child from continued or imminent danger, whereas treatment for parenting women with substance use disorders is driven by the objective to address the myriad of bio-psychosocial factors that impact both her substance use and her parenting abilities in order to ensure she is capable of providing a responsive nurturing environment for her children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Parenting](#)
[Child Care](#)
[Psychosocial Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

122. Substance-abusing fathers: A developmental perspective.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(156-182) (2013)

Author(s): McMahon, Thomas J

Correspondence Address: McMahon, Thomas J.: Yale University School of Medicine, Connecticut Mental Health Center, West Haven Mental Health Clinic, 270 Center Street, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, thomas.mcmahon@yale.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Yale Child Study Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Over the past 20 years, a number of social and economic changes have converged in technologically oriented cultures to focus attention on the importance of fathering in the lives of men, women, and children. Believing that fathering is largely a social construct, scholars interested in family life have highlighted ways that social definitions of good versus bad fathering have changed over time in response to social, economic, and political forces. Concerned about social changes that leave fathers estranged from their children, researchers have begun to outline contemporary definitions of good fathering in the context of rapidly changing ideas about men in family systems. Moving beyond deficit perspectives that focus on shortcomings in the parenting of men, these researchers have emphasized the need for new definitions of good fathering that acknowledge the ethical responsibility men have to care for their children, the interest they have in being a father, and the capacity they have for effective parenting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Social Change](#)
[*Parenting](#)

Attention
Drug Abuse
Family Systems Theory
Fathers

Source: PsycINFO

123. Early origins of alcohol use and abuse: Mental representations, relationships and the challenge of assessing the risk-resilience continuum very early in the life of the child.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(126-155) (2013)

Author(s): Fitzgerald, Hiram E; Wong, Maria M; Zucker, Robert A

Institution: Department of Psychology, University Outreach and Engagement, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, US; Department of Psychology, Idaho State University, Pocatello, ID, US; Department of Psychiatry, Addiction Research Center, University of Michigan, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, we focus on evidence pointing to early dysregulatory functioning of COAs reared in high-risk environments consisting of paternal alcoholism. We highlight evidence suggesting that children as young as preschool age have mental representations of alcohol use that include sensory and perceptual sensitivities, cognitive/cultural rules for use, and expectancies about self-use, and are exposed to affective relationship disturbances within the family. We propose that these early expectancies for alcohol use, emergent from parent child relationships in the earliest years, can be linked to various developmental processes that organize mental representations of self, others, and self-other relationships, as well as to the synergistically developing neurobiological stress management and behavioral self-regulation systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Parent Child Relations
*Self Regulation
Alcoholism
Resilience (Psychological)
Stress Management

Source: PsycINFO

124. Transmission of parenting models at the level of representation: Implications for mother-child dyads affected by maternal substance abuse.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(100-125) (2013)

Author(s): Lyden, Hannah M; Suchman, Nancy E

Institution: University College London, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, Yale Child Study Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The aim of this chapter is to focus on early mother-infant interactional processes and the subsequent development of representations that may increase -vulnerability to substance abuse. Normative early mother-infant interaction processes and the concomitant formation of representations and reflective functioning are reviewed first. Next, the role of maternal substance use in the formation of maladaptive attachment relationships and representations is considered. Finally, potential implications for intervention development and future research within a developmental framework are explored. In order to fully explore the relationship between mother and child, the purpose of this chapter has been to delineate the processes by which both attachment representations as well as affect representations are constructed in the mind of the child,

and to explore the implications of this perturbed interaction in the case of mothers and children affected by substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Mother Child Relations](#)
[*Parenting](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Dyads](#)
[Interpersonal Interaction](#)
Source: PsycINFO

125. Understanding, treating and preventing the development of substance use disorders: A psychodynamic perspective.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(87-99) (2013)
Author(s): Gottdiener, William H
Institution: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, St.Luke's-Roosevelt Medical Center, New York, NY, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter serves as an introduction to a complicated area of psychodynamic theories, clinical treatment, and empirical research. My goal is to provide a basic description of the psychopathology, treatment, and prevention of substance use disorders (SUD) from a psychodynamic perspective so that clinicians can use this information in clinical practice. In addition, this chapter will also be useful for teachers and researchers who are interested in learning about psychodynamic views of SUD. I have organized the chapter into three sections: "Causes of SUD," "Treatment of SUD," and "Prevention of SUD." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[Psychodynamics](#)
[Psychopathology](#)
[Theories](#)
[Treatment](#)
Source: PsycINFO

126. Behavioral genetic perspectives on substance abuse and parenting.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(63-86) (2013)
Author(s): Beekman, Charles; Neiderhiser, Jenae M
Institution: Department of Psychology, Pennsylvania State University, PA, US; Department of Psychology, Pennsylvania State University, PA, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter the author will discuss three possible transmission mechanisms: 1) via genetic transmission, 2) via disruption of parenting and family processes, and 3) via prenatal drug exposure. The importance of understanding and accounting for genetic influences is highlighted in regard to studies examining the effects of prenatal exposure to drugs on child development. The final section of the chapter describes a number of novel strategies for disentangling genetic influences from prenatal exposure to drugs and the role of parenting and family environments. In this chapter we have reviewed three possible mechanisms for the intergenerational transmission of drug use and abuse. We have highlighted the importance of considering genetic influences, as

many drug-abuse disorders and related behaviors are heritable and much of the research on the intergenerational transmission of drug use and abuse does not use genetically informed designs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Behavioral Genetics](#)
[Childhood Development](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Home Environment](#)
[Prenatal Exposure](#)
[Parenting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

127. Impulsivity and addiction in parents.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(44-62) (2013)

Author(s): Matusiewicz, Alexis K; Macatee, Richard J; Guller, Leila; Lejuez, C. W

Institution: Department of Psychology, Center for Addictions, Personality, and Emotion Research, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US; Department of Psychology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US; Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Psychology, Center for Addictions, Personality and Emotion Research, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The aim of this chapter is to provide a framework for understanding the role of impulsivity in problematic parenting, with a particular emphasis on the collateral impact of substance use. The chapter begins with a definition of impulsivity and its potential role in parenting, followed by a review of individual difference and situational factors that may engender diverse forms of impulsive parenting behavior. The chapter concludes with a discussion of implications for intervention with vulnerable, substance-using parents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Individual Differences](#)
[Parenting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

128. Stress and parental addiction.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(24-43) (2013)

Author(s): Chaplin, Tara M; Sinha, Rajita

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In the present chapter, the authors discuss the role of stress in addictive behaviors in adults, explore how stress affects parenting in addicted individuals and how this may subsequently affect children's development of psychopathology and substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Stress](#)

Childhood Development
Psychopathology
Parenting

Source: PsycINFO

129. The neurobiology of addiction and attachment.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013(3-23) (2013)

Author(s): Rutherford, Helena J. V; Potenza, Marc N; Mayes, Linda C

Institution: Yale Child Study Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Yale Child Study Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, we adopt a neurobiological perspective to understand the mechanisms that may underscore the impact of addiction on parenting. We will present the evidence that suggests the neural systems recruited in parenting are the same neural systems that are compromised by addiction, and that this option presents a neurobiological pathway through which substance use may impact the capacity to parent. Throughout this chapter, consideration of both stress and reward neural circuitries and their involvement in addiction will be described with a view to unifying their involvement in parenting. Accordingly, the purpose of this chapter is to document the emerging evidence that the neural circuitries underscoring parenting and attachment appear to overlap with the neural systems that are dysregulated in addiction. Furthermore, it is proposed that this dysregulation of stress-reward neural circuits in addiction represents a neurobiological mechanism to understand how addiction may impact the capacity to parent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Neural Networks
*Neurobiology
Addiction
Drug Abuse
Stress
Parenting

Source: PsycINFO

130. Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention.

Citation: Parenting and substance abuse: Developmental approaches to intervention., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Suchman, Nancy E [Ed]; Pajulo, Marjukka [Ed]; Mayes, Linda C [Ed]

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Yale Child Study Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Child Psychiatry, University of Turku, Turku, Finland; Yale Child Study Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) Historically, there has been little integration of theoretical or applied research on addiction treatment and parenting intervention development. Rather, the fields of addiction and developmental research have progressed on largely separate trajectories, even though their focus powerfully and often tragically intersects each time a parent is diagnosed with a substance use disorder. Parenting and Substance Abuse is the first book to report on pioneering efforts to move the treatment of substance-abusing parents forward by embracing their roles and experiences as mothers and fathers directly and continually across the course of treatment. The chapters in this volume represent important new strides among researchers and clinicians to address and close the increasingly recognizable gap between addiction and developmental science. Chapters

focus on current, state-of-the-art treatment models for parents, primarily pregnant and parenting women, including descriptions of innovative treatments currently being developed and evaluated that focus on parental addiction and the parent-child relationship within a developmental framework. Part I covers the theoretical understandings of how addiction impacts the developmental processes of parenting. Part II discusses risk assessment, evaluation, and a variety of interventions and therapies. This unique volume will be of importance to clinicians, researchers, students, and trainees in the health professions who develop, implement, and evaluate interventions for parental addiction, including in well-baby clinics, primary care settings, pediatric clinics, and residential and outpatient drug treatment programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)
[Parenting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

131. Overview of the harm reduction situation in the Middle East and North Africa.

Citation: Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(444-453) (2012)

Author(s): Toufiq, Jallal

Institution: National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Research, Morocco

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter reviews the current situation of harm reduction policies in the field of drug use in the Middle East and North Africa region (MENA). The MENA comprises 21 countries, from west to east: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Malta, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Palestine, Jordan, Iraq, Djibouti, Yemen, Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait and Iran. The population of the MENA region as it is typically defined is around 400 million people, about 6% of the total world population. The MENA region had a population of 112 million in 1950. The population is approaching a fourfold increase. It will more than double again, to at least 833 million, by 2050. Around two thirds of the population in the MENA region is under 30 years of age, almost the opposite situation of societies in Europe and North America, where more than half of the population is over 40. Even more, the World Bank estimates that some 36% of the total MENA population is less than 15 years of age, versus 21% in the United States and 16% in the European Union. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Harm Reduction](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Policy Making](#)
[Population](#)
[Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO

132. Harm reduction in sub-Saharan Africa.

Citation: Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(425-443) (2012)

Author(s): Trathen, Bruce; Parry, Charles D. H; Morojele, Neo K

Institution:	Sub-Saharan Harm Reduction Network Executive Committee, United Kingdom; Alcohol & Drug Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Pretoria, South Africa; Alcohol & Drug Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Pretoria, South Africa
Language:	English
Abstract:	(from the chapter) This chapter discusses harm reduction, as 'policies, programs and practices that aim primarily to reduce the adverse health, social and economic consequences of the use of legal and illegal psychoactive drugs without necessarily reducing drug consumption' (IHRA, 2010b: 2). While recognizing the importance of harm reduction measures for minimizing problems associated with the use of both legal and illegal drugs, this chapter focuses on measures specifically related to the use of illicit drugs in sub-Saharan Africa. The chapter begins by providing an overview of the prevalence of the use of legal and illicit drugs in sub-Saharan Africa. It then focuses specifically on injecting drug use (IDU), and the main harms associated with heroin and IDU (namely the risks of HIV, hepatitis C infection and risk behaviors). The provision of services for drug users in general, and drug users in prisons are then described. Regional policies and legislation are then reviewed. The chapter then discusses the available evidence regarding harm reduction for drug users in sub-Saharan Africa. In recognition of a relative lack of data, the chapter concludes by providing recommendations on further research that can be done to enhance understanding of service needs of drug users, and highlighting the specific harm reduction activities that can be implemented to assist in minimizing the potential for drug use to impact on the HIV epidemic in Sub-Saharan Africa. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings:	*Harm Reduction *Health Care Policy Drug Abuse Drugs Epidemics
Source:	PsycINFO

133. Policy and practice in harm reduction in Australasia.

Citation:	Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(405-424) (2012)
Author(s):	Wodak, Alex; Ryan, John; Griffiths, Patrick; van Beek, Ingrid; Barratt, Monica J; Lenton, Simon; Dolan, Kate; Rodas, Ana; Noller, Geoffrey; Farrell, Michael
Institution:	Alcohol & Drug Service, St Vincent's Hospital, Darlinghurst, NSW, Australia; Kirketon Road Centre, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia; National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre, Randwick, NSW, Australia; Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia
Language:	English
Abstract:	(from the chapter) This chapter has a different format from the other chapters. The author originally commissioned to write the chapter was unable to deliver it late in the process. We asked a number of distinguished experts from Australia and New Zealand to write a brief piece on their perceptions of the current situation of harm reduction in their countries. What we have now are six contributions and a brief commentary. There is a small overlap between some contributions but this is the nature of these individual contributions and as such they have remained as integrated pieces. Most of the contributors to this chapter have devoted the best part of their professional lives to the implementation of a broad range of innovative policies and between them have had an extraordinary impact in Australia, in Asia and globally and I thank them for their robust achievements. The rush and trickle effect seems clear where harm reduction is concerned.

A number of the authors report that the policies are become 'jaded, stale, complacent' and that there is a loss of thrust and vigor to contemporary policy. A number of the commentaries indicate that the policies to some extent are a victim of their own success, with a growing complacency around drug use and HIV and a lack of policy and public concern around these issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: *Drug Laws
 *Harm Reduction
 *Public Health
 *Health Care Policy
 Drug Abuse
 HIV
Source: PsycINFO

134. History and context of harm reduction in the United States.

Citation: Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(370-381) (2012)
Author(s): Moore, Lisa; Clear, Allan
Institution: Department of Community Health Education, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA, US; Harm Reduction Coalition, New York, NY, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Out of necessity, the story of harm reduction in the United States is a story of activism. The United States has been in an ideological, political and material war against drugs and drug users for over a century, with the current offensive running from the Nixon administration to the present. The current drug war has served to re-inscribe some of the conditions of pre-civil rights, Jim Crow America: the disenfranchisement of the poor and people of color, a transfer of wealth and political representation from urban inner-cities to white rural and exurban communities, the re-creation of prison-based slave labor and the concomitant social control of the same urban populations. The Drug War also demands the cooperation of other nations, regardless of whether or not it serves their interests or sovereignty. All of this has been justified by a media-produced terror of crime and of illicit drug users. Political careers are made by toeing the 'tough on crime' line, which implicitly means that one is 'tough' on drugs and drug users. The drug war produced massive political and social inertia supporting the repression and dehumanization of drug users. This inertia is driven by the tremendous profits garnered by the Prison Industrial Complex and its subsidiary industries. Any efforts to re-humanize drug users and to promote public health constitute a struggle against this inertia, against this hegemony and against the profits made from the oppression of drug users. It requires cross-national collaboration and solidarity. Therefore, it is, by definition, an activist story. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: *Activism
 *Civil Rights
 *Drug Usage
 *Harm Reduction
 *Public Health
 Crime
 Prisons
Source: PsycINFO

135. Harm reduction in Russia, South West and Central Asia.

Citation: Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(335-353) (2012)

Author(s): Zabransky, Tomas; Latypov, Alisher; Varentsov, Ivan; Otiashvili, David; Grund, Jean Paul

Institution: Centre for Addictology, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague, ResAd, LLC, Prague, Czech Republic; Eurasian Harm Reduction Network, Vilnius, Lithuania; Eurasian Harm Reduction Network, Vilnius, Lithuania; Addiction Research Centre, Union Alternative Georgia, Tbilisi, Georgia; Centrum voor Verslavingsonderzoek, Utrecht, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter focuses on the harm reduction projects in Russia, South West and Central Asia. The very first harm reduction projects for drug, users in Russia were launched in Saint Petersburg, Yaroslavl and Moscow in 1996 in response to a significant rise in drug use and related HIV epidemics in the drug injecting population. In this period, syringe exchange programs - both street-based and in drop-in centers - were implemented by teams of outreach workers operating under the umbrella of newly allowed non-profit non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in these cities. Initially, the attitude of state authorities to harm reduction programs was neutral or even (cautiously) positive. This was particularly apparent in those regions and cities where the administration supported such activities not only rhetorically, but also contributing financially to the implementation of harm reduction programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Needle Exchange Programs](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Epidemics](#)
[NGOs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

136. Harm reduction in Western Europe.

Citation: Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(322-334) (2012)

Author(s): Pates, Richard

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter has discussed harm reduction in Western Europe but has not examined every country in depth but rather looked at areas of particular interest or noteworthy interventions. The variety of interventions across Europe has been wide with some countries still being resistant to a range of harm reduction interventions. Parts of Western Europe such as the United Kingdom and the Netherlands have had many years experience in some forms of harm reduction and have helped introduce these ideas to the rest of the world. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Criminal Justice](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

137. Harm reduction in Central and Eastern Europe.

Citation: Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(301-321) (2012)

- Author(s):** Zabransky, Tomas; Grund, Jean Paul; Latypov, Alisher; Otiashvili, David; Stuikyte, Raminta; Scutelnicuic, Otilia; Smyrnov, Pavlo
- Institution:** Centre of Addictology, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague, ResAd, LLC, Prague, Czech Republic; Centrum voor Verslavingsonderzoek, Utrecht, Netherlands; Eurasian Harm Reduction Network, Vilnius, Lithuania; Addiction Research Centre, Union Alternative Georgia, Tbilisi, Georgia; European AIDS Treatment Group, Brussels, Belgium; United Nations Joint Programme on AIDS (UNAIDS), Almaty, Kazakhstan; International HIV/AIDS Alliance, Kyiv, Ukraine
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter presents the history of harm reduction in Central and Eastern Europe. In the Central European ex-communist countries, harm reduction approaches have a fairly substantial history, particularly in the western part of former Czechoslovakia - nowadays the Czech Republic. The first programs began in the Department for Treatment of Addictive Disorders at the General Teaching Hospital in Prague, where the staff provided clean needles to 'treatment resistant cases of addicted injectors' in the early 1980s. The same department was one of the several Czech medical facilities that experimented with provision of medical opioids to patients dependent on a home-made opiate called 'braun' who repeatedly relapsed after traditional, abstinence oriented treatments, in the 1970s and 1980s; according to the medical doctors involved, the results were generally positive. The first official substitution treatment program started in Prague in 1991, when the head physician of the NGO drop-in illegally imported several kilos of methadone hydrochloride from Switzerland, declared it to customs and after several hours of arrest was released and granted permission by the Ministry of Health to provide substitution to severely addicted opioid users in Prague. This permission, however, was not repeated in 1994, and most of the (rather veteran) patients returned to street heroin and 'braun' use, with all its dire consequences. Needle exchange programs have faced no difficulties since their official launch in Czech drop-in centers (1991) and street based programs (1994), and they have developed into what is seen as services with sufficient coverage today. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[Countries](#)
[History](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Program Development](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

138. Harm minimisation: Gambling.

- Citation:** Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(263-278) (2012)
- Author(s):** Gainsbury, Sally; Blaszczynski, Alex
- Institution:** Centre for Gambling Studies, Southern Cross University, NSW, Australia; School of Psychology, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) The concept of harm-minimization was initially applied in response to ancillary harms resulting from unhealthy procedures associated with illicit drug use, specifically hepatitis C and HIV viral infections. Extending the principle and strategies of harm minimization to the field of gambling is fraught with potential problems unless important fundamental differences are taken into consideration when formulating policies and procedures. Defined strategies with specific targets must be formulated, evaluated and monitored following implementation. This chapter aims to outline the key elements of harm minimization for gambling in an effort to guide regulators, policy-makers,

industry operators and community groups, in designing and implementing successful public health initiatives. Various harm-minimization strategies and the empirical evidence for their effectiveness across international jurisdictions are outlined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Gambling](#)
[Hepatitis](#)
[HIV](#)
[Viral Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

139. The resurrection of psychedelic research.

Citation: Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(246-251) (2012)

Author(s): Fielding, Amanda

Institution: Beckley Foundation, Oxford, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Psychoactive plants have been used by humans since the dawn of civilization. They have been called in many cultures the flesh of the gods, and have been worshiped as deities or as a means of directly communicating with the divine. Psychoactive substances have thus played a key role in the formation of our cultural history, in shamanic practice, aboriginal healing ceremonies, rites of passage, divination and in mysteries of death and rebirth. These traditions still exist in a few undisturbed indigenous cultures around the world. Psychoactive substances are also still used in the more esoteric branches of mainstream religions, such as the Sufis in the Islamic tradition and the Brahmins and Sadhus within Hinduism. Christianity has always had an uneasy relationship with altered states of consciousness, although the writings of great mystics, such as Saint Teresa of Avila, bear a remarkable similarity to the expressions of a psychedelic experience. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Death and Dying](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Hallucinogenic Drugs](#)
[Religion](#)
[Traditions](#)
[Civilization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

140. Drugs and harm reduction: Cannabis and the cannabinoids.

Citation: Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(229-245) (2012)

Author(s): Brugger, Stefan; Reed, Laurence J; Stone, James; Nutt, David J

Institution: Neuropsychopharmacology Unit, Imperial College, London, London, United Kingdom;
 Neuropsychopharmacology Unit, Imperial College, London, London, United Kingdom;
 Neuropsychopharmacology Unit, Imperial College, London, London, United Kingdom;
 Neuropsychopharmacology Unit, Imperial College, London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) First and foremost, cannabis smoking shows clear relationship with cardiovascular complications and accidents associated with cannabis intoxication. These

are uncontroversial 'indirect' harms associated with cannabis and should prompt straightforward harm reduction strategies. This chapter however focuses on the potential harms associated with exposure to cannabinoids per se and how these may be mitigated or treated. Specifically, there are the concerns that long-term cannabis use may lead to cognitive impairment, addiction and dependence, and chronic psychiatric complications such as psychosis and schizophrenia. The potential associations between cannabinoid exposure and psychiatric complications are particularly pertinent, given that the cannabinoids are a potentially very useful source of novel pharmaceutical development. This chapter first examines the neurobiology of the cannabinoids and the cannabinoid systems before examining in-depth the evidence for the harms of chronic cannabis and cannabinoid use with respect to dependence, cognitive impairment, and psychosis and schizophrenia. In conclusion, we summarize the strength of the current evidence, the areas for further research, and the prospects for development of patterns of cannabis and cannabinoid use that maximizes benefit while minimizing harm. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drugs](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[Cannabinoids](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Cognitive Impairment](#)
[Psychosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

141. Ecstasy and related drugs (ERDs) and harm reduction.

Citation: Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(184-195) (2012)

Author(s): Dillon, Paul; Copeland, Jan; Silins, Edmund

Institution: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In Australia, the term 'party drugs' was once used to describe the wide range of different substances that were used in this context. During the 1990s, however, there was increasing pressure from policymakers, as well as sections of the general community, for the term to be phased out, as there was concern that it could potentially 'glamorise' the use of these substances. Although this group of drugs are often referred to as 'dance drugs' or 'club drugs' in other parts of the world, Australian researchers believed that this terminology did not necessarily reflect the usage patterns of all of those who used these substances. Even though the majority of ecstasy users continue to take the drug in a nightlife environment, there was evidence that suggested that these drugs were increasingly being used in a variety of contexts. For example, in a 2010 Australian study more than two-fifths of the national sample of ecstasy users reported that they usually used in their own and/or friends' homes. In an effort to group such diverse drugs as entactogens (ecstasy), a stimulant (amphetamines), a dissociative anesthetic (ketamine), and a depressant (GHB) under one classification, Australian authorities have adopted the term 'ecstasy and related drugs' (ERDs). This term will be used in this chapter to describe a wide range of substances that are used in a particular context (i.e., any environment where young people go to have fun or party), where ecstasy is the illicit drug most commonly used among this category of drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Policy Making](#)

[Communities](#)
[Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

142. Harm reduction for stimulants.

Citation: Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(171-183) (2012)

Author(s): Riley, Diane; Pates, Richard

Institution: Canadian Foundation for Drug Policy, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Stimulant drugs are very widely used in many countries; they are probably the second most commonly used drugs worldwide after cannabis. The risks associated with the use of the use drugs can be considerable, but generally most people avoid major problems. Harms can be greatly reduced if people are given legal access to safer means of ingestion, such as clean needles and crack kits, and if there are treatment options available that cater to stimulant users and provide appropriate responses to the effects of stimulants. Interventions, both from a prevention/harm reduction and a treatment perspective, are still being explored and developed, with promising results having been reported in both areas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

143. Recovery and harm reduction: Time for a shared, development-oriented, programmatic approach?

Citation: Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(155-170) (2012)

Author(s): Hunt, Neil

Institution: School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research, University of Kent, Canterbury, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter evaluates the considerable common ground that exists between harm reduction and the particular 'new recovery' that is developing in the UK. In doing so, areas that remain potentially divisive are examined as are opportunities for greater collaboration around shared values and goals. Within a chapter that addresses readers from both harm reduction and recovery perspectives, it is necessary to clarify some of the terminology that will be used. Although many people readily describe themselves using terms such as 'alcoholic' or 'addict' and value the concept of 'addiction' as a way of making sense of their experiences, this language can also be experienced as offensive, subjugating and alienating by some of the people to whom it is applied. In particular, it can imply a disease model that is both contested and a focus for political struggle regarding drug-using identities. Within this chapter, it is nevertheless taken as uncontroversial that for some people who use alcohol or other drugs, loss of control over the frequency and pattern of use is sometimes experienced as a profound problem. The term preferred throughout this chapter is 'person experiencing an alcohol or other drug problem', because it places use within a continuum of life experience, rather than turning the person into the thing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Collaboration](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Life Experiences](#)
Source: PsycINFO

144. Harm reduction: Contribution to a critical appraisal from the perspective of people who use drugs.

Citation: Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(124-131) (2012)
Author(s): Albert, Eliot Ross
Institution: International Network of People Who Use Drugs, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter introduces a critical perspective on harm reduction theory and practice from the perspective of people who use drugs. It will be contested that the dominant way in which harm reduction interventions are delivered is predicated upon the assumption that the presenting client is an atomized individual suffering from harms that need remedying at the individual level, rather than recognizing that 'an individual's health status is determined not solely by that person's attributes but also by the social and economic indicator's of his or her community's well-being, such as the unemployment, crime and infant mortality rates'. A secondary assumption derives from the pathologising discourse that dominates most discussion of the 'drugs problem' in which the consumption of illicit drugs (or of prescribed drugs in an unauthorized way) is that they are inherently harmful. This chapter, guided by a critique of the addiction-as-illness paradigm, proposes instead to view such consumption as a multiply determined, socially located assemblage of practices, technologies and decisions about risk and pleasure, and looks to 'a critical reinterpretation of Social Justice' to produce 'insights that can illuminate structural inequities that contribute to the harms associated with the context of drug use'. In this regard, most of the harms that arise from illicit drug use are reconceptualized not primarily as symptoms produced by the properties of the substances themselves, but rather as ramifications of the punitive prohibitionist architecture within which people who use drugs live and operate. As a result of the contention that those living at the sharp end of criminalizing prohibition experience the greatest harms, and human rights abuses, the focus will be on consumers of illicit drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Health](#)
[*Human Rights](#)
[*Social Justice](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)
Source: PsycINFO

145. Harm reduction in prisons and other places of detention.

Citation: Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(77-100) (2012)
Author(s): Jurgens, Ralf
Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter will briefly review what is known about HIV and drug use in prisons. It will then discuss what is being done to prevent HIV infection and to reduce the harms from drug use in prisons and, importantly, what is not being done. Some priorities for action will be suggested. While its focus will be on HIV and drug use, it will also address other risk behaviors and other related infections, in particular viral hepatitis and tuberculosis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Legal Detention](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[HIV](#)
[Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

146. A brief, personal history of harm reduction advocacy.

Citation: Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(49-58) (2012)

Author(s): Burrows, Dave

Institution: AIDS Projects Management Group, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This Advocacy Guide notes that the major, relevant UN agencies working on HIV and injecting drug use already agreed that a set of activities could be labeled 'effective HIV prevention for injecting drug users'. It detailed these (virtually the same as the set now promoted by all parties including the US government), but stated that, 'despite the support from international agencies and signatures on international agreements, effective programs related to HIV/AIDS and injecting drug use comprising at least some of the key interventions mentioned above, had been implemented in only about 55 countries worldwide, fewer than half of all countries where HIV has been found among injecting drug users. Even in countries that have implemented one or more effective programs, such activities are often provided at very small scale or on a pilot basis, and not as part of a national policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[Advocacy](#)
[Countries](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[History](#)
[Injections](#)

Source: PsycINFO

147. A brief history of harm reduction.

Citation: Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012(5-16) (2012)

Author(s): Riley, Diane; Pates, Richard; Monaghan, Geoffrey; O'Hare, Patrick

Institution: Canadian Foundation for Drug Policy, ON, Canada; UNODC, Russia; International Harm Reduction Association, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Harm reduction has no doubt been part of the human behavioral repertoire since psychoactive substances were first used by our early ancestors. In most cultures which used such substances (and this appears to have been almost all), social rituals and religious codes often regulated consumption and associated behaviors. In many societies today these rites of passage, rituals and codes have all but eroded, leaving a void that risks and harms can fill. Until the industrial revolution, harms related to human-machine interaction (or collision) were, while still an occurrence (the arm caught in the grindstone, the leg in the plough), were not of such high risk to so many as to demand the regulations that we have today. In this chapter a brief overview of some of the historical underpinnings of harm reduction as we know it, including the role of police in reducing drug related harm. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drugs](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[Ancestors](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[History](#)
[Human Computer Interaction](#)
[Police Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

148. Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice.

Citation: Harm reduction in substance use and high-risk behaviour: International policy and practice., 2012 (2012)

Author(s): Pates, Richard [Ed]; Riley, Diane [Ed]

Institution: Canadian Foundation for Drug Policy, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Harm reduction is a philosophy of public health intended as a progressive alternative to the prohibition of certain potentially dangerous lifestyle choices. Recognising that certain people always have and always will engage in behaviours which carry risks, the aim of harm reduction is to mitigate the potential dangers and health risks associated with those behaviours. Harm Reduction in Substance Use and High-Risk Behaviour offers a comprehensive exploration of the policy, practice and evidence base of harm reduction. Starting with a history of harm reduction, the book addresses key ethical and legal issues central to the debates and developments in the field. It discusses the full range of psychoactive substances, behaviours and communities with chapters on injecting, dance drugs, stimulant use, tobacco harm reduction, alcohol use and sex work. Written by an international team of contributors, this text provides an essential panorama of harm reduction in the 21st century for educators and researchers in addiction and public health, postgraduate students and policy makers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Lifestyle](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Government Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

149. Experiences associated with intervening with homeless, substance-abusing mothers: The importance of success.

- Citation:** Social Work, October 2012, vol./is. 57/4(343-352), 0037-8046 (Oct 2012)
- Author(s):** Slesnick, Natasha; Classman, Michael; Katafiasz, Heather; Collins, Jennifer C
- Correspondence Address:** Slesnick, Natasha: Department of Human Development and Family Science, Ohio State University, 135 Campbell Hall, 1787 Neil Avenue, Columbus, OH, US, 43210-1295, nslesnick@ehc.osu.edu
- Institution:** Department of Human Development and Family Science, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US; Department of Human Development and Family Science, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US; Department of Human Development and Family Science, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US; Department of Human Development and Family Science, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This article documents the experiences of providing housing and supportive services, or ecologically based treatment, to shelter-recruited, substance-abusing homeless women with young children in their care. Among clients, observed experiences related to housing, substance abuse, and health and mental health care are discussed. Among therapists, experiences related to managing the chaotic nature of the client's lives, wanting to manage the client's lives, and frustration with client's life trajectories are reviewed. Observations related to the therapeutic process include the client's relationship to the therapist, balancing the client's independence and need for assistance, and unrealistic expectations among the clients. Recommendations for successfully approaching these clinical situations and experiences are offered. The purpose of this article is to document these therapy experiences to facilitate the work of future teams seeking to intervene in the lives of homeless families through homeless shelters or other settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: National Association of Social Workers; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Mothers](#)
[*Shelters](#)
[Mental Health](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *EBSCOhost* in [Social Work](#)
Available from *ProQuest* in [Social Work](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *EBSCOhost* in [Social Work](#)
Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Social Work](#)

150. Treatments for alcohol-related impaired driving.

- Citation:** Alcohol-related violence: Prevention and treatment., 2013(303-334) (2013)
- Author(s):** Brown, Thomas G; Ouimet, Marie Claude
- Institution:** Addiction Research Program, Research Centre, Douglas Mental Health University Institute, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Sherbrooke, Longueuil, PQ, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) Driving while impaired (DWI) by alcohol and/or drugs is a persistent and growing global public health problem. While drivers convicted for a first offense are at greater risk for crash involvement and contributing to injury, death, and property damage compared to DWI-free drivers, reoffenders (i.e., recidivists) are significantly more dangerous. Hence, many jurisdictions have committed considerable resources to deploy both universal and selective prevention programs to reduce the probability that drivers convicted of a first DWI offense will transition to recidivist status. The main

purpose of this chapter is to critically review common and emerging selective DWI prevention approaches to curtail alcohol-related DWI recidivism following a first conviction. In particular, focus is placed upon assessment techniques for informing risk appraisal and remediation planning, and psychosocial, pharmacological, and technology-assisted therapeutic strategies that target lasting DWI behavior change. Along with the influence of these measures on traditional downstream DWI outcomes (e.g., continued substance misuse, DWI reconviction and substance-related road traffic crash rates), their impact on more proximal yet potentially crucial processes that mediate outcomes (e.g., engagement and retention) is also considered. The chapter also discusses intrapersonal factors (e.g., age, sex, readiness to change) that may moderate outcomes and help better understand the marked heterogeneity in the effectiveness of remedial programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type:

Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings:[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)[*Crime Prevention](#)[*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)[*Driving Under the Influence](#)[*Drug Abuse](#)[Alcohol Abuse](#)[Criminal Conviction](#)[Drug Rehabilitation](#)[Measurement](#)**Source:**

PsycINFO